1896-97

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

FOR

1896-97.

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REPORT

ON THE

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1896-97.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE YEAR.—Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick held charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor until 5th March 1897, when he made over to Mr. Mackworth Young, C.S.I., who had been appointed to succeed him. Under Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick's special orders no review or retrospect of his term of office has been prepared, as he considered that his own exhaustive notes contained a sufficient account of his views on the administrative matters which had been dealt with by him.

The year was one of peace though not of plenty. The rabi harvest of 1896 gave fair promise, but owing to the very early cessation of the summer rains the autumn crop in the east and south of the Province failed to a considerable extent and there were short sowings on unirrigated lands for the rabi of 1897, which, coupled with the widespread failures in other Provinces, caused prices to rise to famine rates over most of the Punjab during the winter. The pinch of famine was not, however, seriously felt anywhere, except perhaps in Hissar, before the close of the year, though all necessary arrangements were matured to meet the possible result of an extended failure of the rabi, and ordinary expenditure was restricted as far as possible. The character of the seasons is clearly shown by the statistics of revenue and expenditure. Great increases occurred in the income from stamps and registration, as the poorer classes were forced to borrow largely and transfers of agricultural land were unfortunately numerous. The income from owners' rate on canals also rose as the continued drought led to an enormous extension of irrigation. There was, however, a considerable drop in the land revenue collections, and the gross income for the year was Rs. 3,09,000 less than in 1895-96. Expenditure increased by Rs. 10,20,000, owing mainly to large disbursements on Famine Relief Works.

Petty Civil litigation fell-off, but serious crime again showed an alarming increase.

The public health, however, was good and there were no serious epidemics:

2. NATIVE STATES.—The number of Ruling Chiefs under the control of this Government has been increased by two owing to the recognition of Ráwin and Dáḍi, tributaries of the Hill State of Jubbal, as possessing this status.

There is but little calling for notice in the history of the Native States during the year. The States of Jind, Kalsia, Dujána and Máler Kotla remained under the management of Councils or Administrators owing to the minority or mental incapacity of the Chiefs.

The continued ill-health of the Nawáb of Baháwalpur and of the Rájas of Mandi, Sirmúr, Farídkot and Chamba was a source of anxiety, and these States have been almost entirely deprived of the personal attention of their rulers.

There is some trouble in Chamba and Keonthal owing partly to the desire of the people to place themselves in as favourable a position as that occupied by the land-owners in the adjoining British hill districts, and for some time to come the affairs of these States will require careful watching on the part of the Superintendent, Hill States.

All the States concerned co-operated loyally in taking measures to meet the danger of serious famine, and the action of the Baháwalpur Darbár in this respect, and also in the steps taken to protect the Province against the spread of the plague from Sind, was especially deserving of recognition. Shortly before the close of the year the Nawáb sent his elder son, Sáhibzáda Mubárik Khán, to be educated at the Aitchison Chiefs' College, and the son of the Rája of Nábha presented himself for examination by the Middle School Standard. In this, though he failed in one subject, he did well, and the circumstance is a further gratifying testimony to the enlightened rule of the Rája.

3. THE FRONTIER.—The year 1896-97 was one of exceptional tranquillity all along the frontier. The border in Hazára, Pesháwar, Kohát, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Ghází Khan was undisturbed by any serious raid, and petty cases were satisfactorily settled. Our relations with the tribes appeared to be on a most friendly footing, while, owing to the pacification of Swat and Bajaur after the Chitrál Expedition, trade rapidly increased, and exports rose from a value of Rs. 27,72,210 in 1894-95 to Rs. 33,86,576 and imports from Rs. 19,18,360 to Rs. 30,54,093. The figures of 1895 have been excluded from comparison, as owing to the operations of the Chitrál Relief Expedition during that year they would be no guide.

Owing to repeated raids by the Khanni Khel section of the insignificant Chamkanni tribe on the Kurram border it became necessary to enforce a blockade against the whole tribe, which was fairly successful in bringing about a settlement of the claims against them after the close of the year.

In the Tochi a growing spirit of unrest made itself felt in the important Madda Khel clan which necessitated the movement of troops at the request of the leading men up to Datta Khel, where a strong post was formed. This move was not, as the history of 1897-98 will show, sufficient to put down the agitation, though for the time it seemed to have stopped this. With these exceptions the trans-border tracts were undisturbed, though during the summer Mullah Powindah with some Mahsúd and Darwesh Khel malcontents made a fruitless journey to Kabul in the hope of securing assistance.

The most important political event of the year was the formal acceptance of British suzerainty by the Halimzai, Tarakzai, Dawezai, Utmanzai, Isa Khel and Burhán Khel clans of the Mohmand tribe, and the allotment of allowances to them, aggregating Rs. 5,173, on conditions of loyalty and good conduct. These arrangements were concluded at a formal Darbár held by Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick at Shabkadar on 22nd November.

A similar arrangement was effected with the Suleiman Khel and Dotannís by the Political Officer, Wana, under which these tribes agreed to pay grazing dues on this side of the Durand line, in consideration of which allowances were fixed for the leading men. No further progress was made with the actual demarcation of the Durand line from the Safed Koh to the Nawa Kotal north of the Mohmand country, and at one time a trifling dispute as to the exact position of the border at Tor Kham near Landi Khána threatened serious complications with the Afghán officials at Dhakka. These were, however, obviated by an *ad interim* arrangement, and in the spring of 1897 His Highness the Amír by withdrawing his garrison of irregulars from Mitai in the Baezai Mohmand country signified his acceptance of the line of demarcation proposed by the Government of India.

The year's history was therefore one of apparent rapid consolidation of our influence and of general pacification which promised well for the future; but, as subsequent events showed, the results of the patient work of the Frontier Officers were destined on the northern half of the frontier to be swept away by the unprovoked flood of fanaticism which burst out suddenly during the past summer and which is still not entirely subdued.

4. SETTLEMENTS.—Four Settlement parties were at work during the year. Operations were completed in Pesháwar, with the results noticed in last year's report, and the establishment thus set free was transferred to Mooltan. The other three districts under settlement are Montgomery, Jhelum and Dera Ghází Khan. Operations have since the end of the year been practically brought to a close in the last-mentioned district, where the enhancement of revenue is expected to average about one lakh per annum if the estimates of the fluctuating revenue are realized. It may be mentioned that a fluctuating system of assessment has to a large extent been introduced in supersession of the fixed assessment in Dera Ghází Khan, and it is hoped that the additional elasticity thereby given to the revenue demand will promote the prosperity of the district. The Dera Ghází Khan establishment has been transferred to Muzaffargarh, where the settlement has just been commenced under the superintendence of a Native Settlement Collector belonging to the Provincial Service. The next district to be taken in hand is Dera Ismail Khan, and it is expected that the Montgomery Settlement establishment will be set free for the purpose towards the end of 1898.

5. LAND REVENUE.—The year dealt with in this section of the report is the agricultural year ending 30th September 1896. Though famine relief works were opened in one tahsíl of the Lahore District in March 1896 and in the Gujrát District in August of the same year, the history of the famine belongs properly to the succeeding agricultural year ending 30th September 1897, and a detailed notice of it and of the relief operations undertaken will be reserved for next year's Administration Report.

The collections of fixed land revenue were in round numbers $213\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs as compared with 217 lakhs in 1894-95 and $217\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1893-94. The last-mentioned figure is the maximum hitherto reached. The demand for the year 1895-96 was $220\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs, of which the collections amounted to 96·7 per cent. The uncollected balance of the year was Rs. 7,17,648, which, with Rs. 2,28,348 outstanding on account of previous years, brings the total arrears up to Rs. 9,45,996. Considering the very inferior character of the harvest of rabi 1896, it is surprising that the portion of the revenue which was uncollected was so small. It has since, however, been found necessary to grant very large suspensions on account of the kharíf harvest of 1896. Except in Lahore and Kohát, little greater difficulty was experienced in collecting the revenue than in ordinary years. Including fixed and fluctuating land revenue the total collections of the year amounted to Rs. 2,40,20,181 as compared with Rs. 2,37,50,064 in 1894-95, or nearly 3 lakhs more than in the previous year, but this is due to a special item, *viz.*, $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, realized by the sale by auction of land in the Lahore District. Were it not for this and for an increase of over a lakh in the Chenab Canal Colony receipts, the revenue of the year would have shown a serious falling-off, as the unfavourable seasons affected the fluctuating land revenue receipts and grazing income to a much greater extent than the fixed land revenue realizations.

The sale of 13,895 acres of Government waste land in the Lahore District at an average price of Rs. 50 per acre, subject to the usual demands for land revenue, cesses and water-rates, illustrates the enormous enhancement which has taken place in the value of land within recent years. Under rules issued in the year 1863 such land could have been purchased free of revenue in perpetuity for two or three rupees per acre, and under the waste land rules of 1885, which have since been cancelled, a large area of similar land in the Lahore District was sold for less than Rs. 10 per acre. Proposals were made to the Government of India for the sale by auction of several rakhs in the Lahore District of the estimated value of 18 lakhs, but it was decided by the Supreme Government that the cultivation of this land, which is commanded by extensions of the Bári Doáb Canal, shall be arranged for under a colonization scheme similar to that on the Chenab Canal. The great disproportion between the rents realized for Government lands and the capital value of the proprietary right has suggested the establishment of some relation between rent and market value of the land in the case of new leases, and in the waste land lease rules recently sanctioned the principle has been laid down that rent shall ordinarily be fixed so as to yield to Government a return of 4 per cent. on the capital value of the land leased.

6. CIVIL JUSTICE.—The chief point of interest in the administration of Civil Justice in the Province during the year 1896 was the effect produced on the institution of original suits by the scarcity which prevailed in parts of the Punjab during a considerable portion of the year. A decrease took place in the number of small causes lodged in the courts in scarcity-stricken districts, but the number of land suits in such districts fell but little, or, as in Ferozepore and Hissar, actually rose considerably. The inference is that a time of scarcity is unfavourable to small cause litigation of the pettier sort, which constitutes by far the larger half of the whole litigation of the Province. The total number of original civil suits instituted in all the Courts of the

Province was 252,772, which is nearly 10,000 less than the number for 1895 but larger than the number for any of the last six years except 1893. The number of appeals instituted in District and Divisional Courts has risen steadily from 14,499 in 1893 to 16,486 in 1896, and the percentage of first appeals to appealable orders has also shown a steady increase from 22 in 1893, 23 in 1894, 24 in 1895 to 25 in 1896. The number of appeals to the Chief Court fell, but the number of applications for revision rose from 1,895 in 1893 to 2,416 in 1896, not including a certain proportion of such appeals which are dealt with as further appeals under Section 40 (2) of the Punjab Courts Act of 1884 as amended by Act XIII of 1888. There can be no doubt that the volume of civil litigation in the Punjab is excessive and tends to increase, and proposals are under consideration to endeavour to reduce the number of appeals and revision proceedings. Of the total litigation of the Province nearly 85 per cent. consisted of suits for money or moveable property not exceeding Rs. 500 in value, and of these suits less than one-tenth were instituted in Small Cause Courts.

Suits for possession or recovery of immoveable property, suits to establish a right of pre-emption, and suits for foreclosure and redemption of mortgages or for possession by mortgagor or mortgagee have been steadily rising for the last three years. In 1894 the total number of such suits instituted was 24,543, in 1895 25,758, and in 1896 28,136. Though the number of suits for land assessed to revenue or subject to assessment rose by 2,288, the total money value of the land in dispute fell by Rs. 9,791, while the average value of land suits fell from Rs. 242 to Rs. 214. These figures seem to point to extra pressure on the poorer land-owner, a result directly traceable, it is feared, to the prevailing scarcity.

The number of dismissals in default and *ex parte* decisions fell from 102,106 in 1895 to 96,592 in 1896, but the latter figure is larger than the corresponding one for any of the last five years except the last. In spite of the fall in the total number of cases instituted, the average duration of suits, contested and uncontested, was higher than it had been during the last five years. In regard to the disposal of appeals, the average duration of cases increased in District and Divisional Courts, but fell in the Chief Court, which was, however, left at the close of the year with a larger list of pending appeals than at the end of 1895. Very recently the temporary re-appointment of a sixth Judge to the Chief Court has been sanctioned for the disposal of existing arrears.

The provincial percentage of realizations on the value of the money decrees under execution was 28 as in 1895. The number of cases in which hereditary or joint acquired property in land was sold stood at 26, which is a smaller figure than has been seen for some time. The tendency of certain Civil Courts to resort to the imprisonment of judgment-debtors in order to enforce payment of decrees is under careful scrutiny.

7. CRIME.—The figures for 1896 indicated a further rise in the volume of crime, particularly under the serious heads of murder, hurt, mischief and criminal trespass of the more aggravated types, and of offences against property. So far as the last class of offences is concerned, the tendency was probably

correctly attributed to the prevalent scarcity and the highness of prices. But facts appeared to point to the conclusion that the great increase in crimes of violence was due in part to the growing impunity enjoyed by the criminal and the consequent inadequacy of existing deterrents. The percentage of persons convicted to persons tried on charges of murder fell from 38 in 1895 to 31 in 1896. There was no noteworthy change from the preceding year in the percentage of convictions by the lower courts in the Province as a whole, but the percentage of appeals upon appealable cases, and the proportion of appeals wholly or in part successful from the point of view of the accused, and the number of similarly successful revision proceedings, showed a further rise. Punishments, particularily in the case of habitual offenders against property, tended to become lighter, and not a single order for the confiscation of property was passed under Section 62, Indian Penal Code.

8. POLICE.—Judged by the figures for convictions and arrests, the working of the Police Department showed a slight deterioration during 1896, which was not, however, considered to indicate any real loss of efficiency. The percentage of stolen property recovered showed an improvement cis-Indus, but some deterioration in the frontier districts, a contrast which without further investigation it would be unsafe to attribute to the effects of the Jirga system upon Police efficiency. Commissioners of Revenue Divisions were appointed *ex-officio* Deputy Inspectors-General with effect from 1st April 1896, but the orders defining their functions in this new capacity were not issued till after the close of the year, and the new system was not in working order during 1896. The number of dismissals of members of the Police Force increased during the year, but there was a satisfactory diminution both in departmental and judicial punishments, and a not less satisfactory increase in the number of money rewards paid to Police Officers. The percentage of resignations in the District and Municipal Police fell.

9. JAILS.—The most striking feature of the history of the administration of the Jails of the Province in 1896 is the good health of the prisoners. The death-rate was less than half what it was in the community at large, and the ratio of deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa and from respiratory diseases was lower than it has been at any time during the past 20 years. Even after allowance is made for the healthiness of the general population during a dry year such as 1896, the results obtained are still conspicuously satisfactory.

The drought and consequent scarcity had doubtless much to do with the rise in the daily average population of the jails from 11,722 in 1895 to 12,240 in 1896. The increase in the number of persons imprisoned on conviction of offences against property was marked, and was as great as 21·7 per cent. on the figures for 1895, in the case of persons sentenced to one month's imprisonment or less for theft.

There was an improvement in the discipline of the Jail staff, the number of cases of introducing or allowing forbidden articles, of assaulting prisoners, and of absence from duty and sleeping on duty having fallen considerably, notwithstanding the rise in the prison population; and the number of

offences recorded against prisoners was somewhat less than in 1895, a result which must be regarded as satisfactory when account is taken of the increasing efforts which are being made by means of the parade system and otherwise to render prison life a more real deterrent. Prison earnings fell, but the reduction was nominal only, and there was no real diminution in the outturn of jail labour.

10. REGISTRATION.—The year 1896-97 has been chiefly remarkable for the enormous increase in registration business of all kinds, and especially in connection with documents relating to transfers of landed property. The total number of documents registered was 170,533, and the total receipts amounted to Rs. 4,16,603. The averages for the five preceding years were 113,677 documents and Rs. 2,98,397. In every district the number of agricultural mortgages and sales registered has increased, and the increase was larger under the head of optional than compulsory registrations. The registration of agricultural sales was 41 per cent. larger than in 1895-96, and of agricultural mortgages 51 per cent. larger. A very unsatisfactory feature is the large increase in the objectionable form of transfer by mortgage with a conditional sale (*bai bil wafa*), the number of such transfers showing an excess of 84 per cent. over the numbers for the previous year, notwithstanding the fact that last year the number of such documents registered was unusually large. It is obvious that the scarcity during the year 1896-97 has resulted in the transfer of a large amount of land, and there is grave reason to fear that the credit and resources of the agricultural community of some parts of the Province have sustained a severe shock.

The increase in the work done by the Department naturally caused an increase in the expenditure, chiefly in the remuneration of registering officers, whose pay consists of a share of the fees paid for registration. The expenditure rose by Rs. 22,038, but represented only 35 per cent. of the income as compared with 40 per cent. in 1895-96, the net profit realized by the Department being Rs. 2,67,183.

The lately introduced system of taking thumb impressions of persons presenting documents for registration or admitting their execution has already resulted in the detection of an important forgery. The system will undoubtedly become a still greater safeguard against fraud as it becomes more widely known.

11. MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.—The number of Municipalities remained the same as last year. The elective system had to be abolished in Hissar owing to certain events which showed faction feeling to be too strong for the discretion of the members of the Committee. In towns where elections took place a slightly greater interest appears to be taken in the matter by the voting population. The working of Municipal Committees has on the whole been satisfactory. As usual the administration of the Municipalities of Simla, Delhi, Umballa, and more especially Amritsar, can be singled out as having attained a higher level than is generally found. The controlling hand of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, as appears from a consideration of the cases in which they overruled the resolutions of Committees, continues to be generally exerted in the direction of restraining extravagance. The year, owing to the occurrence of famine and plague and to its having been considered unpropitious in relation to Hindu marriages, was not a prosperous one financially for Municipal bodies.

The total volume of Municipal taxation in the Province fell from Rs. 31,88,000 in 1895-96 to Rs. 28,88,000, or by 3 lakhs. The fall was due to decreased receipts from octroi. The finances of several Municipalities are now in an exhausted condition. Nevertheless several important works of public utility were carried out in some of the towns. Fortunately the year was a remarkably healthy one as regards the town population of the Punjab.

12. DISTRICT AND LOCAL BOARDS.—The abolition of the Local Boards in the Gujránwála District was the only change in the constitution of the District and Local Boards this year. With a few exceptions the usual apathy marked the elections, and in some instances the vacancies on the Boards were left unfilled. Five District and 39 Local Boards held less than the requisite number of meetings. The average attendance in 19 out of the 30 District Boards was 50 per cent. or over. Sanitary Sub-Committees on the model of those established in Hoshiárpur last year were instituted in Hazára and Ludhiána with some success, and Sub-Committees for Finance, Education, Arboriculture and other objects have been found useful in a few districts. The working of the District Boards has continued satisfactory, but in only a few cases are the Local Boards favourably reported on.

13. FORESTS.—No important changes in forest areas occurred during the year, but the completion of the Kángra Forest Settlement, to which allusion was made in last year's report, alters the status of nearly half a million acres in the Kángra District from unclassed State Forests to Protected Forests under the Act of 1878. A new Division has been constituted in the Shahpur District to take over the management of forests previously under the Civil authorities. The year under report was characterized by extreme drought, and the forests were fully utilized for the supply of fodder and grazing to cattle. The drought also prejudicially affected both natural and artificial reproduction, but fortunately rain fell in the Hill Divisions during the fire season, and there has consequently been a most welcome reduction in the areas of forest destroyed by fire which in the two preceding years had assumed serious proportions. The year's surplus of income over expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,20,834 as compared with Rs. 3,36,702 in the previous year, but taking into account stock at sale depôts the financial position is more favourable than in 1895-96. A reorganization of the subordinate establishment of the Department, carrying with it better pay and prospects for men of the Rangers and Foresters Grades, has been brought into effect during the year.

14. TRADE.—There was a great improvement in the external trade of the year, which amounted in value to 308 lakhs of rupees, an increase of nearly 60 lakhs over the year before. Of this increase 31½ lakhs were due to imports and 28½ lakhs to exports. The improvement extended to the trade with all countries across the frontier except Kabul, where it decreased by 3 lakhs, and Chinese Tibet. The most notable advance was in the trade with Bajaur, which increased in value from 47 lakhs to nearly 84½ lakhs, this being largely the result of the opening of the road to Chitrál and the peace and security consequently enjoyed during the year by traders and travellers generally. Trade with Kashmir also increased by nearly 9 lakhs.

Of the total increase in exports 16½ lakhs or more than half occurred in the export of cotton twist, yarn and piece-goods to Bajaur, Kashmir and Ladakh, counterbalanced to a small extent by a fall of 2½ lakhs in the trade in these goods with Kabul. Owing to the scarcity prevailing in the Punjab there was a large increase in the imports of grain of all sorts from Bajaur and Kashmir, and between 8 and 9 lakhs worth more of ghi was imported, mainly from Bajaur.

The internal trade was seriously affected by the famine and by the plague in Bombay and Sind, though the rise in prices due to the same causes in many cases considerably enhanced the value of both imports and exports. The total trade decreased by 201 lakhs of rupees. This was due to a falling-off of over 258 lakhs in the exports, imports having risen by over 56 lakhs. The value of the imports, which was the highest on record, exceeded that of the exports by 283½ lakhs of rupees, but this excess is largely due to the import of 170 lakhs of bullion for artificial reasons. Food-grains show an increase of nearly 65 lakhs, and a rise of 85 lakhs in railway materials was due to importations for the Southern Punjab and other lines. Decreases in the imports of 34½ lakhs in European and 23 lakhs in Indian piece-goods were due partly to agricultural distress and partly it is surmised to increases in the production of local cotton mills in Delhi. A fall of 18¼ lakhs in gunny bags and cloth was due to the cessation of the export of grain; while the decrease of 17½ lakhs in unrefined sugar was owing to the good crops of sugarcane which the Province had been enjoying for two years.

The main items of decrease in the exports were 120 lakhs of rupees in wheat, 99¼ lakhs in mustard and rape-seed, 12¼ lakhs in cotton, 10¾ lakhs in jowár and bájra, and 12 lakhs in other grains. Owing to failure of the crops the Province had little produce to spare for exportation.

In the river-borne traffic the imports and exports were practically the same in value, though the former show a decrease in weight of 23,000 and the latter of 463,000 maunds.

15. Public Works.—The expenditure on Public Works amounted to Rs. 55,45,895, of which Rs. 40,40,469 was Provincial; but this sum excludes Rs. 4,28,738 spent on Famine Relief Works other than those started by the Irrigation Branch on the Jhelum Canal Relief and afterwards carried on under the management of the General Branch.

The more important works in hand or carried out were—

Imperial Military.—Re-roofing with corrugated iron all the Military buildings, including the barracks, at Pára Chinár in the Kurram Valley; adding a storey to the two wings of the Army Head-Quarters buildings at Simla; improving the road through the Khagán Valley; providing a water-supply at the encamping-grounds on the North-West Frontier road, section Kohát to Latammar; constructing a post at Wána; and military posts in the Tochi Valley.

Imperial Civil.—Constructing Militia lines at Pára Chinár in the Kurram Valley; improving the accommodation at Viceregal Lodge, Simla; reconstructing the Public Works Secretariat buildings at Simla, and providing furniture; and providing a pipe water-supply for the Cantonment and Civil Station at Pára Chinár in the Kurram Valley.

Provincial.—Constructing a new Sessions house at Jhelum; forty quarantine cells at Pesháwar; a combined boarding-house for the Central Training College, Normal and Model Schools at Lahore; a residence for the Commissioner and Superintendent of the Delhi Division; reconstructing the Chablat bridge at mile 201 of the Lahore and Pesháwar road; constructing a new girder bridge at Kohalla across the River Jhelum; reconstructing the Bhimber bund at Gujrát; constructing a road from Nahakki to Chársadda; a road in the Chenab Canal Colony from Pindi Bhatián to Shekhupura; metalling and improving the feeder road from Amritsar to Ajnála; and extending the River Protective Works at Dera Gházi Khan.

District.—Constructing a new Jubilee High School at Rohtak; metalling the Delhi-Najafgarh road in the Delhi District; the Gujránwála-Háfizabad road in the Gujránwála District; the Siálkot-Amritsar road in the Siálkot District; the Jhajjar-Bahádurgarh road in the Rohtak District; and constructing the Sarsuti Canal in the Karnál District.

Municipal.—Constructing a Municipal Board School building at Simla and providing a water-supply at the Umballa City.

Famine Relief Works.—The most important of the Famine Relief Works carried out under the supervision of the Public Works Department was the excavation of the Jhelum Canal, which gave employment to a daily average of 28,076 persons, not including a daily average of 656 persons employed on sanitation and miscellaneous work. The Department also supervised relief work on four roads, the Hissar Bir Ditch, the Rangoi Channel, and the Bhiwáni Water Works Storage Tanks, in the Hissar District; and on kankar-quarrying and tank-digging in Ferozepore; besides preparing estimates, inspecting work and lending other assistance in connection with other Relief Works controlled by the Civil authorities.

As already noted the history of the famine of 1897 belongs to the year 1897-98 and will be fully dealt with in the next annual report.

16. IRRIGATION.—The year was a record one for the Canal Department. The area irrigated reached the total of 4,641,435 acres, an increase of 22 per cent. over the area of the previous year. The direct revenue amounted to 111¾ lakhs, as compared with 74¼ lakhs in 1895-96, and is nearly equal to half the total land revenue demand of the Province. This increase of 37½ lakhs, or, allowing for increased working expenses of 35½ lakhs, exceeds the total anticipated loss of land revenue due to the famine in the two years 1896-97 and 1897-98, so that it may well be said that Government gains more in revenue in a dry year in this Province than in one of plentiful rainfall. Unfortunately for Provincial finances, however, the increase in irrigation revenue goes practically entirely to the Imperial Exchequer. Regarded with reference to the capital expenditure, the canals of the Province gave a net return of 9·43 per cent. as compared with 5·62 per cent. in the previous year. After allowing for interest at 4 per cent. the net profit for the major canals amounted to 47 lakhs as compared with 12½ lakhs in 1896-97. The net profit from minor canals amounted to 4½ lakhs. The Chenab Canal already earns 6¾ per cent. in the capital expenditure. The success attending this project is so far ahead of anticipations that the area irrigated during the year exceeded by 100 per cent. that estimated

in the original forecast as likely to be obtained by this date. The foregoing figures relate to the revenue collections of the year. The revenue assessments of the year are even still more favourable and indicate a return of 10·55 per cent. on the total capital of major canals. It is needless to reiterate what has been so frequently said in past Administration Reports as to canals being the supreme want of at any rate the western half of this Province. Had it not been for the food supply raised with their assistance during the past seasons of famine, the severity of that visitation in the Punjab would have equalled, if not exceeded, that of any other Province of India. The report notices the construction during the year of the Ghaggar Canals in the Hissar District as a famine work. This was a minor project, but will be locally most beneficial. A commencement was made in the excavation by famine labour of the canal from the Jhelum to irrigate the Chaj Doáb, but with the close of the famine the work was stopped. Nothing but want of funds delays progress in the case of this and of the other projected irrigation works, the construction of which would prove so remunerative to Government and so beneficial to the whole Province.

17. FINANCE.—The effects on the finances of the Province of the deficient rainfall in 1896-97 and the resultant scarcity, amounting in some districts to actual famine, which marked the closing months of the year, are seen mainly in reduced collections on account of land revenue, the local rate and agricultural fairs, large increases in the receipts from stamps, registration and the owner's rate on canals, a considerable outlay on famine relief, an abnormally high scale of expenditure on rationing prisoners in jails, additional expenditure on inferior and menial servants in all Departments on account of compensation for dearness of food-grains, and a restricted outlay on public works in order to set free funds for famine expenditure. Compared with those of the previous year, the revenues as a whole show a decrease of Rs. 3,09,000 and the expenditure an increase of Rs. 10,26,000. As far as possible the famine expenditure was met from local funds. In four of the districts most affected, *viz.*, Hissar, Karnál, Lahore and Gujrát, the local funds available for relief operations outside Municipal areas were entirely exhausted, and 27 per cent. of the outlay on local relief works had to be met from the general revenues. Excluding purely Imperial relief projects and the outlay incurred in towns against Municipal funds, the expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,61,000, of which local funds were debited with Rs. 3,08,000 and the general revenues with Rs. 5,53,000. The division of the latter between the Imperial (Rs. 2,43,000) and Local (Rs. 3,10,000) Governments was determined by a decision of the Government of India limiting the debit against the Provincial revenues to an amount that could be so debited without reducing the Provincial balance below Rs. 5,00,000, or half the minimum balance which the Local Government is required by standing orders to maintain.

18. MEDICAL AND SANITARY.—The year 1896-97 was a comparatively healthy one. The birth-rate was practically the same as in the year 1895-96, it having been 43·04 per mille, this being a decrease of 0·82 only on the previous year. The birth-rate was again higher than in any other province in India, and it exceeded the death-rate by 11·5 per 1,000 of population. The death-rate was 31·53 per 1,000 of population, being a slight increase on the previous year, when it was 29·2 only. Among the principal diseases, the comparatively low death-rates in fevers (19·15), dysentery and diarrhœa (0·68),

accompanied a rainfall which was considerably below the average, but there was an enormous increase in the mortality from small-pox, the number of deaths having been 36,750 more than in the previous year. It was observed that the best vaccinated districts had the lowest death-rate from the disease. There was also a visitation of cholera, which caused 5,146 deaths. The plan of disinfecting water-supplies by lime and permanganate of potassium was again tried with apparently beneficial and encouraging results. Pending, however, the results of more accurate observations no decided opinion can be formed as to the real utility of the method. Eleven new dispensaries were opened during the year and one closed, making a total of 267. Two of the new dispensaries were established by Government on the frontier on the extension of our influence in that direction. The establishment of eight at the cost of Local Funds exhibited a satisfactory readiness on the part of those responsible for the distribution of those funds to recognize the demands on them of an important detail of the general administration. The attendance at the hospitals and dispensaries decreased by 3,295 in the case of in-patients and by 134,328 in the case of out-patients, which may be accounted for by the general healthiness of the year and not as being due to any falling-off in the previously well-marked popularity of the institutions. An increase in the attendance of children and in the sum received from paying patients points to the conclusion that the dispensaries maintain their value in the eyes of the people. As in previous years, the majority of the patients suffered from one or other of the following diseases: malarial fevers, diseases of the eye, respiratory or digestive systems, ulcers and skin diseases. There was a decrease of 41,379 operations as compared with the previous year, which was largely due to a change in the system of recording surgical operations. At the end of the year there were 389 lepers in the various asylums. The cost of their maintenance varied from Rs. 46-2-11 to Rs. 35-4-7 per head.

There was a diminution in the total number of vaccinations performed. There was, however, an increase in the percentage of successful primary vaccinations, the figure being 93·97 as against 93·36 during the previous year. The work of the recently appointed Divisional Inspectors of Vaccination and Vital Statistics continued to be good. The question of the value of vaseline lymph as a prophylactic may be said to be still in the experimental stage.

19. EDUCATION.—It will be seen that the sections of the Report dealing with Education are of the nature of a review of the progress made during the past quinquennial period. Since 1891-92 the number of schools has fallen from 9,408 to 8,507, while the number of scholars has increased from 260,227 to 265,922. These figures, however, do not really represent the progress of education, because there has been a considerable increase in the number of public institutions and scholars attending them, while the number of private schools and scholars in attendance has materially fallen-off. The numbers are as in the margin. As the private schools are largely of the character of Indigenous Korán Rote Schools and Hindu Pátshálás, the growth in the number of public institutions at the expense of private schools indicates a growing desire for education of the kind

		Public Institutions.	Private Institutions.
Schools	1891-92 ...	2,354	7,054
	1896-97 ...	3,144	5,363
Scholars	1891-92 ...	151,637	108,590
	1896-97 ...	183,738	82,184

afforded in the schools which conform to the curriculum of the Education Department. It may be explained that the falling-off in private schools is in a large measure due to the transfer of these to "public institutions," the Managers having agreed to conform to the regulations of the Departmental Code applicable to such institutions, including examination by officers of the Department. The proportion of Hindu to Muhammadan scholars is about 100 : 98 as compared with about 79 : 100 of relative population. Of the Muhammadans a far larger proportion than in the case of Hindús do not get beyond the indigenous school. Only 1 Muhammadan for every 3 Hindús reaches the Entrance, Intermediate or Degree Standard of attainments.

The annual expenditure on education has increased by 4 lakhs since 1891-92 and now amounts to 30¾ lakhs. It is defrayed to the extent of three-fifths from Government and Local Funds and of two-fifths from fees and private contributions. During the quinquennium the income from fees has increased by 50 per cent.

As regards University education the record for the past five years has been most favourable. Two new Arts Colleges have been opened during this period, the number now being 8, and the attendance at these has advanced from 462 to 1,101, or 138 per cent. In 1896-97 the number of scholars who passed the Entrance Examination was 805 as compared with 599 in 1891-92. Two hundred and fifty-seven as compared with 155 passed the Intermediate (First Arts) Examination, and 103 as compared with 45 obtained the B. A. degree.

The statistics relating to secondary education show a rise of 21 per cent. in the number of schools and an almost corresponding rise in the number of scholars during the quinquennial period. The striking feature in the returns is the circumstance that all the additional schools which have been opened during this period are Anglo-Vernacular, while there are 19 additional scholars at schools where English is taught for every 1 additional at Vernacular Schools. Of the total number of boys attending High and Middle Schools who have reached the secondary stage, no less than 70 per cent. learn English. Above the middle stage vernacular education is hardly appreciable.

The number of boys in Primary Schools has during the quinquennium increased by 21·8 per cent. from 123,389 to 147,193, of which 63,622 are sons of agriculturists. The average annual cost of education in Primary Schools is Rs. 5-2-0 per head in Government and Board Schools, Rs. 3-4-0 in Aided Schools, and Re. 1-15-0 in Unaided Schools. Less than one-fifth of the cost is covered by fees and private contributions. The fee rates vary from 1 to 5 annas a month in Government and Board Schools. These rates are applicable to non-agriculturists. Examination results in Primary Schools are favourable and show increased proficiency as compared with five years ago.

It cannot be said that much progress has been made in female education during the quinquennium, though the increase in the number of scholars amounts to 10·5 per cent. Only 1·3 per cent. of the girls of school-going age in the Province are under school instruction. All the girls in High Schools and more than half of those attending Middle Schools are Europeans, Eurasians or Native Christians. It appears that there are no

non-Christian girls learning English. It is much to be feared that the statistics relating to female education would be even more unfavourable but for the grant of scholarships. Not only do native girls receive education free in all but exceptional cases, but of those who have reached the Middle stage, more than 1 out of every 2 is in the receipt of a scholarship, while in the Upper Primary Department no less than 751 scholarships are held among 1,081 pupils, or about 3 for every 4 girls. There seems, therefore, to be some ground for the remark that it is the scholarships that attract at both stages, not the schooling. One of the greatest obstacles in the way of female education is the want of qualified female teachers, to remove which a considerable degree of progress on the present lines is essential. Substantial progress in female education can only be looked for as the outcome of social reform among the people.

The progress attained during the past five years may be thus summed up :—With the exception of the Private Schools, which have much declined, and the Zamíndári Schools, which are probably a failure, the record for the past five years is, on the whole, one of substantial progress. The number of public schools and scholars has advanced considerably ; the fee collections have increased by over 50 per cent. ; the examination results continue satisfactory ; some improvement is perceptible in the discipline and management of the schools ; the efficiency of the teachers is gradually rising ; physical training has made a great stride ; and private enterprise is more active than ever. The Girls' Schools are still largely at the experimental stage ; but this matter is not without hope, for, with the spread of education among the males, the education of females must slowly and surely advance.

REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PHYSICAL.

1. PHYSICAL.—The physical features of the Punjab and its Dependencies were fully described in the Report for 1892-93 and will not be noticed till 1903.

HISTORICAL.

2. HISTORICAL.—Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick's tenure of office as Lieutenant-Governor expired on the 5th March 1897, when he made over charge to Mr. Mackworth Young, C. S. I., who had been appointed to succeed him. Under Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick's special orders no review or retrospect of his term of office has been prepared, as he rightly considered that his own exhaustive notes contained a sufficient account of his views on the administrative matters which had been dealt with by him.

NATIVE STATES.

3. NATIVE STATES.—The arrangements for the political control of the Native States of the Punjab have undergone no alteration in the past year, but a decision passed by the Government of India in regard to the status of the chiefships of Ráwin and Dádi in their relations to the State of Jubbal has resulted in the formal recognition of their heads as ruling Chiefs with the title of Thákur, but in the position of tributaries to that State. Like other tributaries of Simla Chiefs, the Thákurs of Ráwin and Dádi are under the control of the Superintendent of Hill States, Simla.

4. Owing to the scarcity which prevailed in the Province during the past year the Lieutenant-Governor was obliged to limit his touring to brief visits to Pesháwar and to the parts of the Province most affected by famine. The Native States fortunately do not lie within the tracts where the greatest distress has been felt, and they were not visited by His Honor. The Chiefs of Patiála, Baháwalpur, Jínd, Nábha, Kapurthala, Biláspur and Farídkot, however, came to Lahore to pay their farewell visits to Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick before he laid down the office of Lieutenant-Governor at the beginning of March, and the same Chiefs also paid their addresses to Mr. Mackworth Young on his assumption of that office. His Highness the Mahárája of Kashmir also came to Lahore to bid adieu to Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick and to visit Mr. Mackworth Young.

5. *Patiála.*—Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to test the success of the new financial arrangements which were introduced last year in the Patiála State. Fortunately owing to the large profits on the irrigation from the Sirhind Canal and the Rájpura-Bhatinda Railway during the past two years of scarcity the revenue of the State is expanding and now exceeds 55 lakhs of rupees a year.

Her Highness the Mahárání of Patiála died in January 1897. Her son, the heir-apparent, was kept at Dholpur to be educated with the sons of the Mahárái Rána. His Highness' brother the Kanwar has unfortunately been in bad health, and his condition after the close of the year was such as to cause serious

alarm. He is, however, now better. The title of Rái Bahádur was conferred on Lála Nának Bakhsh, Motamid of the State, on 1st January 1897 in recognition of the uniform courtesy and cordiality with which he had conducted the relations of the Darbár with the Punjab Government for a period of 23 years.

6. *Baháwalpur.*—The health of His Highness the Nawáb of Baháwalpur has unfortunately been very indifferent throughout the year. His Highness was obliged to make two visits to Dalhousie in the summer of 1896, and when he visited Lahore in March 1897 to see Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick and Mr. Mackworth Young the state of his health was such that it was thought necessary that he should be examined by the Civil Surgeon. The result of the examination showed that his condition was most precarious, and at the request of the Nawáb an English Doctor—Surgeon-Captain Heard—was appointed His Highness' Medical Adviser. His Honor has learnt with much pleasure that the Nawáb's health is now considerably improved.

On the occasion of his visit to Lahore His Highness the Nawáb at the instance of the Lieutenant-Governor arranged to send his eldest son, who has hitherto lived a life of seclusion unsuited to his position and age, to be educated at the Aitchison College. To ensure a satisfactory moral up-bringing Mr. Evill, M.A., has been especially appointed to act as Tutor to the Sáhibzáda both in term time and in vacation.

At the close of the year under report some anxiety was felt lest the plague, which was establishing itself at Sukkur and other places along the Indus, should find its way into Baháwalpur and thence into the Punjab. To prevent this a very strict system of inspection and disinfection was instituted at Khánpur on the North-Western Railway Line under the immediate supervision of an Assistant Commissioner and a British Medical Officer who were deputed to that place for the purpose. The Baháwalpur authorities, in whose jurisdiction all of Khánpur and the surrounding country beyond the railway limits lie, were asked to co-operate in the efforts of our officers to stay the progress of the plague, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to record that they most cordially responded to this invitation. A high judicial official of the State was sent to Khánpur to confer with the officers deputed by Government, and the successful arrest of the plague in this direction may, His Honor believes, be attributed in part to the willing help accorded by Baháwalpur officials in the matter.

7. *Jínd.*—A son was born to His Highness the Rája of Jínd in February last, but unfortunately the child only lived a few days. The Rája's own health has not been of the best. Mr. Clark has continued to act as His Highness's Tutor throughout the year. The Council of Regency has carried on the administration of the State on existing lines with success. The Council of Regency visited Lahore in November 1896 and again in March 1897 and discussed State matters with Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick.

8. *Nábha.*—His Highness the Rája of Nábha was at one time in the year very seriously ill, but Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick was glad to find him much recovered in health when he visited Lahore last March. The Rája has shown the same careful interest in the administration of his State as in former years with the usual satisfactory results. As an illustration of His Highness' appreciation of the value of a high education, it may be mentioned that he asked that his son, who is a boy

of 15, might be examined by the Middle School test, and accordingly arrangements were made to hold an examination in Nábha last January for this purpose. The result was not unsatisfactory as, though the Tikka Sáhib did not come up to the standard in the whole test, he passed in three out of the four compulsory subjects, including English, and only failed in Arithmetic; and Mr. Bell, Inspector of Schools, who conducted the examination reported that his general information was excellent.

9. *Kapurthala.*—The Rája of Kapurthala visited Mussoorie in the summer of 1896 and made a tour in Southern India in September of that year. In the cold weather His Highness paid short visits to Lahore and Pesháwar, and at the end of the year now under report he obtained permission to make a tour in Europe with the intention of taking a part in the celebrations in London to commemorate the 60th year of Her Majesty's reign. The Rája's absences from his State have not as yet produced any noticeable deterioration in the administration of affairs, as His Highness is fortunate in having in his service able Ministers who were trained while the State was under British management and who are quite competent to arrange the immediate conduct of affairs there. Sardár Bhagat Singh, C.I.E., His Highness' Chief Secretary, has been appointed to carry on the business of the administration during the Rája's absence in Europe.

10. *Mandi.*—The Rája of Mandi has suffered so continuously from illness during the past year that he has been able to exercise little personal supervision in regard to the management of his State, so that the responsibility for the administration has fallen almost entirely upon the Wazír, Mián Udham Singh, and Mr. Fendall, Superintendent of Works in Mandi.

11. *Sirmúr.*—Permission was granted in April 1896 to His Highness the Rája of Sirmúr to spend the summer months in Simla, and the visit resulted in much benefit to the Rája's health, but the Lieutenant-Governor learnt with regret that on his return to Náhan His Highness was overtaken by a second paralytic stroke from which he is only now slowly recovering. The administration of affairs is meanwhile most ably carried on by his son, the heir-apparent. Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Scott has been engaged as the Rája's Medical Adviser, and Mr. Thompson, late Conservator of Forests in the Central Provinces, now administers the Forest Department in the State and has charge of the large tea estates owned by the Rája in Dera Dún.

The Imperial Service State Sappers under the command of Honorary Lieutenant Bír Bikram Singh have continued to merit the praise of the Inspecting Officers, and the general administration of the State is in every way satisfactory.

12. *Máler Kotla.*—The administration of this State under the management of the Hon'ble the Nawáb of Loháru, K.C.I.E., as Superintendent, has been as usual most efficient. The mental condition of the Nawáb of Máler Kotla shows no improvement. The eldest son is still at the Aitchison College, while the younger is being educated at Máler Kotla under the care of a governess.

13. *Farídkot.*—The health of His Highness the Rája is still unfortunately very bad, and the strained relations which exist between him and his eldest son are the more to be deplored because it is feared that they affect the Rája's chances of recovery injuriously.

14. *Chamba.*—The Rája of Chamba has suffered from ill-health during the past six months somewhat to the detriment of the administration of the State which His Highness is accustomed to personally supervise. There has been and is still a rebellious element in the State which will have to be brought to reason.

15. *Suket.*—The condition of affairs in Suket has been quiet throughout the year. Lála Achru Rám, who had been with the approval of Government appointed Wazír twelve months before, has unfortunately been obliged by ill-health to resign his post. Since he left the State has been without a Wazír for the rest of the year owing to His Highness' hesitation to appoint any successor.

16. *Kalsia.*—The administration of this State by the Council has been satisfactory throughout the year. Its Senior Member, Munshi Ináyat-ullah, received the title of Khán Bahádur on the 1st January last. The young Sardár was brought back to Chachrauli when the Rája of Sirmúr, who was supervising his education at Náhan, fell ill, and at his mother's earnest request arrangements have been made for his education at the former place. The Commissioner reports well as to the progress which he is making. The Sardár is now 15 years of age.

17. *Pataudi.*—The conduct of the Nawáb has not improved, and it has in consequence been found necessary to continue the arrangements for the control of the finances of the State which were mentioned in last year's report. A loan, which will be extinguished in six years out of savings to be effected by the rearrangement of the expenditure on civil and military establishments in the State which has already been carried out, has been sanctioned in order to pay off the arrears of pay and stipends which were found to be owing. The Nawáb's uncle Kásim Ali Khán continues to supervise the administration. He received the title of Khán Bahádur on the 1st January 1897.

18. *Lohárú and Dujána.*—Both of these States were satisfactorily administered during the year. The details of the administration of the former are supervised by the Nawáb's younger brother in the absence of the Nawáb himself at Máler Kotla and at Calcutta in connection with his duties as an Additional Member of the Legislative Council.

19. *Simla Hill States.*—His Highness the Rája of Biláspur is an intelligent Ruler, and the State continues to prosper under his careful management. The Tikka of Bashahr successfully controls affairs in his father's State. The settlement which has been conducted under his supervision has just been brought to a close, and if the regulations as to begár and cesses which have been framed with his consent are carefully adhered to it should work well.

The Rája of Nálagarh is a weak and incompetent Ruler, and the State is described by the Superintendent as a hot-bed of intrigues which hinder progress both in the ordinary work of administration as well as in the settlement operations. In Keonthal eight parganas are in open revolt against the demand for revenue and begár. It seems likely that before very long it will be found necessary to appoint a Wazír or a Manager in this State.

There has been some slight trouble in Bághal with certain contumacious Brahmins whom the Government has authorized the Rája to arrest and try. The administration in Jubbal, Bhajji, Mailog, Balsan, Dhami and Mangal is reported to be fairly good.

Affairs in Kumhársain, Kuthár and Kaneti are now successfully regulated by Managers and Wazírs nominated by Government. The Wazír in Kumhársain is Mangat Rái. The settlement there is progressing favourably and the administration is good. Mián Durga Singh, the Manager in Kuthár, is reported to have done very well, and Lála Síta Rám has introduced order and regularity in the management of affairs in Kaneti. The small tributary State of Koti still gives trouble owing to the Rána's exaggerated ideas of his own importance and his severe demands for revenue. The Rána has not yet agreed to accept the annual compensation awarded and to cede the jurisdiction over the Simla water-supply catchment area which he has been asked to grant.

The formal addition of Ráwin and Dádi to the list of tributary States has already been mentioned above.

As indicated in the report for last year, the affairs of these and indeed of most of the Hill States in this Province will for some time to come require the most careful watching. Within the past few years a quiet but complete social revolution has been carried out in the adjoining British hill tracts of Kángra, Kulu and Simla by the abolition of begár, the customary labour on communications and carriage which had been rendered by the people from time immemorial without payment or for a small wage. It is only to be expected that the subjects of the Hill Chiefs who are intimately connected with their brethren in British India should try and emancipate themselves in a similar way, and the extent to which this can be granted without seriously embarrassing the administration of the Hill States is a most difficult problem, which can only be solved by the greatest patience and tact on the part of the Chiefs themselves and of the British officers who are responsible for their general guidance in the administration of their States.

PUNJAB BORDER.

I.—Hazara.

20. The year 1896-97 has been one of exceptional tranquillity along the whole Hazára frontier, and the number of border offences committed during the year is probably the smallest ever reported. All the independent tribes have behaved well towards Government, although tribal feuds will always exist among themselves. In the feud between the Hassanzais and Madda Khels, which still continues, the latter attempted to occupy Doha, a village on the Hassanzai border, but failed. Háshim Ali Khán, who is still at Jabbo, asked what terms would be allowed him if he came in, and was referred to the previous orders of Government. Firoz Shah of the Sitána Saiyid family was permitted by Government to resettle at Mandi and Sitána, provided he could bring the whole of the Utmanzais and Gadúns to acquiesce in his doing so, but this he has not yet been able to effect.

II.—Peshawar.

21. *Gadúns, Khudu Khel and Chamla.*—There have been no reports against the Gadúns and Khudu Khels, who have been perfectly quiet. A dispute between "tálibs" from Chamla and other independent tribes on the Yusafzai border was imported into British territory during the 'Id festival, but was promptly suppressed.

22. *Boner.*—Only two offences of any importance have occurred, which were committed by the Nurizai section of the Bonerwáls. These are still under enquiry, and have not yet been finally settled. The attitude of the Bonerwáls as a whole has been one of passive indifference throughout the year, and there is nothing to record regarding the Hindustáni fanatics.

23. *Utman Khel.*—The conduct of the Utman Khels and Ranizai has been good. With the exception of the Lower Utman Khels, these tribes are under the direct management of the Political Agent, Swat, Dir, and Chitrál. Two outrages were committed on the Mardán-Malakand road, in which it seemed probable that Ranizai badmáshes were concerned, but the inquiries made proved nothing definite against them. The road has now been rendered quite secure by the location of a Border Military Police post at Shergarh, on the edge of the Pesháwar District.

24. *Mohmands.*—The Mohmands as a tribe have behaved well. The jirgas of six of the clans who have fallen on our side of the Durand boundary, and who are known as the assured clans, *viz.*—

(1) Tárakzai,
(2) Gandab Hálimzai,
(3) Kamáli Hálimzai,
(4) Dáwezai,
(5) Utmanzai,
(6) The Isa Khel and Burhán Khel Mohmands of Pindiáli,

presented themselves before His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor at Shabkadar in November last, and willingly accepted the announcement made to them that they had come under the sole jurisdiction of the Government of India. Allowances have been assigned to them from the 1st April 1896 in lieu of those which they formerly received from the Amír and their own tribal Chief, the Khán of Lálpura, and these allowances were disbursed to them for the six months ending with the 30th September, while a second half-yearly distribution was made in April 1897. After protracted negotiations the transfer of control over the remaining tribes on this side of the line was finally openly marked by the withdrawal of the Amír's irregular levies, or Khasadárs, from Matai on 22nd April 1897. No serious offence was committed by this tribe in British territory, and among themselves they have generally been at peace. The one exception was in the Pindiáli Valley, where the clansmen are in an unsettled state owing to internecine feuds. Pírdost Khán, the Chief of these Pindiáli Mohmands, was murdered at the instigation of a young relative of his own, named Abdul Rahmán, who had succeeded to the share of the allowance formerly drawn by his uncle Abdul Ghanni, and in retaliation the latter, with his mother and three brothers, was butchered by Ghulám Khán, son of Pírdost Khán. Everything has been quiet on the Mullagori border.

25. *Aka Khel and Bassi Khel Afrídis.*—The Aka Khel and Bassi Khel Afrídis committed several cattle thefts in British territory, but all the cases were satisfactorily settled and fines realized. They have also paid up a fine of Rs. 100 which was imposed upon them for allowing raiders of the Zakha Khel Afrídi clan to pass through their country for the commission of offences on our border.

26. The Hassan Khel section of the Adam Khel Afrídís who inhabit the hills adjoining the Cherát Sanitarium had been since annexation under the political control of the Deputy Commissioner, Kohát, but were transferred during the year to the jurisdiction of the Deputy Commissioner, Pesháwar, owing to the transfer of the Khwarra tract from Kohát to Pesháwar. As usual, they have been very well behaved.

27. The frontier of the Pesháwar District generally has been absolutely tranquil throughout the year, and numerous civil claims brought against British subjects by men of independent territory have been disposed of under the Frontier Crimes Regulation to the satisfaction of all parties and with a markedly good effect on the peace of the border. The Border Military Police are in a high state of efficiency.

III.—KHAIBAR.

28. Some 100 families of the Kathia Khel and other sections of the Kúki Khel Afrídís, while returning to their summer quarters in Tirah by way of Ningrahar (Kabul territory), in order to avoid passing through the limits of other sections at enmity with them, were seized by the Afghán officials at Káhi and detained there, but were subsequently released by order of Sipah Salár Ghulám Haidar Khán. The Zohra and Shahmir Kor Kúki Khels of Kaddam have been constantly fighting among themselves; but the dispute does not affect the arrangements for the road through the Khaibar Pass. The Kúki Khel and Malikdín Khel Afrídís have continued to prosecute their inter-tribal feud. The latter sent a jirga to the former proposing a permanent peace, but the proposal was rejected. There have been seven cases against the Kúki Khels during the year, but in settling these the elders of the clan have rendered every assistance to the authorities. In one case indeed where one of their tribesmen had kidnapped a woman from British territory whom he refused to give up they went so far as to attack him in order to compel him to restore her. The conduct of the Kambar Khel Afrídís has been satisfactory, and we have had no case against them, except a theft of a rifle which was carried away by a Kambar Khel deserter from the 20th Punjab Infantry and still remains to be recovered. For this, however, the tribe at large cannot fairly be held responsible. The conduct of the Kamarai Afrídís has been better than in last year, and there is not a single case against them.

29. The Sepah and Aka Khel Afrídís are still at feud with each other, and the latter are making a claim upon the former for a share in their portion of the Khaibar allowances, although their claim is not recognized by us. There has been but one case against the Malikdín Khel Afrídís, and this has been satisfactorily settled. The old-standing dispute over the Maliki allowance between Maliks Feroz Khán and his cousin Darya Khán has been disposed of by order of Government, the allowance being divided half and half between the two claimants. Several other disputes over land, &c., exist between individual Maliks, but the attitude of the tribe towards Government has been uniformly good, and there are no cases pending against them.

30. Internecine feuds and dissensions continue among the different sections of the Zakha Khel Afrídís, but they have done nothing during the year to disturb the peace of the Khaibar Pass. Malik Khawás Khán is reported to be

in correspondence with the Amír, and another of his sons named Ináyat Khán has now entered the Afghán service. His rival and enemy Malik Wali Muhammad Khán is also anxious to secure some employment for his son Abdul Jabbar Khán in Afghánistán. The Khusrogi and the Zia-ud-dín sections of the Zakha Khel are the most troublesome of the Khaibar tribes and born robbers, but as far as we are concerned only a single case has been reported during the year against the former, while but three offences have been charged to the latter. Considering the notorious character of these tribesmen, this is very satisfactory, though the Zia-ud-dín offences which are explained in paragraph 36 of this Report were serious. The other sections of the Zakha Khel, *viz.* the Shan Khel, Annai, Pakhai and Payanda, have all behaved well.

31. The conduct of the Shinwárís of Loárgi has been excellent, and the Shilmánís of the Loe and Kam Shilmán Valleys have also been perfectly quiet and orderly as usual. The Mullagorís of Tartara have behaved well, and there have been no cases against them.

32. Notwithstanding the Durand Convention, the Amír's officials continue to intrigue with the Khaibar and Tirah tribes under our political control, and are constantly sending letters, agents, and verbal messages to them, while they have tried to stir up mischief by taking into the Amír's service many Afrídi Mullahs and elders, *e. g.*, Saiyid Akbar, Akhundzáda, Aka Khel, Mullah Gulandáz, Kambar Khel (who has been specially active in Tirah in trying to induce the clans to send jirgas to the Amír), Mír Bashar, Malikdín Khel, and others.

33. The receipts from Khaibar tolls have fallen from Rs. 51,161 in 1895-96 to Rs. 46,546 during the year under report as a consequence mainly of the imposition of heavy duties by the Amír on everything imported into or exported from Afghánistán. All property belonging to His Highness the Amír himself passed free of toll as usual, the exemptions amounting to Rs. 7,302-4-0 this year as compared with Rs. 7,479-1-0 in 1895-96.

34. The Khaibar Rifles under their able Commandant Lieutenant-Colonel Sardár Muhammad Aslam Khán, C.I.E., have carried out their duties excellently as in past years. Captain Barton of the Guides has been posted to the Khaibar as Assistant to the Political Officer with the object of his eventually succeeding Lieutenant-Colonel Aslam Khán in the command of this Corps.

IV.—Kohat.

35. *Adam Khels.*—As already noted, the political control of the Hassan Khel section of the Adam Khels has been transferred during the year from Kohát to Pesháwar, and the Kandar and Kandau sub-sections of the Ashu Khel Adam Khels, who adjoin the Hassan Khel and live along the southern border of the Pesháwar District, have since been similarly transferred. Eight out of the nine cases of offences committed by the Jawákís have been settled, and the conduct of this clan has been on the whole satisfactory. The behaviour of the Adam Khel Afrídís in the Kohát Pass has been excellent as usual, and though ten cases were laid to their charge, these were all satisfactorily settled. At the time of the enhancement of the duty on salt at the Kohát Mines some slight feeling of disquiet was observed in the Pass, but this has now entirely subsided, and there was never anything like the excitement which followed upon the much smaller enhancement 15 years ago.

36. *Orakzais.*—The numerous clans of the large Orakzai tribe who march with the northern border of the Kohát District from the Kohát Pass westward to the vicinity of Thal have all behaved well. A few of these clans who are Shiahs have been disturbed beyond the border by the private feuds of their spiritual leaders, the three Tirah Sayads, Mír Askar, Syad Qásim, and Gulbádshah; but the frontier was never violated, and no offences have been committed in British territory. Of the remaining clans who are orthodox Sunnís, the Rabia Khel (of the Samána) and the Mishtís have had the greatest number of offences registered against them, *viz.* 17 and 7 respectively, but all of these, with 5 exceptions, have been settled and very few were serious. Two of the other Sunni clans, the Firoz Khel and Mammazais of Darradar, have an absolutely clean sheet, though the Firoz Khel were fined Rs. 100 for allowing certain Zia-ud-dín raiders from Tírah to pass through their limits. These Zia-ud-díns, who are a section of the Zakha Khel Afrídís under the Political Officer of the Khaibar, committed two raids on the Kachai-Marai border of the Kohát District, in which three of their own number and two British subjects were killed. For these offences they were fined a sum of Rs. 300 by the Khaibar authorities, which was paid in blood-money to the relatives of one of the men murdered.

37. *Wazírs.*—The question of transferring the Kabul Khel Wazírs, who are the only tribe on the western border of the Kohát District, to the control of the Political Officer of the Tochi Valley is still under consideration, as the road from Idak to Thal has not as yet been constructed. The Political Officer has, however, been directed to take over political control of the tribe in so far as offences within the tribe or across the Durand Line are concerned. During the year under report these Wazírs were responsible for eight offences, of which only two were serious. The first was a raid on the Kurram Valley (protected territory) in which eight men were killed, and the other an affray over a land dispute between the British village of Thal and the closely adjacent trans-border Bangash village of Biland Khel in which the Wazírs came to the assistance of the latter. For the former of these two offences the Kabul Khel were fined Rs. 2,357, which was all promptly realized. For the latter the Biland Khel people paid up a fine of Rs. 1,000, and a fine of Rs. 750, which has still to be recovered, was imposed on the Kabul Khel. On the whole, then, it may be said that with the exception of individual cases, which were not numerous and mostly of a petty character, the Kohát border has been perfectly tranquil, and our relations with the tribes along it everywhere friendly.

V.—KURRAM.

38. The peace which the valley has enjoyed has only been broken even on the border by a rupture with the independent tribe of Pára Chamkannís and by the raid of Kabul Khel Wazírs mentioned in paragraph 37 *supra.* For the latter offence, as has been shown, ample reparation was exacted, and the Pára Chamkannís are under a blockade which since the close of the year has led to their submission. As regards matters of internal administration, the revenue has been collected with ease, and the material prosperity of the valley has received considerable impetus from an excellent harvest, which, coming simultaneously with the scarcity in India, has afforded an opening for a very profitable export

trade in corn and rice. Another feature of the year has been the construction of many new canals and the repairing of many old irrigation channels which had fallen into disuse during the long period of anarchy prior to our occupation. The promotion of these works, which have been carried out by the Turís themselves with the aid of "takávi" advances and professional supervision, has been greatly appreciated by the people. The Kurram Militia has been raised in five years from the roughest material into a well-conducted and thoroughly efficient corps.

VI.—The Tochi Valley.

39. In August a force consisting of one whole regiment of infantry, two companies of another regiment, a battery and forty sabres advanced from Miran Shah to Datta Khel in consequence of the inability of the Maliks to exercise a proper control over their tribesmen and in accordance with the general scheme for the final distribution of troops. Ger Chína, on the Tsirai plain, about a mile from Datta Khel village, was selected for the permanent Military post, and the troops were hutted there before the close of the year. A post intermediate between Miran Shah and Datta Khel has been established at Boya and garrisoned by a company of infantry and twenty sabres. In December 1896 the telegraph line was extended from Mirán Shah to Datta Khel. It has been decided to make Miran Shah the Civil and Military head-quarters in the valley, with a strong advanced post at Datta Khel. The construction of the levy posts at Saidgi, Kajuri, Katira, Idak, Lak Ghundi, Isha, Muhammad Khel, and Kanirogha was completed during the year. In January the Political Officer, Mr. Gee, accompanied by an escort, made a reconnaissance of the route from Idak *viâ* Spinwam to Thal with a view to opening out the road. This was found to be easy, and proposals for constructing a camel road at a cost of Rs. 8,000 to Thal, or at any rate as far as Shiva, are now under the consideration of the Government of India. Mr. Gee was met at Spinwam by the Assistant Commissioner, Thal, and the attitude of the tribes, who do not object to the construction of the road, was on the whole satisfactory, though a shot was fired at the Assistant Commissioner's servants near Biland Khel. In connection with his journey to Kabul, Mullah Powindah sent his followers to the Khaisor Valley to collect alms. He also made an attempt to do this in Daur, but was prevented from doing so. A certain amount of money was collected by him from the Tori Khels in the Khaisara, the Mohmit Khels of Razmak, and from sympathisers in Daur; but, on the whole, the Mullah's journey to Kabul awakened little interest amongst either the Darwesh Khels or the Daurís.

40. *Daur*.—The rabi crop, except in Land and Boya, was good, but the kharíf suffered to some extent from deficient irrigation. The revenue agreed to by the Daurís, Rs. 8,000 (minus certain remissions that had to be granted in the above-named villages in consequence of destruction of crops by hail), was collected by the end of July. The general conduct of the Daurís has been very good throughout the year. The murder of two coolies near Pai Khel is the only fanatical outrage of which they have been guilty. Most of the cases against Government were cases of wire-cutting or of thefts of stores on the road. Only one serious riot arising out of an irrigation dispute between the Daurís of Zerraki and the Khusháli Tori Khels who cultivate land on the south bank of the Tochi has occurred. On this occasion the Cavalry Jamadar at Idak interfered, and some shots were fired in the direction of the troops, which were

drawn up between the parties. Each party to the riot was fined Rs. 75. A serious tribal murder also occurred, the victim being Malik Hassan of Musakki, who was killed in open jirga on August 23rd by Kot Khanai and Saingul Daurís. At the request of the jirga sentences of imprisonment were awarded, and the event led to the presentation by all the Dauri Maliks of a general petition for the introduction of the Criminal Law into Daur. The feud between the Daurís and the Manzar Khels led to an attack by 20 or 30 of the latter on the Muhammad Khel Post while it was under construction. The Dauri Havildár was wounded in the attack. On the 14th June two coolies were murdered while asleep outside this post, and this act too was no doubt the work of the Manzar Khels. Both sides have been put on heavy security to keep the peace, and no tribal offence of any importance has since occurred, though there were still 21 Daur Manzar Khel cases awaiting settlement at the close of the year. Seventy-seven criminal cases against the Government, British subjects and travellers, and 286 tribal cases were settled during the year. In the former cases fines to the amount of Rs. 1,875 were inflicted, and compensation amounting to Rs. 775 recovered. In the latter the fines imposed aggregated Rs. 797 and the compensation awarded Rs. 1,363.

41. *Darwesh Khels.*—The Darwesh Khels committed a number of offences against Government, some of which were serious, such as the murder in June of the Muharrir of the temporary post at Shiranna by one Wáris Khán, Ali Khán Khel, Madda Khel; the murder of two coolies outside the Muhammad Khel Post, for which the Manzar Khels and Daurís were fined; and the shooting of a camel sowár of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, of which the Madda Khels are suspected. There were five cases of cutting the telegraph wire and six cases of firing into the camp at Datta Khel. No progress was made with the settlement of tribal cases with Afghánistán owing to the unwillingness of the Amír to permit a meeting of the British and Afghán officers on the border for the purpose of settling these cases by joint tribal jirgas. Some Khojal Khels were also concerned in two serious raids in the Kharoti country on the Gomal, in one of which three of the Amír's Khasadárs were killed and a number of camels and rifles stolen. As far as Tochi is concerned, the conduct of the Bakka Khels, Jáni Khels, Tori Khels, Mohmit Khels and Khiddar Khels was generally good, especially after the occupation of Datta Khel. At the beginning of the year the behaviour of the Manzar Khels was not satisfactory. They were concerned in several offences, and after the occupation of Datta Khel the firing into camp and thefts in the Military Bazár were in part the work of this section. The post at Kanirogha was, however, built without any mishap, and this was mainly due to the assistance given by the Maliks. A number of highway robberies were committed towards the close of the year within Manzar Khel limits; and, though the gangs concerned were generally Madda Khels from the Kazha, the Manzar Khels were a good deal to blame. The infliction and prompt realization of fines in these cases had a good effect. The Madda Khels have been the worst behaved of all the sections. After the agitation connected with the Sheranni post in March 1896, for which a fine of Rs. 1,000 was imposed on the tribe, the Maliks petitioned Government that the Upper Tochi might be occupied by a military force, as they were unable to control the tribesmen. In June Honda Rám, the Muharrir of the Sheranni Post, was

murdered as noted above, and in August at the request of the Maliks a force moved up to Datta Khel, when things became outwardly more settled, but the agitation for increased allowances continued, and Malik Sadda Khán's control over all the sub-sections of the tribe weakened. During the 'Id festival there was a hostile gathering in the Kazha at Inzar Kach, due to the preaching of a Kharoti Mullah, in which some of the Maliks joined. The history of the Maizar outbreak on 10th June 1897 belongs to the following year, but the constant recurrence of offences committed by this section during the year under report shows that the discontent, which commenced soon after the distribution of the allowances in November 1895, had been gradually coming to a head, and the attemps made by Sadda Khán to stifle it only rendered the ultimate outbreak more sudden and disastrous. Altogether 58 criminal cases were settled during the year. Of these, 32 were against Government, British subjects and travellers, resulting in the infliction of fines to the amount of Rs. 1,498 and the award of compensation amounting to Rs. 1,772. Twenty-six were tribal cases, in which the compensation awarded amounted to Rs. 3,326, but no fines were inflicted.

VII.—BANNU.

42. A number of dacoities and other offences were committed by large armed gangs of Wazírís and others, chiefly Jáni Khel and Bakka Khel Darwesh Khels and Shabi Khel Mahsúds. The Jáni Khel lands have very much fallen out of cultivation during the drought of the last year, and the failure of the crops, together with the high prices of grain, are no doubt the chief reason of the increase of this class of crime. The conduct of the tribes along the border has on the whole been good. Twenty offences were committed by members of the trans-border tribes. Of these—

7	are	shown	against	Jáni Khels.
2	"	"	"	Muhammad Khels.
1	is	"	"	Bizan Khels.
1	"	"	"	Khojal Khels.
1	"	"	"	Umarzais.
1	"	"	"	Mahsúds.
7	are	"	"	Bhittannís.

Sixteen of these cases have been satisfactorily disposed of, and the remaining four are pending. The cases of previous years outstanding against the trans-border tribes at the commencement of 1896-97 were all settled during the year.

43. The Háthi Khels are the quietest and best behaved tribe on the Bannu frontier. With the exception of the feud between Khair Muhammad Khán, son of Malik Nazar Khán, and his brother-in-law Hakim Khán, which ended in the death of Hakim Khán in March 1896, the conduct of this section has been good, and Malik Nezám Khán has given much assistance in tribal matters. The Bizan Khels are a small and not very important section. Since a case which occurred in March 1896, in which a party of men who had come down from the hills committed a murder (in prosecution of an old feud), the section has given no trouble. The Umarzais did not give much trouble as a tribe. Just after the close of the year they shot a Bannuchi, but not fatally. The Isparkas gave no trouble, except in connection with the outlaws in the Isparka village of Gomatti about four miles beyond the border. The last case

against them, in which five men came down from Gomatti, stole a buffalo from village Hassanni, and shot its owner dead, occurred after the close of the year. As the result of the prompt and judicious measures taken by the Deputy Commissioner, Bannu, in communication with the Deputy Commissioner of Kohát, the Shadakka and Koda Khel sections of the Muhammad Khels came in to have their cases decided by the former officer. In August 1896 Makhar Khán, the most influential of the Muhammad Khel Maliks, was murdered by three of his own tribesmen. This murder was followed by the murder of his eldest son Tarnat in Shawal. The accused persons are being tried by a jirga. The Bakka Khels continued to give trouble during the year. The tribe is a great deal divided by internal dissensions and jealousies. The principal cases pending against the outlaws of the Jáni Khels were a highway robbery and a dacoity from a village in the Nár. The stolen property having been all restored, moderate fines were imposed on the offenders and security taken from them for good behaviour in the future. Since then we have had no trouble with the tribe as a whole, and a little clemency shown, together with the fact of the most turbulent members of the tribe having been put on security, has had a good effect.

44. The old feud between the Masti Khel and Khán Khel sub-sections of the Bobak Bhittannís broke out again during the year. In August 1896 a Masti Khel village was attacked by Lewat and 13 other Khán Khels, who attacked and killed Jauhar, the Masti Khel Malik, and wounded his brother. Lewat's village was surprised at night, and Lewat himself and most of his companions escaped. All the men found in the village, including one of Jauhar's murderers, were arrested and brought in, together with all the sheep and cattle found in the village. The murderer of Jauhar has been tried and convicted by a jirga. Some of the sheep and cattle which belonged to Marwats were released, and the remainder were sold by auction. The Khán Khels have received a severe lesson which has had a good effect on the rest of the Bhittannís.

VIII.—SOUTHERN WAZIRISTAN.

45. There were 40 cases pending at the close of 1895-96, 22 offences committed in the Dera Ismail Khan District, and 18 in the Gomal Pass and other protected hill tracts. Of these, 9 of the district cases and 6 of the hill cases are still undecided. The delay is due to the difficulty of tracing the offenders, and the special efforts now being made to bring the punishment home to the actual offenders and to avoid the burden being thrown improperly on the Maliks or innocent tribesmen by any slipshod method of settlement. The results of the working of the year under report were on the whole rather more satisfactory than the previous year. The conduct of the tribes, however, cannot be considered to have much improved. The Mahsúds, notably the Jalál Khels, have committed a few offences in the Tochi Valley. The most serious offences of the year consisted of two cases of firing on cavalry detachments, one between Kajuri Kach and Wana, and the other between Jandola and Khirgi; the shooting of a Darwesh Khel mounted levy between Wana and Kajuri Kach and a Border Military Police sowár in the Gomal; and the murder of two sepoys of the 19th Punjab Infantry near Jandola. There

was also an unsatisfactory renewal of raiding in Zhob. The chances of raiding in Zhob will, it is believed, be minimised by the construction of two additional levy towers on the Wana-Kajuri Kach road, the construction of which, unless urgently required owing to the present position of affairs in the Tochi, will be undertaken early next year. The levy post at Ngandioba was completed in April 1896. New levy posts were built at Sarwekai and Haidari Kach in April and May and at Naraioba in September 1896.

46. The most important event of the year as regards the Mahsúd tribe was the movement under Mullah Powindah. About May 1896 he began collecting contributions from the Mahsúds and raised a small body-guard by demanding from the different sections one follower for every ten houses. In June he sent men to Wana to try to collect contributions from the Wana Ahmadzais also, but his party was ordered away at the request of the Wana Maliks. In the end of June Mullah Dád Muhammad, a well-wisher of Government, was brought in to the hills by some of the Mahsúd Maliks to confront Mullah Powindah, and in the meeting which occurred between Kanigoram and Makin, the latter claimed to be the 'Bádsha' of the Mahsúd country and refused to argue with Mullah Dád Muhammad. About the 20th July Mullah Powindah, with a following of about a thousand men, left his home for Kabul *viâ* Birmal and Urgan. The deputation was received coolly by the Amír after some days waiting, and he addressed a letter to the Government of India to the effect that he understood the Mahsúds wished to leave their country and settle in Afghánistán. After a stay of about a month the party was dismissed, Mullah Powindah being given by the Amír a parting present of Rs. 2,000, two guns and a number of cartridges, and Mullah Hamzullah, his secretary, a present of Rs. 800. They returned to the Mahsúd country in the beginning of October. After that at one time Mullah Powindah talked of building posts at two or three places in the Mahsúd country. He came in to see the Thánadár of Jandola on the 6th December 1896, on which occasion he gave out that he desired to make his peace with Government, but did not enter into particulars about his position. His last public meeting was on the 'Id (5th March 1897), when some 1,500 Mahsúds visited him at his home, and he advised them to keep up friendly relations with the British Government as long as it did not make any fresh advance towards their country. This seems to be his present attitude. At the height of the Mullah's movement before his departure for Kabul the principal Mahsúd Maliks came in and strongly urged that Government should at once occupy their country, as this was the only way of securing permanent peace in the country.

47. In March 1897 the Political Officer, Wana, met the Political Agent, Zhob, at Gul Kach, and a representative jirga of the Sultán Khels and other sections of the Sulemán Khels was assembled, with which negotiations were successfully conducted for the levy of tirni on their animals grazing in Zhob and in the protected hill tracts of Wazíristán. In April 1897 similar arrangements were made for taking *tirni* from the sections of the Dotani tribe which graze in the Spin and Toi tracts in Southern Wazíristán. In the beginning of January 1897 the jirgas of the Dotanís and Wana Ahmadzais requested the Political Officer, Wana, to arbitrate between them in the disputed claims to land in Wana and the Toi. The case was a very heavy one, and the enquiry into it lasted for

about $2\frac{1}{2}$ months, and the decision was only announced to the two tribes in the beginning of April 1897. A further enlistment of Mahsúds was made this year for the 24th Bilúchi Regiment. A higher standard of chest and height measurement was required, and 32 excellent recruits were selected out of some 150 applications. Those who had enlisted in the previous year had saved much money in connection with the operations of the regiment in East Africa, and a great stimulus was thereby afforded to recruitment.

IX.—Dera Ismail Khan.

48. The Largha Shiránís committed no offences either in British territory or on the routes opened by the British Government, and their behaviour has been very satisfactory. The construction of a levy tower near Parwára on the road through the Dhana Chuhar Khel Pass was completed in the beginning of the year and levies were posted there. This seems to have greatly added to the safety of British subjects travelling through the Chuhar Khel Dhana Pass and to have entirely stopped crime. There were no offences committed by the Ustránas and Kasránís during the year, and their behaviour has been good.

X.—Dera Ghazi Khan.

49. There were 60 cases pending against the tribes on this border from the previous year, and 212 new cases were instituted against them during the year under report, making a total of 272, of which 145 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 127 cases pending at the close of the year. Of the 212 new cases—

102	were against the	Bozdárs.
55	" "	Leghárís.
27	" "	Gurchanís.
15	" "	Khosas.
7	" "	Kasránís.
4	" "	Tibbi Lunds.
1	was "	Drishaks.
1	" "	Sori Lunds.

The conduct of the Drishak, Tibbi Lund, Sori Lund and Kasráni tribes has been good. The Mazárís behaved excellently, there being neither any cases pending against the tribe from the previous year, nor any instituted during the year under report. Nawáb Sir Imám Bakhsh Khán, K.C.I.E., the chief of the tribe, has continued to maintain his reputation for integrity and justice. He exercises a very beneficial influence in his territory.

The behaviour of the large and turbulent tribe of Bozdárs has not been satisfactory, and since the close of the year Gela Rám, a Náib-Tahsíldár of Zhob, was murdered on 26th May 1897 at Nili in the Bozdár country. The murderers have not been discovered, but proposals for the enforcement of tribal responsibility are now under consideration. Several feuds broke out amongst them during the year, and it was found necessary to detain the Mukadams of the offending sections at the district head-quarters.

The result of the trial of the Hatwani Bázgír feud case, in which Kádir Bakhsh, the Mukadam of the Bázgírs, and two of his relations were murdered in March 1896, was that 2 Hatwanís were hanged, 6 transported for

life, and 24 fined by jirga. This exemplary punishment is expected to have a good effect. During the year the Durkanís (Gurchanís) murdered 2 Hadiánís (Legháris), the feud between the two sections being an old-standing one. The Hadiánís in retaliation murdered 2 Durkanís. It was found advisable to impose heavy sentences in order to put a stop to the feud in which many lives had already been sacrificed.

50. Nawáb Muhammad Khán, the chief of the Leghári tribe, died in December 1896, and was succeeded by his infant son Jamál Khán, for whom his cousin, Sardár Tagia Khán, acts as chief of the tribe. Tagia Khán has already got a hold on the tribe, and his appointment appears to be generally popular, though at the installation some objectors to the continuance of the system of allowing the Tumandárs to levy their rents in kind tried to create a factional disturbance. It has been decided that the batái payments should be continued at the new settlement in all cases except perhaps that of the Khosa Tumandár, the ultimate adjustment of whose emoluments is under consideration. During the year under report a reconciliation took place between Bahádur Khán, Tumandár of the Khosás, and his cousin Mubárak Khán. This has strengthened the Tumandár's hands.

51. Lieutenant Forbes, Assistant Political Agent, Thal Chotiáli, and Mr. Wallace, Political Assistant, Dera Ghází Khan, were deputed to mark out a portion of the Punjab-Bilúchistán boundary in accordance with the decision arrived at by Captain MacMahon in 1891. The re-arming of the Border Military Police with Sniders was effected during the year under report.

DEATHS AMONG NATIVE GENTLEMEN (DARBARIS) OF IMPORTANCE.

52. The following deaths among Native gentlemen (Darbárís) of importance were reported during 1896-97:—

Name of District.	*Name of the deceased.*
Delhi	Khán Bahádur Syad Hádí Hussain Khán.
Ludhiána	Mahámahopádhyáyá Sardár Sir Attar Singh, K. C. I. E., of Bhadaur.
Mooltan	Khán Bahádur Ghulám Nabi Khán, retired Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner.
Do.	Mahant Prahlád Dás.
Ráwalpindi	Malik Auliá Khán of Pindigheb.
Dera Ismail Khan	Aláwardí Khán, Bahádur.
Do.	Muhammad Hayát Khán, Gandápur.
Dera Ghází Khan	Khán Sáhib Muhammad Massú Khán, Nutkání.
Muzaffargarh	Khán Bahádur Kaurá Khán, Jatoí.
Peshawar	Sharíf Mián of Ismáilá.
Do.	Nawáb Sardár Muhammad Afzal Khán, Bahádur, C.S.I., late Rasaldár-Major, XI Bengal Cavalry, and Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy.
Lahore	Náwab Násir Alí Khán, retired Extra Assistant Commissioner, brother of the late Nawáb Sir Nawázish Alí Khán, Kazalbásh, K. C. S. I.
Jhelum	Rájá Sardár Khán, Khokhar, of Ahmedábád.
Dera Ghází Khan...	Nawáb Muhammad Khán, Leghárí, of Chotí.
Do.	Núr Muhammad Khán, Bozdár, of Mehriwálá.
Do.	Alí Muhammad Khán, Pitáfí, of Lundí.
Hazára	Abdul Rahmán Khán, of Phullara.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

SURVEYS.

53. SURVEYS.—No. 18 Himalayan Party of the Survey of India Department continued its work of the previous year in the Kángra District and in certain Native States in the vicinity of Simla. It also commenced a survey on the scale of 48 inches to a mile of the town of Náhan in Sirmúr at the special request and cost of that State. In Kángra Proper 181 square miles were surveyed on the 4-inch scale, including 23·6 square miles of forest; in the Kulu Sub-Division, where the work included 29 glaciers and extended to peaks up to 20,000 feet above sea level, the area surveyed was 152 square miles comprising 55·3 square miles of forest. In Sirmúr 111·9 square miles were surveyed on the same scale, which were practically all forest. In Mandi, Suket and certain of the Simla Hill States 306·8 square miles, and in Sirmúr 57 square miles, were surveyed on the 2-inch scale. The total outturn of the field season's work was 446·2 square miles surveyed on the 4-inch and 363·8 square miles surveyed on the 2-inch scale, altogether 810 square miles. This is 6¾ square miles less than the outturn of last year. Two hundred and two square miles were triangulated, and the classification of forest growth and soils was carried out in an area of 190·9 square miles. Steady progress has been made with the drawing of fair maps and forwarding them for publication.

SETTLEMENTS.

54. SETTLEMENTS.—*Mooltan.*—Mr. Maclagan took over charge of his duties as Settlement Officer about the middle of the year, and resettlement operations were then commenced. As the Kabírwála Tahsíl will be the first to be assessed, special attention was given in this tahsíl to the division of the fields on the Sidhnai allotments into one bigah compartments, and complete jamabandís were prepared for all the villages in the district.

55. *Montgomery.*—The remeasurement work is well in hand. It is practically over in the Pákpattan Tahsíl, and will, it is expected, be completed in Dipálpur by the end of September 1897. The Assessment Report of the Dipálpur Tahsíl has only just been received from the Settlement Commissioner. The total cost of resettlement was Rs. 1,13,717.

56. *Jhelum.*—The Settlement Collector of Jhelum was engaged during the year in the preliminary operations of settlement, and has made satisfactory progress in village remeasurements. Orders have been passed on the preliminary report regarding assessment circles and soils. The cost of the operations during the year was Rs. 1,11,335.

The present settlement does not terminate until kharíf 1899, and it is anticipated that the re-assessment operations will be completed in ample time to allow of the introduction of the new jamas from that harvest.

57. *Peshávar.*—The settlement of Peshávar was practically brought to a close during the year by Mr. L. W. Dane, and almost the whole of the establishment was transferred to other districts. The cost of the operations has amounted to Rs. 3,12,069, and the new assessments, which have been announced, will result in an enhancement of revenue amounting to Rs. 2,04,578 immediately, and including deferred assessments to Rs. 2,44,036 ultimately. The enhancement expected to take effect on the Fixed Land Revenue Roll during 1895-96 was Rs. 89,288, but effect was given to an enhancement of Rs. 51,396 only, because orders on the assessment reports were received at a later date than was expected.

58. *Dera Gházi Khan.*—Remeasurements have been completed throughout the district, and the new records of rights based upon them are now ready to be filed. The revision of administration papers, the reorganization of zail and of patwárís' circles and other similar matters remain to be dealt with. Orders having been passed on the assessment reports of all the three tahsíls, new assessments have been announced. The total cost of resettlement to the end of March 1897 was Rs. 3,13,276.

LAND TENURES.

59. ENHANCEMENT OF RENT.—The number of enhancement cases shows a considerable increase in the year under report, though it remains well below the average of the four preceding years. The figures for the years 1891—1896 are given below:—

1891-92	1892-93.	1893 94.	1894 95.	1895-96.
1,746	3,788	1,255	686	870

Of the total number of 870 suits, 749 were successful. Decreases occurred in Delhi, Amritsar and other districts which call for no special remarks, but the decrease in Gujrát from 121 to 60 suits is noticeable and shows that the effect of the resettlement of the district on such suits has now abated. Besides inconsiderable increases in Jullundur and a few other districts, there were large increases in Gurgaon and Siálkot which are the chief features of the figures for 1895-96 and are due to special causes. In Gurgaon 103 suits resulting in 98 decrees for enhancement were dealt with, but of these 87 were instituted by the landlords of a single village Rundhi, where tenants had previously been paying very low rents. In Siálkot there were 91 suits in 1894-95 and 331 suits in the year under report, enhancement being decreed in 320 cases. The Settlement Collector's anticipations have thus proved correct that a considerable number of suits would as usual follow the resettlement. There was generally no dispute about the status of tenants, which had been carefully recorded at settlement. The chief objection to the payment of enhanced rents was based by tenants on claims to compensation for improvements. But they have now perceived that such claims cannot ordinarily succeed on account of the long time during whic the benefits of the improvements have been enjoyed, and it is reported that a large number of cases has been settled out of Court by agreements to pay enhanced rents at the rates usually decreed by the Courts.

Lahore with 8 unsuccessful cases and Kohát with 5 cases, in only 1 of which the plaintiff obtained a decree, contributed the majority of the suits in which a reduction of rent was asked for. The total number of such suits rose to 22.

60. EJECTMENT OF TENANTS WITH AND WITHOUT OCCUPANCY RIGHTS.—The following statement shows the statistics relating to ejectments of occupancy tenants in the last three years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Ejectments actually made under order or process of Revenue Courts.	
Year.	Number of decrees for ejectment under Section 39.	Number of applications under Sections 42 (a) and 43.	Number of notices served under Section 44 (1).	Number of ejectments ordered under Section 44 (a).	Number of cases.	Area affected in acres.
1893-94	13	50	77	21	12	95
1894-95	39	77	96	27	17	165
1895-96	15	81	112	10	26	305

There are ordinarily very few cases in which landlords object to the transfer of hereditary rights when tenants wish to make such transfers, and even the few cases instituted are likely to decrease when landlords learn that a decree in their favour does not extinguish the hereditary rights of their tenants. In some cases, too, mutation is refused by subordinate Revenue Officers on the objection of the landlord at the time of attestation, and the transfer is then generally not proceeded with further; though this procedure may not be strictly correct it keeps cases, in which the landlord would otherwise file a suit, out of Court.

61. The following table is an abstract of the proceedings affecting tenants-at-will for the past four years :—

1	2		3		4	5
	Number of ejectments		Ejectments actually made under process of a Revenue Court.			
Year.	Decreed under Sections 40 and 45 (6).	Ordered under Section 45 (5).	Number of cases.	Area in acres.	Number of notices issued under Section 45 (1).	Number of successful suits to contest liability to ejectment.
1892-93	1,268	4,824	5,163	48,074	15,484	1,028
1893-94	1,505	5,358	5,106	36,673	18,825	866
1894-95	1,590	4,718	4,518	54 190	16,115	1,015
1895-96	1,820	5,626	5,573	56,896	20,546	1,378

Proceedings for the ejectment of tenants-at-will are hardly ever taken in Montgomery and Jhang, as the difficulty there is to find tenants. The Commissioner of Jullundur thinks that the emigration of tenants to the Chenab Colony is also a check on their ejectment in districts from which they are drawn, particularly Hoshiárpur and Jullundur. But these two districts show an increase in ejectment proceedings, and it is evident that tenants are not yet so scarce there that landlords hesitate about ejecting them. In several districts the increase of ejectments is accounted for by the bad harvests and the consequent inability of tenants to pay their rents. But in Siálkot, Pesháwar, Dera Gházi Khan and the Fázilka Tahsíl of Ferozepore increases are chiefly due to revisions of settlement. In a large part of Siálkot the new assessments were announced in 1894-95 and landlords were then in a position to decide to what degree they should enhance their rents; tenants who refused to accept the enhancements were proceeded against in the year under report. The same thing took place, though the ejectments were very much fewer, in Pesháwar. In Fázilka relations between landlords and tenants have for some time been strained; in 674 cases in Ferozepore suits to contest liability to ejectment were instituted, and the fact that tenants were successful in 537 cases indicates that landlords are resorting too freely and injudiciously to ejectment proceedings. In Dera Gházi Khan a certain number of tenants of long standing have been ejected for reasons similar to those noticed in Fázilka: the landlords are afraid lest their tenants should acquire too strong a position and secure the entry in the settlement records of rights which they do not possess. Relations, however, in Dera Gházi Khan between landlords and tenants generally are not likely to become strained; in only 12 cases was liability to ejectment contested, and in all unsuccessfully.

In Shahpur and Gujránwála the especial attention which is said to have been given to the award of full compensation for improvements is said to have checked ejectments.

It was brought to notice last year by the Deputy Commissioner of Gujránwála that money-lenders in that district occasionally advanced money on mortgage to landowners who were left in possession as tenants, and under the mistaken impression that their tenancy would not be disturbed. The money-lender, however, has no intention of letting the mortgagor keep the land, and he waits his opportunity and ultimately has him ejected, as no agreement to the effect that the tenancy is not a tenancy-at-will can be proved. This practice has this year been observed in several districts, and especially in Umballa, Hoshiárpur, Ludhiána, Jullundur and Gujrát. This method adopted by money-lenders for ousting zamíndárs from their holdings seems to be sufficiently widespread to require careful watching by Collectors, but there appear to be no means by which it can be checked unless zamíndárs look after their own interests, and see that the tenancy rights which they imagine to have been conceded to them are properly secured and recorded. Tenants successfully contested their liability to ejectment in 45 per cent. of the cases instituted by them. There were altogether 379 contested cases in Jhelum; this large number is probably due to the commencement of settlement operations.

62. Government Lands.—The area irrigated by the Sidhnai Canal was 103,290 acres or 34,780 less than the previous year, but the irrigation from the subsidiary canals, the Koranga Fázil Shah and Abdul Hakim, increased by

6,801 acres to 116,417. The decrease in the Sidhnai is due to the lowness of the Ravi: the increase in the subsidiary canals is due to their having been thoroughly cleared of silt. A good deal of work was done in connection with the Sidhnai colonies during the year: every effort was made to induce colonists to make wells in their allotments, and *takávi* was freely granted for this purpose. Well sinking will doubtless be promoted by the fact that in future no remissions will be given for failure of the spring crops on lands not protected by wells. The Sohág-Pára Canal, on account of the opening of a new head, did very well and remained open for a much longer period than usual, irrigating 69,987 acres as against 63,779 in 1894-95.

The total harvested area on the Chenab Canal was 290,111 acres as compared with 231,612 acres in the previous year, and the high prices ruling during the year have enabled the colonists to dispose of their produce on extremely favourable terms. The demand of Government revenue increased from Rs. 6,41,130 in 1894-95 to Rs. 12,85,022 in the year under report, but it was realized without difficulty. The increase is due to the increase in cultivation just noticed, and to the fact that more cultivation is year by year coming under full assessment on the expiry of periods of exemption. There were allotted during the year 13,522 acres on the Rakh and Mián Ali Branches and 82,355 acres on the Jhang Branch: these allotments include 5,139 and 14,400 acres allotted to Bár nomads. Considerable attention is now being paid to the preparation of correct records for the new village, to the laying out of roads, the formation of markets on the railway, and the building of villages and towns.

63. TRANSFERS OF LAND.—The total number of transfers under each main head recorded during the last five years is given in the following table:—

YEAR.	Holding partitioned.	Inheritance.	Gifts.	Mortgages.	Redemptions.	Sales.	Others.
1891-92	28,160	186,496	32,409	126,953	65 880	47,660	101,476
1892-93	22,756	212,343	32,048	124,493	59,366	45,849	64,589
1893-94	28,512	183,987	29,744	151,200	84,258	52,814	73,920
1894 95	31,171	173,381	31,472	152,666	71,858	51,400	93,524
1895 96	33,807	162,722	29,683	155,877	74,311	56,377	97,610
Total ...	144,406	918,929	155,356	711 189	355,673	254,100	431,119
Percentages of increase or decrease in this year's figures compared with those of last year	+ 8·5	− 6·1	− 5·7	+ 2·1	+ 3·4	+ 9·7	+ 4·4

Comparing the figures for the year with those of the year preceding, partitions show an increase of 8·5 per cent., inheritance a decrease of 6·1, gifts a decrease of 5·7, while mortgages, redemptions, sale and others have

increased by 2·1, 3·4, 9·7 and 4·4 respectively. The increase in partitions is probably due to local causes. The decrease in cases of inheritance is, no doubt, accounted for by the healthiness of the year—a poor monsoon being generally followed by a healthy and non-malarious autumn, and a dry winter meaning a higher temperature and less pneumonia.

In all the transfers which reflect the prosperous or unprosperous condition of the agricultural classes there has been a large increase, the number of sales and mortgages *recorded and attested during the year* being higher than in any year of the last ten.

64. The increase in cases and area affected as compared with last year is—

Increase per cent. in	Cases.	Total area.	Cultivated area.
Mortgages	2·1	0·6	4·9
Redemptions	3·4	10·7	12·7
Sales	9·7	9·7	9·5

Deducting the figures for redemptions in both years, we find that the number of mortgages is almost the same, while the area mortgaged comes only to 194,555 acres, of which 161,156 were cultivated this year, against 230,792 acres last year, of which 172,989 were cultivated. These figures represent 0·3 per cent. of the total proprietary and 0·6 of the cultivated area, against 0·4 and 0·6 last year. The excess of area mortgaged over area redeemed in this and the preceding 8 years is shown in the following table in thousands of acres:—

	Acres.
1887-88	595
1888-89	397
1889-90	290
1890-91	211
1891-92	187
1892-93	200
1893-94	199
1894-95	231
1895-96	195

The figures for the year are lower than those of any year except 1891-92.

65. The following tables show the transfers which have taken place to "New Agriculturists" and "By order of Court" during the last five years:—

Total area transferred by order of Court.

Year.	Area. Total.	Area. Cultivated.	Revenue.	Consideration-money. Total.	Consideration-money. Per acre of cultivated.	Consideration-money. Per rupee of revenue.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	17,046	10,262	10,006	3,67,147	36	37
1891-92	43,998	16,368	20,283	6,49,252	40	32
1892-93	18,138	11,484	12,917	4,69,191	41	36
1893-94	29,557	19,607	23,116	9,02,665	46	39
1894-95	24,144	16,359	17,272	8,34,022	51	48
1895-96	33,666	22,559	24,287	12,38,873	55	51

Total area transferred by Sales and Mortgages to new Agriculturists.

Year.	Area.		Revenue.	Consideration-money.		
	Total.	Cultivated.		Total.	Per acre of cultivated.	Per rupee of revenue.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	177,214	129,905	1,60,096	61,31,910	47	38
1891-92	220,195	153,561	1,95,800	72,41,736	47	37
1892-93	222,543	153,109	2,08,369	81,68,202	53	39
1893-94	280,928	208,395	2,22,443	1,04,26,330	50	47
1894-95	238,857	181,444	2,33,545	1,04,40,459	58	45
1895-96	223,692	174,749	2,33,218	1,04,41,348	60	45

The total and cultivated areas transferred to new agriculturists have fallen off appreciably as compared with last year. The revenue assessment and consideration-money are, however, practically unchanged. The value whether measured in the price paid per acre or the number of years' purchase of the land revenue shows a steady increase. Of the area mortgaged 28 per cent. of the total—the same proportion as last year—and 30 per cent. of the cultivated passed to "new agriculturists" who are responsible for 34 per cent. of the mortgage-money Of the sales 15 per cent. of the total (against 20·9 last year) and 19 per cent. of the cultivated area representing 20 per cent. of the sale-money passed into the same hands. In other words, it may be said that during the year 0·5 of the cultivated area passed into the hands of the non-agriculturist classes by mortgage and 0·15 by sale.

The area transferred by order of Court shows an increase of 40 per cent. in the total, of 37·9 per cent. in the cultivated area, and of about 49 per cent. in the consideration-money. It is also considerably above the average of the preceding five years, but still it forms only 3·5 per cent. of the total area transferred. The only districts in which the transfers by order of Court were abnormally high were Hissar (4,504 acres) and Ferozepore (5,377 acres), which between them account for nearly one-third of the area affected, and as both districts were among the severest sufferers from drought and bad harvests the cause appears plain.

66. The prices realized for land mortgaged and sold are shown for the present and seven preceding years in the following table :—

Year.	Prices per acre cultivated.			Number of years' purchases of revenue represented by consideration-money.		
	Mortgages.	Redemptions.	Sales.	Mortgages.	Redemptions.	Sales.
1888-89	35	27	42	29	22	45
1889-90	39	29	53	34	23	50
1890-91	44	31	61	37	23	51
1891-92	44	32	56	36	26	53
1892-93	46	32	59	42	27	61
1893-94	50	34	56	44	30	57
1894-95	50	33	64	41	29	62
1895-96	51	32	59	44	32	56

The mortgage-money for cultivated area has risen from Rs. 50 last yea and Rs 44, the average of 7 years, to Rs. 51. The average price for lan sold, which last year had risen from 56 to 64, has now dropped to Rs. 59, but i still considerably above the average 57. One reason for the falling-off is that i the Montgomery and Mooltan Districts large areas of Government land, whic some years ago had been leased for cultivation, was sold to the lessees for a nominal price—usually Rs. 2 per acre. The mortgage-money represents 44 times the land revenue and the sale-money 56 times, the corresponding figures last year having been 41 and 62. The steady rise in the average mortgage-money per acre is significant of the fact that mortgages and particularly re-mortgages following on redemption are losing their character of temporary make-shifts to raise loans, and are becoming more and more alienations of the land for something near its full value, with a consequent tendency to permanency. Assuming that the revenue assessment is half the net profits or rental, which, however, in the Punjab is rather the *limit* than the *standard* of assessment, the selling value of land during the year was 28 years' purchase of the rental. In Ireland landed property usually sells for from 14 to 19 years' purchase of the annual rent, in England for from 16 to 25, and in both countries the price has been falling steadily since the period of agricultural depression set in 20 years ago, while in the Punjab the price is steadily increasing both absolutely and relatively to the revenue assessment.

LAND REVENUE.

67. TOTAL REVENUE.—The following table shows the receipts from land revenue and local rate in 1895-96 and the previous year :—

HEAD OF REVENUE.	1894 95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs
Land Revenue, Fixed, Fluctuating and Miscellaneous and Tribute ...	2,41,52,931	2,43,62,444
Local Rate	28,81,969	28,66,259
TOTAL	2,70,34,900	2,72,28,703

68. FIXED LAND REVENUE.—The following table illustrates the growth of the fixed land revenue during the past four years :—

YEAR.	Demand for the year.	Collections on account of the demand for the year.	Collections on account of former years.	Total collections.	BALANCES.		
					Of the year.	Of former years.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93 ...	2,12,44,893	2,10,77,628	2,17,101	2,12,94,729	1,67,265	3,26,848	4,94,113
1893 94 ...	2,17,93,516	2,16,20,836	1,22,323	2,17,43,159	1,72,680	2,24,607	3,97,287
1894-95 ...	2,19,43,485	2,16,54,719	42,418	2,16,97,137	2,88,766	2,04,661	4,93,427
1895 96 ...	2,20,34,418	2,13,16,770	42,839	2,13,59,609	7,17,648	2,28,348	9,45,996
Increase or decrease.	+90,933	− 3,37,949	+ 421	− 3,37,528	+ 4,28,882	+ 23,687	+ 4,52,569

96·7 per cent. of the total demand of the year was collected, as compared with 98·6 and 99·2 in the two previous years. Excluding Simla,

where the demand, which is small in amount, was collected in full, the percentages were lower than those of last year in all districts of the Delhi Division. The highest was 98·1 per cent. in Gurgaon and the two lowest 95·2 per cent. in Delhi and 93·7 per cent. in Umballa. In the Jullundur Division collections exceeded 99·5 per cent. of the demand, except in Ferozepore (98 per cent.) and Kángra (92·5 per cent.). The districts of Siálkot, Ráwalpindi and Jhelum all show percentages of over 98, but the remaining districts in the Ráwalpindi Division collected less than the Provincial average, *viz.*, Gujránwála 94·4 per cent., Gujrát 92·1 per cent., and Shahpur 90·3 per cent. Collections in the Pesháwar Division exceeded 99 per cent. of the demand, except in Kohát (92·1 per cent.). Muzaffargarh and Dera Ismail Khan both have better percentages than in 1894-95, but Bannu (95 per cent.) and Dera Ghází Khan (93·1 per cent.) have worse. Except in Lahore and Kohát little greater difficulty was felt in collecting the revenue than in ordinary years. It is satisfactory to note that collections were easy in the Delhi Division, except in Jagádhri, where the Tahsíldár was remiss. The Deputy Commissioners of Mooltan and Siálkot mention the difficulty they have experienced in getting large and well-to-do absentee landlords to make payments which they can make with ease.

69. CAUSES OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN FIXED LAND REVENUE ROLL.—As noted in column 2 of the statement in the preceding paragraph, the total demand for the Province was Rs. 90,933 more than the demand of the previous year. The total additions to the rent roll during the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,05,344, of which the principal items were—

	Rs.
Increase by lapses and resumptions of revenue-free lands ...	22,383
Increase by revision of assessment of which Rs. 1,32,586 occurred in Siálkot	1,34,501
Increase by alluvion	19,231
Increase in miscellaneous items chiefly due to the crediting of *málikána* on the Sidhnai Canal to fixed land revenue instead of as formerly to miscellaneous land revenue ...	22,645

The total decreases from the rent roll for 1894-95 amounted to Rs. 1,14,411, of which a decrease of Rs. 1,01,156 was due to diluvion. Owing to certain corrections made in two or three districts, the net loss amounted actually to Rs. 81,925. A reduction of Rs. 3,888 was made in Delhi on account of the revision of assessment of the distressed Khádir villages of that district.

70. REMISSIONS, SUSPENSIONS AND BALANCES.—The effect of the seasons on the revenue collections of the year is illustrated by the following figures:—

DETAILS.		On account of the year under report.	On account of previous years.
		Rs.	Rs.
Remissions	1893-94	25,929	29,465
	1894-95	70,822	20,183
	1895-96	27,416	8,797
Suspensions	1893-94	26,194	26,867
	1894-95	43,152	153
	1895-96	3,83,925	8,736

The character of the harvests of the year is noticed in Chapter IV of this report. The necessity for suspensions arose from the poorness of the kharíf of 1895 and particularly from the partial failure of the rabi of 1896. In a year with such harvests large suspensions were to be expected. Remissions have, for the present, not been generally necessary, as the relief required by revenue-payers has been afforded by suspensions, and the question of remitting part of the suspended revenue can best be considered hereafter when the full effect of the succession of bad seasons now being experienced can be gauged. Except in Lahore and Gujrát, the remissions made have been of small amount and were due to the special circumstances of isolated villages or groups of villages. But in Lahore and Gujrát scarcity declared itself to such an extent that relief works had to be opened in the Sharakpur and Phália Tahsíls, and Rs. 20,953 and Rs. 2,320 were remitted in these two districts respectively in addition to very large suspensions amounting to Rs. 76,779 in Lahore and Rs. 34,124 in Gujrát. In Shahpur the sum that had to be suspended out of the year's demand on account of the drought was Rs. 40,137. But though the largest suspensions were made in the three districts already named, the failure of the rains and the consequent necessity for leniency in revenue collections affected the most extensive area in the Province in the plains districts of the Delhi Division. In Hissar Rs. 17,223 were suspended, and the suspensions in all the other plains districts exceeded this amount, being over Rs. 30,000 in Umballa and over Rs. 32,000 in Delhi, where the Ballabgarh Tahsíl suffered from both drought and hail. In Gurgaon the suspensions include Rs. 3,145 on account of the Khádir villages, and this will be remitted when orders are passed on the proposals lately received for revising the assessment of these villages. In Montgomery damage by hail was the cause of the suspension of Rs. 1,106, but failure of *sailáb* in the riverain tracts and want of rain in the bár resulted in a poor crop, so that the total amount suspended on account of calamity of season came to Rs. 12,120. The failure of the crops necessitated suspensions in Bannu, Dera Gházi Khan and Kohát, and special causes necessitated the suspension of Rs. 16,285 in Dera Ismail Khan. As was to be expected, suspensions were not required in the Jullundur or Pesháwar Divisions, except in Kohát, or in Mooltan, Jhang or Amritsar, which are canal-irrigated and in which canal irrigation is extending.

71. Balances of Fixed Land Revenue.—The total amount uncollected on 30th September 1896 out of the demand of the year was Rs. 7,17,648. The nature of this balance is indicated by the following details, in which a comparison is made with the corresponding figures for 1894-95 :—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Remitted during the year on account of calamity of season ...	70,822	27,416
2. Irrecoverable ...	1,15,344	68,297
3. Undetermined ...	30,011	67,035
4. Recoverable—		
Under suspension ...	37,118	4,24,871
Not under suspension ...	35,471	1,30,027
Total ...	2,88,766	7,17,648

The great increase is in the recoverable balance, suspended and not suspended. It has naturally been more difficult than usual to make prompt collections. In some cases collections have been delayed pending a final decision as to suspensions. Rupees 21,408 were outstanding for this reason in Sharakpur, which will be collected. A part of the recoverable balance not under suspension had in fact been collected in most districts before the revenue report was written, but having been collected after the close of the revenue year it does not appear in the accounts as collected. The undetermined and irrecoverable balances include sums which will be struck off on account of diluvion and the revenue of lands taken up for Government purposes, as well as nominal balances which will be remitted under special rules, such as those relating to canal revenues, to disused wells in Montgomery and to villages liable to waterlogging in Gurgaon and Ludhiána. These balances also include Rs. 28,885 in Montgomery and Rs. 4,567 in Peshávar, which remain uncollected owing to reduction of assessments at the revision of settlement, the results of which have not yet been brought on to the revenue roll. An item of Rs. 32,000 is also included in them which had been recommended for remission on account of the failure of crops in Lahore, and regarding which orders had not been received at the close of the year.

The recoverable balance outstanding at the commencement of the year was Rs. 1,43,452, and by the end of the year this had been reduced to Rs. 94,415. Rupees 42,839 were collected and the rest remitted. Of the closing balance all but Rs. 6,988 is under suspension. The greater part, Rs. 62,041, is due in Dera Gházi Khan ; this and all the other districts of the Deraját have balances of past years, but recoveries are being made in them steadily. The largest collection on account of past years was made in Gurdáspur, where Rs. 16,559 were realized, special attention being paid in this district to the matter. On the whole, considering the character of the year, collections were satisfactory.

72. FLUCTUATING LAND REVENUE.—The income from fluctuating land revenue continued to decline in the year under report. The total amount of the fluctuating revenue collections was Rs. 15,13,506 in 1894-95, and the corresponding collections in 1895-96 amounted to Rs. 14,57,140, or Rs. 56,366 less. The differences in the items classified under this head are shown in the following table :—

DETAILS.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Difference between columns 3 and 4.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lapsed assignments	29,573	25,420	28,073	+ 2,653
Reassessments	1,69,843	1,68,014	1,97,353	+ 29,339
Alluvial assessments	24,474	23,448	20,669	− 2,779
Estates under direct management	17,995	21,691	32,076	+ 10,385
Fluctuating assessment (a) Canal tracts	3,70,183	4,41,825	4,55,167	+ 13,342
Fluctuating assessment (b) Other tracts	8,72,151	8,21,969	7,01,497	− 1,20,472
Other items and rents from waste lands	18,962	11,139	22,305	+ 13,829
Total	15,03,181	15,13,506	14,57,140	− 56,366

Collections on account of lapsed revenue-free holdings decreased largely in Ferozepore, Pesháwar, Gurgaon and Umballa, but the decreases were more than balanced by the increases, of which the most important took place in Siálkot (+ Rs. 3,634), Ráwalpindi (+ Rs. 2,294) and Gujrát.

In Montgomery the revision of assessment has resulted in a large decrease in fixed land revenue by an extension of the system of the fluctuating assessments. Siálkot now shows no income under this head, as the result of reassessment has been brought on to the fixed land revenue roll. The income in Shahpur is due to the operation of deferred assessments. The enhancement due to the resettlement in Pesháwar was this year realized as fluctuating revenue preparatory to being incorporated in the revenue roll.

The whole of the income derived from estates under direct management was realized in Dera Ismail Khan. The increase is from Rs. 21,687 in this district last year to Rs. 32,076 this year. It is due to good torrent irrigation and the absence of damage to the bands by which it is assisted, and to the rise in price of the Government share of the produce which is sold to the zamíndárs, after it has been ascertained, at the current rates.

73. FLUCTUATING ASSESSMENTS ON RIVERAIN AND OTHER LANDS.—The districts from which revenue classified under this head is mainly derived and the realizations during the year under report and in previous years are shown below:—

District.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Montgomery	1,72,874	1,51,495	1,07,738
Mooltan	81,132	84,820	48,522
Ferozepore	41,606	31,072	12,601
Lahore	28,904	25,790	17,603
Shahpur	8,610	27,962	34,259
Chenab Canal (Jhang and Gujránwála)	22,034	1,04,030	2,16,499

The decrease of revenue in Montgomery, Ferozepore and Mooltan is in every case primarily due to the scantiness of the rains and the consequent lowness of water in inundation canals. In Ferozepore there is also an additional reason for decrease, *viz.*, that care is being taken, consequent on a recent consideration of the irrigation system of the district, to restrict involuntary irrigation and give water only to those who require it. In Shahpur canal irrigation is extending and developing, hence that district shows an increased revenue under this head. The figures for the Chenab Canal are taken from the Jhang and Gujránwála District returns. In neither of these districts had *málikána* in 1894-95 been credited to fluctuating land revenue. It has now been so credited, instead of being included in "other items" of miscellaneous land revenue. The figures now given include *málikána* collections as follows, *viz.*, in Jhang

Rs. 18,376 in 1894-95 and Rs. 56,813 in 1895-96, and in Gujránwála Rs. 21,320 in 1894-95 and Rs. 34,783 in 1895-96. The increased income on account of the Chenab Canal is Rs. 1,12,469 and of this increase Rs. 51,900 is due to *málikána*, leaving Rs. 60,569 due to fluctuating assessments, of which just over Rs. 18,000 accrued in Gujránwála, and the rest in Jhang. The increase is due to the extension of the colony and to the expiration of the terms of exemption from assessment granted to colonists on their first taking up land.

74. Of the districts in which fluctuating assessments unconnected with canals are in force, Lahore alone shows any noticeable increase, but this is due to collections of the river spill rate on account of the previous year. As a matter of fact, the demand for the year under report was less than the demand for 1894-95. Lahore, like every other district which has tracts under fluctuating assessment, has lost revenue under this head on account of decreased cultivation due to the absence of rain and the poorness of the *sailáb*. Great care has also been taken to make full allowances for *kharába*. The Najafgarh Jhíl in Gurgaon and Delhi yielded a slightly increased income as the local rainfall was favourable, and there was an absence of water-logging; the revenue collected in Gurgaon, on account of the Najafgarh Jhíl, is not shown in the revenue returns but credited to the Canal Department, but it is now under consideration whether it shall not in future be credited to land revenue. In Gurdáspur *chhamb* lands last year were damaged by excess of water, but in the present year they were left so hard and dry that the zamíndárs were unable to cultivate them. Similar remarks apply to lands in the Kotla Jhíl of Gurgaon, where there was a decrease in collections. The bad working of the canals in Mooltan and Montgomery accounts for the large falling-off in these districts, and the decision to forego the extra *dofasli* half-rates originally sanctioned has also added to the decrease in Montgomery. In Bannu the set of the river to the west and the bad working of the channels in the Miánwáli Kachi account for a decrease. The decrease in Dera Ismail Khan is due to failure of the Indus *sailáb*, there having been an increase in the realizations from lands under fluctuating assessment in the Dáman tract, which, like the increase from lands under direct management in that district, was due to good torrent irrigation and the absence of damage to the bands. The decrease in Muzaffargarh is due to low floods and want of irrigation.

75. While failure of rain and *sailáb* has been a misfortune to the zamíndárs whom it has affected, it has brought home to their minds the advantages of the fluctuating systems of assessment in the tracts to which such systems have been applied. Where full allowances are made for *kharába* such systems are popular, but they require very careful watching and a strong staff to supervise them in order to secure sufficient *kharába* allowances. During the year under report they appear to have been in all cases judiciously and satisfactorily worked. Three Naili villages in Karnál were brought under fluctuating assessment during the year, and the Mooltan system has been extended to the lands irrigated by the Barkat Ali Khán Canal. There have been no other changes to notice here. The river spill rates lately sanctioned for Lahore on the whole worked fairly well, though there was some dissatisfaction on the part of certain villages which previously paid no extra assessment on account of the benefits they enjoy from river spills alone.

76. MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.—The income under this head amounted to Rs. 12,03,432 as compared with Rs. 5,95,787, which is the total for 1894-95 corrected by reclassification. The reclassification chiefly affects the head "other items," under which only Rs. 42,745 are shown as compared with Rs. 76,583 in the previous year. The figures under the main heads of income for the past three years are as follows :—

1	2	3	4	5	6
No.	Detail.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Difference between columns 4 and 5.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Sale-proceeds of waste lands	88,832	51,444	6,54,705	+6,03,361
2	Jágírdárs' contribution to cost of settlement ...	53,975	4,608	13,845	+9,237
3	Sale-proceeds of wood and grass	35,741	31,460	60,711	+29,251
4	Recoveries on account of canal, survey and demarcation.	29,788	6,316	2,808	−3,508
5	Tirni	3,14,646	3,20,517	2,90,504	−30,013
6	Rents of land leased for a single harvest or year.	26,314	35,915	37,281	+1,366
7	Sajji	21,458	10,837	9,967	−870

In addition to the heads noted in this statement the head "sale of Government estates" shows a considerable increase this year from Rs. 6,303 to Rs. 44,285. Of this Rs. 34,360 were collected in Jhang on account of building sites chiefly on account of the foundation of the town of Lyallpur in the Chenab Colony, and Rs. 8,000 were paid in Amritsar by Rái Gágar Mal for the purchase of Rakh Shikárgah.

Of the total income from sale of waste lands, Rs. 5,42,277 were realized in Lahore owing to the special sales in March of certain rakhs. Mooltan also shows an increase on account of sales of waste lands, and this is due to the purchase by settlers on the Sidhnai Canal of proprietary rights in their holdings.

The sum recovered from assignees on account of cost of settlement was Rs. 13,845 as compared with Rs. 4,608 in 1894-95. Rupees 7,670 were realized in Kohát on account of the Teri iláka ; in Siálkot, where collections on this account have begun, Rs. 2,992 were credited, while the Dera Ghází Khan District accounts for Rs. 2,952.

The income from the sale of trees, grass, &c., rose from Rs. 31,460 to Rs. 60,711. Muzaffargarh shows a considerable falling-off under this head, but this is because the income of 1894-95 was exceptionally large as wood damaged by a big fire was sold. The increase in the total income for 1895-96 is chiefly due to Jhang, Montgomery and Gujránwála, and was caused by a brisk

demand for fuel for bricks on the Gugera Branch of the Chenab Canal, and an increased demand by the Railway, as well as to the clearing up of timber and scrub on colonization areas. The income in Dera Gházi Khan was about the same as last year.

77. The following statement compares the collections of *tirni* in the chief grazing districts with the collections of previous years :—

1	2	3	4
District.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mooltan	52,862	51,330	55,047
Jhang	61,584	73,272	76,190
Montgomery	93,439	91,331	61,439
Shahpur	20,044	19,331	17,956
Kohát	6,352	5,866	743
Dera Ismail Khan	39,817	40,814	43,771
Dera Gházi Khan	9,836	9,099	7,942
Muzaffargarh	16,318	16,718	16,260

The total income for the Province has fallen from Rs. 3,20,517 to Rs. 2,90,504; considering the character of the year this decrease is not remarkable. The increase in Jhang is accounted for by the revision of the quinquennial village assessments, and that in Dera Ismail Khan is due to the large number of Powindah camels that were brought to graze in the district. In Montgomery great difficulty was experienced in making collections, as cattle-owners left for places where pasture was better and more plentiful, and a considerable part of the demand is still uncollected. Rupees 4,917 are also outstanding in Shahpur for similar reasons. In Dera Gházi Khan certain rakhs on which *tirni* had previously been realized were handed over to the Forest Department. In Kohát the lease for collection of *tirni* from Ghilzais was auctioned for Rs. 8,000, but as the rates were enhanced, very few cattle were brought to graze, and as only Rs. 171 were realized on account of them, the lease had to be cancelled.

78. The income from *kásht báráni* leases shows an increase, having risen from Rs. 35,955 to Rs. 37,281. This increase of Rs. 1,326 was chiefly due to the fact that a large increase in Mooltan was set off against decreases in most other districts. The increase in Mooltan amounted to Rs. 4,440 and was due to the large area taken up for cultivation in the Mooltan and Mailsi Tahsíls, the imposition of a small charge on land taken up and afterwards not cultivated, and possibly to the stricter supervision exercised over this source of income. Since the close of the year orders have been issued for the restriction of *kásht báráni* cultivation in tracts likely to be shortly brought under canal irrigation.

79. Income on account of *sajji* is derived from four districts only. There was a falling-off in Mooltan, because it was settled that, except in the Kabírwála Tahsíl, *tirni guzár* cattle were not to be excluded from *sajji*-producing areas. In Jhang the *sajji* crop is said to have been a better one than in the previous year.

80. BALANCE OF FLUCTUATING AND MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.—The balance of fluctuating and miscellaneous land revenue remaining uncollected at the end of the year under report was Rs. 1,10,224 as against Rs. 1,10,466 for the year before. The principal outstandings were Rs. 41,449 in Montgomery, Rs. 11,832 in Kohát, and Rs. 9,744 in Shahpur.

81. LAND REVENUE ASSIGNMENTS.—The total assigned revenue of the Province now amounts to Rs. 30,66,794 as compared with Rs. 31,15,161 in the year 1894-95. In other words, such revenue is now Rs. 58,367 less than in the year before last. The decrease, which is distributed over a large number of districts, is considerable in Umballa (Rs. 5,783), Ferozepore (Rs. 3,720), Ráwalpindi (Rs. 6,048), Kohát (Rs. 3,854), Bannu (Rs. 6,587), and Dera Gházi Khan (Rs. 5,284). On the other hand, the assigned revenue of Pesháwar has risen by Rs. 2,580, owing to the revision of assessment. The more noticeable lapses which occurred in the past year are the following:—In the Gurgaon District two assignments, one of Rs. 600 in the village of Jítpura and another of Rs. 301 in the village of Hadal, were resumed under the terms of the grants. Effect was given during the year to the orders regarding the resumption of the Kharíndwa *jágír* in the Umballa District alluded to in paragraph 93 of the last Administration Report. A *jágír* of Rs. 643 held by the minor Sardár Bhagwán Singh of Kang Khurd in the Jullundur District lapsed to Government owing to the death of the minor without lineal male heirs. Life *jágírs* of Rs. 1,653 and Rs. 103 in the Lahore and Amritsar Districts respectively enjoyed by the late Bhái Nand Gopál of Lahore were resumed at his death. The village of Chak Jagne in the Gujránwála District, valued at Rs. 607 per annum, which was held for life by one Diwán Singh, also lapsed at his death. In Shahpur Malik Fateh Sher Khán Tiwána's *máfis*, aggregating Rs. 1,619, were assessed at his death to land revenue. Lastly, life grants of Rs. 1,590 held by the late Sardár Ghulám Muhammad Khán, Gheba, of Kot, in the Ráwalpindi District, were resumed.

During the year under report two new grants of land revenue, each amounting to Rs. 450, were made in the Ráwalpindi District to pensioned Subadár-Major Sardár Gokal Singh and Subadár Sardár Rattan Singh. Another matter of importance was the renewal of part of a grant (of Rs. 2,000) held by the Jogís of Tilla in the Jhelum District, which had been confiscated over forty years ago, owing to the misconduct of the *Mahant* then presiding over the Tilla shrine. Effect was also given in the year under report to the orders of Government regarding the re-grant to the Khán of Teri (in the Kohát District), for the time being, of the remission of Rs. 2,000 per annum in the amount of annual quit-rent which had originally been sanctioned for the life of the late Nawáb Sir Khwája Muhammad Khán, K. C. S. I., for services during the late Afghán War, and which had lapsed at his death in 1889.

In connection with the increase of assigned revenue may be mentioned the fact that Rs. 795 have been added to the revenue of Wazíri Rúpi (in the Kángra District), recoverable by the Rái of that place, in lieu of the abolition of *begár* in his *jágír*.

82. AGRICULTURAL ADVANCES.—The exceptional character of the past agricultural year led to a considerable increase in agricultural advances. Towards the close of the year there was a great demand for advances for the purchase of seed and for the replacement of cattle that had died of starvation and overwork; and it was chiefly for these purposes that loans were made. Advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act alone amounted in the past year to Rs. 1,89,706, while those in the preceding year were only Rs. 1,28,529.

In the districts noted below the amount advanced last year was large—

	Rs.
Gurgaon	10,491
Jullundur	29,400
Ferozepore	23,060
Mooltan	21,140
Montgomery	8,400
Lahore	7,590
Siálkot	16,990
Gujrát	8,945
Shahpur	5,810
Peshávar	12,704
Dera Ismail Khan	7,020
Muzaffargarh	5,700

In the Jullundur District 84 new wells were constructed and 13 old ones repaired during the past year with *takávi* advances. The number of wells constructed with the help of *takávi* was 27 in Gurgaon, 10 in Ferozepore, 33 in Mooltan, 42 in Lahore, 48 in Siálkot, 15 in Gujrát, 10 in Shahpur and 15 in Ráwalpindi. In other districts the number of such wells was very small.

83. It is obvious that *takávi* advances are, with the exception of a few districts, gaining popularity everywhere. At all events they were popular during the past year. The cause of this was probably twofold. First, that the drought and scarcity awakened the inhabitants of *báráni* tracts to the necessity of having permanent means of irrigation, and, secondly, that owing to loss of credit it became very difficult for the zamíndár to obtain loans from the *bania*.

During the year under report 314 wells were built and 22 repaired from *takávi* advances, while 1,659 were constructed and 949 put into order at private expense. The number of protective *pattas* granted during the year is 1,645.

84. During the past year advances under the Agricultural Loans Act were much sought after. As much as Rs. 2,18,251 were advanced during the year under this Act, as compared with Rs. 62,719 disbursed in the preceding year. The following are the districts where advances were more freely made:—

	Rs.
Hissar	6,224
Karnál	16,590
Umballa	19,692
Lahore	57,292
Gurdáspur	5,345
Siálkot	16,920
Gujrát	39,860
Shahpur	5,245
Jhelum	17,492

The general causes of the increased demand for these loans were (1) the loss of cattle due to want of fodder or rinderpest, and (2) the inability of the zamíndárs to procure seed in the prevailing scarcity. In Hissar advances were made at the sowing of kharíf 1896 in order to replace plough bullocks, but the cessation of the rains destroyed all hope of a successful kharíf, and accordingly further help was withheld. The case of Karnál was also similar. The Deputy Commissioner of Umballa sent his Revenue Assistant in camp to deal with applications for advances on the spot with instructions to pay the money there and then (subject to the formal sanction of the Deputy Commissioner). To this procedure the large increase in the advances made in his district is said to be due. In the Lahore District loans were advanced for the purchase of bullocks chiefly in the Sharakpur Tahsíl. It appears that these advances were made rather incautiously for the purchase of cattle at a time when there was very little fodder for them to eat. The result was that the cattle were in many cases not bought and the money was misapplied. In Siálkot help had to be given chiefly for the purchase of seed, in consequence of the reluctance of the *banias* to advance money or grain for the purpose. In Gujrát, Shahpur and Jhelum the advances were made principally for the purchase of bullocks which had died of rinderpest or starvation. In Jhelum advances for the purchase of seed grain were also large.

ADMINISTRATIVE.

85. COERCIVE PROCESSES.—The number of writs and warrants issued in the year under report and the two preceding years is shown in the following table :—

Year.	Writs.	Warrants.	Amount of Talabana. Paid to peons.	Amount of Talabana. Surplus credited to Government.
			Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	29,329	12,162	8,307	22,256
1894-95	29,459	14,813	9,737	22,287
1895-96	27,949	13,775	8,719	22,400

In a year like that under report a large increase of writs and warrants would have occurred had not the collection of land revenue and other demands been judiciously dealt with. There has been an actual decrease in the number of processes issued, which is very satisfactory, and at the same time by good management the surplus credited to Government after the payment of peons' wages has increased. It is clear that due regard has been had to leniency, and that suspensions were timely and well judged. Many to whom suspensions were not granted doubtless delayed payment in the hope of getting suspensions, and they, as well as those who are bad revenue payers in the best of years, had to be forced. But in the year under report, no less than in former years, action beyond the mere issue of a writ or warrant was, as a rule, unnecessary. The

persons from whom payment was insisted on were able to pay and did so simply on the issue of process. In the Lahore Division 12,935 writs and 8,046 warrants were issued in 1895-96 as compared with 12,328 writs and 9,685 warrants in the previous year. The number in Gurdáspur and Amritsar appears to be largely swelled by processes issued on the application of lambardárs. In the former district the number—6,435 writs and 3,138 warrants—though 800 below the total number for 1894-95, is still large. In the latter district 3,575 processes were issued, which is a decrease of about 1,800 from the previous year. In Montgomery an increase is attributed to the bad harvests, and particularly to a large increase in processes for the collection of *tirni*. In Mooltan, where 2,694 writs and 1,494 warrants were issued, as compared with 1,600 writs and 1,333 warrants in the year before, the number of processes necessary is said in a great measure to be due to delay on the part of the Canal authorities in submitting *zar-i-nágha* demand statements. The demand is not made at the usual time for the payment of revenue, and as the zamíndárs are unprepared to meet it when it is made, coercive processes have to issue to secure payment.

86. REVENUE BUSINESS.—The number of cases decided by Revenue Officers during the last three years was as follows :—

YEAR.	Civil and Criminal Cases.	Revenue Court Cases.	Revenue Officers' Cases.	Total.
1893-94	130,733	34,644	146,176	311,353
1894-95	140,428	34,083	135,994	310,505
1895-96	141,484	37,819	152,467	328,576

There has been a large increase in case work this year on the figures of previous years, and the increase appears in all classes of work. Disposals seem, however, to have kept fair pace with increased institutions, and no large increase is reported in the pending file, which, besides income tax objections, consists chiefly of partition, *lambardári* and *zaildári* cases, and, in certain districts, of special classes of cases like that relating to leases of waste lands in Mooltan : in all such cases local enquiry is necessary and the proceedings are lengthy. The total of cases disposed of increased generally in all districts except Kángra and the Deraját. But in Gurdáspur the large increase was due chiefly to civil work, and it was due entirely to civil and criminal cases in Siálkot, where the revenue work decreased. The most important increases in revenue work appear in Jhang, Montgomery, Lahore, Gujrát, Jhelum and Pesháwar. The variations due to ejectment and other cases between landlords and tenants and to coercive processes for revenue collections are noticed elsewhere. In Kángra the decrease occurred chiefly in civil and criminal work : Revenue Court cases were about as numerous as in the previous year, but a decline in the number of processes and alluvion and other cases has led to a decrease in the total of Revenue Officers' cases. The revision of settlement operations accounts to a great extent for the increase in Revenue Officers' cases in Montgomery, Jhelum and Pesháwar, and the conclusion of settlement operations was the cause of a decrease of such cases in Siálkot and Kohát.

87. APPELLATE WORK.—The appellate work disposed of by Collector in the year under report and the two preceding years compares as under—

Year.	Revenue Judicial Appeals.	Revenue Executive Appeals.	Total.
1893-94	3,174	1,457	4,631
1894-95	2,916	1,485	4,401
1895-96	3,117	1,503	4,620

In only six districts did the number of revenue judicial appeals exceed 150, *viz.*, Ferozepore (455), Hoshiárpur (219), Siálkot (204), Jhelum (158), Gurgaon (157), and Hissar (156). The increase appears to be partly due to proceedings in ejectment case s in which the tenant disputed his liability to be ejected. The average number of successful appeals was 23 per cent., but in Jullundur and Gurdáspur 46 and 40 per cent. of appeals succeeded.

Revenue executive appeals again exceeded 100 in Umballa (131) and in Ráwalpindi (119), and they rose from 89 in 1894-95 to 132 in Jhelum. About 39 per cent. of all the appeals instituted succeeded.

88. The number of appeals decided by Commissioners during the past three years was as follows :—

Year.	Revenue Court Appeals.	Revenue Executive Appeals.	Total.
1893-94	810	2,532	3,342
1894-95	737	2,685	3,422
1895-96	462	2,874	3,336

Of the Revenue Court appeals 157 were decided in Jullundur, 109 in Ráwalpindi, and 101 in Delhi: of the Revenue executive appeals the Commissioner of Ráwalpindi decided 931, the Commissioner of Jullundur 775, and the Commissioner of Lahore 539. Thirty-one per cent. of Revenue Court appeals and 22 per cent. of Revenue executive appeals were on the average successful.

89. The statement below gives figures relating to the appellate work of the Financial Commissioners for the last three years :—

Year.	Revenue Court Cases.		Revenue Officers' Cases.	
	Appeals.	Revisions.	Appeals.	Revisions.
1893-94	29	562	134	324
1894-95	70	593	113	324
1895-96	22	575	90	306

The appellant succeeded in only one Revenue Court appeal and eight appeals in Revenue Officers' cases. Under 4 per cent. of revisions in Revenue Court cases and under 5 per cent. in Revenue Officers' cases were decided in favour of the applicant for revision.

90. COURT OF WARDS.—The number of estates under management of the Court of Wards on the 30th September last year was 65, as shown in last year's report; but it appears that six other estates, which were being managed by the Court of Wards in Ludhiána, were excluded by a misunderstanding. There were thus 72 estates in all under the management of Deputy Commissioners at the end of the year 1895-96. Two other estates were taken under the charge of the Court under Section 35 (*b*) of Act IV of 1872 on 9th September 1896, but as the schemes of management could not be prepared before the close of the year, they will be dealt with in next year's report.

91. During the year the following seven estates were released from the charge of the Court of Wards:—

No.	Name of Estate.	District.
1	Mahmúdpur	Umballa.
2	Baldhár	Kángra.
3	Bágrián	Ludhiána.
4	Estate of Rám Buksh	Ditto.
5	Hanúdpur	Mooltan.
6	Kálra	Shahpur.
7	Kátha	Ditto.

92. The management of seven estates was assumed by the Court of Wards during the year—

No.	Name of Estate.	District.
1	Dhin	Umballa.
2	Bhareli	Ditto.
3	Manauli	Ditto.
4	Dhaliwál	Jullundur.
5	Shahkot	Ditto.
6	Guru Har Sahái	Ferozepore.
7	Madatwála	Bannu.

93. The number of estates under the management of the Court of Wards was therefore at the close of the year again 72. The total income for the year was Rs. 9,77,683 and the total expenditure Rs. 9,12,753 as against Rs. 10,71,798 and Rs. 11,70,119 last year. The ordinary expenditure, however, aggregated

Rs. 6,41,641, which compares favourably with the gross income of the year, namely Rs. 8,88,600. The cost of management of all the estates taken together was 10·7 per cent. of the gross income.

94. LAND TAKEN UP FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.—During the year under report 3,455 acres of land were acquired permanently for canals and 2,261 acres for railways. The land acquired for other purposes was comparatively small. On the whole, 6,027 acres were taken permanently on payment of compensation aggregating Rs. 2,77,270, *viz.*, at an average rate of Rs. 46 per acre; and 255 acres were obtained temporarily at a total compensation of Rs. 4,284 (or about Rs. 17 per acre). The largest acquisitions were the following :—

	Acres.
Gujránwála District, for the Chenab Canal	1,536
Rohtak District, for Bhalot and Bhiwáni Rájbahás	804
For Southern Punjab Railway, Hissar District	606
Ditto, Ferozepore District ...	1,164

The disposal of land acquisition cases has been receiving much attention, and, putting aside the Dera Gházi Khan District, there are only two districts in which the oldest case bears so old a date as September or November 1894. In eight districts the oldest pending cases were instituted in 1895; while in all other districts the cases are not dated earlier than March 1896. As to the Dera Gházi Khan District, there is one case which dates from December 1892. It has been delayed owing to the award of compensation having been made in the form of land. The case will, however, it is believed, be now finally decided.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

95. ACTS.—The Acts which apply to this Province as well as to other parts of British India, and which received the assent of the Governor-General in Council during the year, are the following :—

No. of Act.	Subject.	Extent.	Date on which the Act received the assent of the Governor-General.
XIV of 1896 ...	An Act to amend the Government Tenants (Punjab) Act, 1893.	Punjab	21st August 1896.
XV of 1896 ...	An Act to amend the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879.	Whole of British India ...	10th September 1896.
XVI of 1896 ...	An Act to amend the Indian Post Office Act, 1866.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
XVII of 1896	An Act to amend the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887.	Punjab	1st October 1896.
XVIII of 1896	An Act to amend the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
XXI of 1896 ...	An Act to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882.	Whole of British India ...	17th December 1896.
I of 1897 ...	An Act to amend Act XXXVII of 1850 (for regulating inquiries into the behaviour of Public Servants).	Ditto ...	14th January 1897.
II of 1897 ...	An Act to amend the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871	Territories under the Governments of Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.	28th January 1897.
III of 1897 ...	An Act to provide for the better prevention of the spread of Dangerous Epidemic Disease.	Whole of British India (inclusive of Upper Burmah, British Balúchistán, the Santal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti).	4th February 1897.
IV of 1897 ...	An Act to provide for certain matters relating to Fisheries in British India.	Whole of British India except Burmah.	Ditto.
V of 1897 ...	An Act to repeal certain Obsolete Enactments and to amend and facilitate the citation of certain other enactments.	—	25th February 1897.
VI of 1897 ...	An Act to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.	Whole of British India ...	4th March 1897.
VII of 1897 ...	An Act to amend the Indian Emigration Act, 1883.	Ditto ...	Ditto.

No. of Act.	Subject.	Extent.	Date on which the Act received the assent of the Governor-General.
VIII of 1897 ...	An Act to amend the law relating to Reformatory Schools and to make further provision for dealing with youthful offenders.	Whole of British India ...	11th March 1897.
IX of 1897 ...	An Act to amend the law relating to Government and other Provident Funds.	Whole of British India, including Upper Burmah and British Balúchistán.	Ditto.
X of 1897 ...	An Act to consolidate and extend the General Clauses Acts, 1868 and 1887.	Whole of British India ...	Ditto.
XI of 1897 ...	An Act to facilitate the introduction as legal tender in Bhopal of current silver coin of the Government of India.	—	19th March 1897.
XII of 1897 ...	An Act to enable local authorities to borrow money for temporary emergencies.	Whole of British India ...	26th March 1897.
XIII of 1897...	An Act to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1879...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

96. BILLS.—The following Bills were introduced into the Legislative Council during the year :—

No. of Bill.	Subject.	Extent.	Date on which introduced into the Council of the Governor-General.
17 of 1896 ...	Bill to provide for the segregation of pauper lepers and the control of lepers following certain callings.	Whole of British India ...	30th July 1896.
18 of 1896 ...	Bill to amend the Government Tenants (Punjab) Act, 1893.	Punjab	Ditto.
19 of 1896 ...	Bill to amend the Indian Post Office Act, 1866...	Whole of British India ...	20th August 1896.
20 of 1896 ...	Bill to amend Act XXXVII of 1850 (for regulating inquiries into the behaviour of Public Servants).	Ditto ...	10th September 1896.
21 of 1896 ...	Bill to amend the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887.	Punjab	Ditto.
22 of 1896 ...	Bill to amend the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891...	Ditto	Ditto.
25 of 1896 ...	Bill to amend the Law relating to Government and other Provident Funds.	Whole of British India, including Upper Burmah and British Balúchistán.	1st October 1896.
26 of 1896 ...	Bill to provide for the exemption from the operation of Municipal Laws of certain buildings and lands which are the property, or in the occupation, of Government and situate within the limits of a Municipality.	Whole of British India ...	15th October 1896.
27 of 1896 ...	Bill to provide for the compulsory registration of certain transfers and dispositions of goods in order to prevent debtors from defeating the claims of their creditors by secret assignments of such goods.	Ditto ...	17th December 1896.

No. of Bill.	Subject.	Extent.	Date on which introduced into the Council of the Governor-General.
2 of 1897 ...	Bill to consolidate and extend the General Clauses Acts, 1868 and 1887.	Whole of British India ...	4th February 1897.
4 of 1897 ...	Bill to amend the Indian Emigration Act, 1883	Ditto ...	25th February 1897.
5 of 1897 ...	Bill to enable local authorities to borrow money for temporary emergencies.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
7 of 1897 ...	Bill to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1897 ...	Ditto ...	4th March 1897.
8 of 1897 ...	Bill to amend Act XX of 1863 (an Act to enable the Government to divest itself of the management of Religious Endowments).	Ditto ...	26th March 1897.

97. RULES HAVING THE FORCE OF LAW.—The following rules and regulations were issued during the year by the Local Government under authority conferred by the various Acts of the Legislature specified :—

Rules for the regulation of vaccine operations in the Meean Meer Cantonment.

Rules for the regulation of vaccine operations in the Dera Gházi Khan Municipality.

Rules for the regulation of vaccine operations in the Leiah Municipality.

Rules under Section 51 of Act VII of 1878 (The Indian Forest Act).

Rules for the regulation of vaccine operations in the Mooltan Municipality.

Rules for the regulation of vaccine operations in the Dharmsála Cantonment.

Rules for the regulation of vaccine operations in the Dharmsála Municipality.

Rules under Section 4 of Act XIV of 1879 (The Hackney Carriage Act) for the regulation and control of hackney carriages in the Umballa Cantonment.

Rules for the preservation, reproduction and disposal of trees standing on certain Government lands in the Kángra District.

Rules for the regulation of vaccine operations in the Umballa Cantonment.

Regulations for the inspection, &c., of persons suspected of being infected with bubonic plague and for other matters.

POLICE.

98. The sanctioned strength of all bodies of Police organized under Act V of 1861 during 1896 was as follows :—

Inspector-General	1
Deputy Inspectors-General	2
District Superintendents, including Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police and Assistant to Inspector-General in the Special Branch	35
Assistant District Superintendents	29
Probationary Assistant Superintendents	5
Inspectors	70
Deputy Inspectors	609
Sergeants and Constables	19,295
TOTAL ...	20,046

99. The nationality of the force on the 1st January 1897 was—

NATIONALITY.	Assistant Superintendents and Superior Officers.	Subordinate Officers.	Men.
Europeans	61	18	8
Eurasians	...	9	2
Natives	3	643	19,135
TOTAL ...	64	670	19,145

100. Classified according to religion there were—

CASTES.	Officers.	Men.
Christians	88	18
Muhammadans	369	12,149
Sikhs	76	1,900
Hindús (Brahmins, Rájpúts and Gurkhas)	61	2,514
Hindús of all other castes	140	2,564
TOTAL ...	734	19,145

101. The estimated cost of the force was Rs. 35,28,073, of which Rs. 29,56,637 was payable from Imperial or Provincial Revenues and the balance from other sources.

102. The proportion of Police of all grades to the population was as follows :—

To the whole population,	1 Policeman	to	1,040	souls.
To the rural "	1 "	"	1,194	"
To the urban "	1 "	"	305	"

103. Compared with the area of the whole Province, the strength of Police represents 1 Policeman to 5·5 square miles.

104. The number of Police employed on purely Police duty was 7,766, or 1 Policeman to 2,686 souls and 14·2 square miles.

105. During the year 1896, 74,413 cognizable offences were reported. Of this number, 55,402 were reported to the Police direct, and were investigated by them; 827 were not investigated as they were held to be untrue; 1,650 were investigated by order of the Magistrates. Compared with the returns for 1895, these figures show an increase of 3,653 cases reported and of 3,371 investigated by the Police *suo motu*.

106. Considered according to classes, the following results are obtained:—

CLASS.	Offences.	1895.	1896.
I	Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice ...	1,202	1,236
II	Serious offences against the person	4,757	4,935
III	Serious offences against the person and property or against property only.	15,475	17,653
IV	Minor offences against the person	797	1,009
V	Minor offences against property	19,781	22,504
	Total of Classes I to V	42,012	47,337
VI	Other offences	28,748	27,076
	GRAND TOTAL	70,760	74,413

107. The working of the Police during the last two years has been as follows, excluding Class VI:—

	1895.	1896.
Percentage of Police cases convicted to Police cases investigated	35	52
Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases arrested by Police	60	58
Percentage of property recovered to stolen	40	42

108. EQUIPMENT AND DISCIPLINE.—The armament of the force was as follows:—

Men with arms	Fire-arms	9,912
	Swords and batons	9,708
	Batons only...	36

109. The subjoined figures show the number of departmental and judicial punishments inflicted on the force during the past three years :—

	1894.	1895.	1896.
Departmental punishments	1,684	1,879	1,517
Judicial punishments	177	167	155
TOTAL ...	1,861	2,046	1,672

110. The percentage of dismissals and resignations in the same period has been—

YEAR.	DISMISSALS.			RESIGNATIONS.		
	Provincial Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Provincial Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.
1894	2·0	1·1	0·9	4·6	3·6	5·2
1895	2·1	4·2	0·9	4·6	3·3	5·4
1896	2·1	5·3	0·9	4·3	4·2	4·1

111. EDUCATION.—There were 146 more literate men in the force than in the previous year.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

112. The tribes subject to Act XXVII of 1871 are the Mínás, Tágús, Bilúchís, Harnís, Bauriahs, Sánsís, Pakhiwárs, Mahtams, Bháts and Giloi Bilúchís.

113. MINAS.—The number of Mínás on the register of the Gurgaon District was 370, of whom 55 were absent without leave on the 31st December 1896. Eleven Mínás were convicted of offences other than breaches of the rules under the Act during the year.

114. TAGUS.—The number of names on the register of the Karnál District at the close of the year was 253. Four members of the tribe were convicted during the year 1896 of offences under the Indian Penal Code. Ninety-six Tágús are shown as absent without leave.

115. BILUCHIS.—In the Karnál District 12 members of the tribe were convicted under the Criminal Tribes Act, and in the Umballa District convictions were obtained against 35 Bilúchís during the year. On the 31st December 1896, 282 names were borne on the Karnál register and 262 on the register of the Umballa District.

116. HARNIS.—The following table shows the districts in which this tribe is registered, and the operations under the Act :—

Districts.	Number of persons on the register.				Offences committed in 1896		Number of persons absent without leave.
	End of 1895.		*End of* 1896.		Under Criminal Tribes Act.	Under other laws.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
Ludhiána	890	...	830	12	69	3	289
Jullundur	57	34	242	...	20	2	2
Hoshiárpur	217	182	204	177	28	...	40

117. SANSIS.—The following table gives an abstract of the operations of the Act in the districts in which this tribe is registered :—

Districts.	Number of persons on the register.				Offences committed in 1896		Number of persons absent without leave.
	End of 1895.		*End of* 1896.		Under Criminal Tribes Act.	Under other laws.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
Karnál	37	18	86	30	3	1	...
Ludhiána	493	...	448	...	30	2	5
Jullundur	247	...	58	33	4	...	2
Hoshiárpur	66	...	70	...	...	2	4
Gurdáspur...	683	385	587	268	36	11	86
Lahore	72	...	65	...	4	...	17
Siálkot	561	...	615	...	37	3	196
Gujránwála	1,001	...	983	...	30	7	173

118. BAURIAHS.—Only one offence is recorded against the Bauriahs of the Ludhiána District. In the Ferozepore District 24 Bauriahs were convicted of offences other than breach of rules under the Criminal Tribes Act.

119. PAKHIWARS.—The number of Pakhiwárs on the register of the Siálkot District has decreased from 354 to 350. Two Pakhiwárs were convicted of offences other than breach of the rules under the Criminal Tribes Act, and 89 men were convicted under the provisions of the Act. The number of persons absent without a pass on the 31st December is given as 122.

120. MAHTAMS.—The number of Mahtams on the register of the Lahore District was 203, of whom 4 were convicted of offences under the Indian Penal Code during the year.

121. BHATS.—The number of names on the register of the Siálkot District at the close of the year was 117. Twenty-five members of the tribe were convicted during the year 1896 under the provisions of the Act. Twenty Bháts are shown as absent without leave.

122. GILOI BILUCHI.—The number of names on the register of the Montgomery District at the end of 1896 was 61, of whom 15 were absent without a pass. Twenty-nine men were convicted during the year under Section 19 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

123. GENERAL REVIEW OF OFFENCES COMMITTED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL.—The following table shows the number of offences reported, the number which may be taken to have occurred, and the number of cases and persons brought to trial during each of the past five years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NATURE OF OFFENCES.	Year.	Offences reported.	Complaints summarily dismissed.	Offences struck off the register on the application of the Police.	Offences admitted to have occurred.	Cases brought to trial.	Persons brought to trial.	REMARKS.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.	1892	126,251	42,363	3,009	80,879	58,555	131,270	
	1893	126,585	43,179	3,708	79,698	59,233	131,490	
	1894	129,273	45,524	3,779	79,970	59,793	136,501	
	1895	138,459	48,5[illegible]6	3,850	86,013	64,431	149,144	
	1896	146,235	46,878	4,535	94,822	68,644	158,821	
Offences under Local and Special Laws.	1892	43,891	6,039	101	37,751	36,840	68,505	
	1893	43,011	6,425	186	36,400	35,211	67,500	
	1894	42,889	6,304	117	36,468	35,383	68,313	
	1895	45,601	6,531	167	38,903	37,643	73,859	
	1896	46,417	7,785	222	38,410	37,049	74,799	
TOTAL ...	1892	170,142	48,402	3,110	118,630	95,395	199,775	
	1893	169,596	49,604	3,894	116,098	94,444	198,990	
	1894	172,162	51,828	3,896	116,438	95,176	204,814	
	1895	184,060	55,127	4,017	124,916	102,074	223,003	
	1896	192,652	54,663	4,757	133,232	105,693	233,620	

124. Reported crime shows a large increase. The number of offences is above that for the year 1895, which was the highest on record. The increase has been most marked in offences under the Indian Penal Code, which have risen by about 6 per cent.

125. The large increase in some years and particularly since 1891 is due no doubt to the methods of compiling statistics and of recording crime by the Police, but, allowing for the effect of these special circumstances, it is still remarkable that in five years reported crime has risen by 16 per cent. or, in round numbers, from 165,000 to 192,000. The average annual number of offences reported for the past five years was 177,710 ; the number in the year 1896 was thus 14,942 offences above the average. In regard to offences falling under the Indian Penal Code, the number reported is higher than in the year 1895 by 7,776 offences, and exceeds the quinquennial average by 12,875.

126. There has been an increase in reported crime in 21 and a decrease in 10 districts. The increase was most marked in the following districts :—

Bannu	+ 25 per cent.
Peshàwar	+ 17 "
Jhang	+ 16 "
Rohtak	+ 15 "
Amritsar	+ 15 "
Siálkot	+ 14 "
Lahore	+ 13 "
Gurdáspur	+ 11 "
Hissar	+ 10 "
Muzaffargarh	+ 10 "
Mooltan	+ 10 "

127. The average results for the past five years show that there were 177,723 offences reported per annum, of which 55,859 were thrown out *in limine*. In the year 1896 the figures were 192,652 and 59,420 respectively, the percentage rejected *in limine* being 30, or 1 per cent. less than the average for the quinquennial period for which figures are given.

128. The number of offences which may be taken to have occurred in the year under report was 133,232 as compared with 124,916 in the year previous, and an annual average (1892—1896) of 121,863. The increase is thus about 7 per cent. Cases brought to trial numbered 105,693 as against 102,074 in the year 1895 and the quinquennial average of 98,556.

129. The number of offences returned as true, namely 133,232, represents about 6 offences per thousand of the population.

130. The average number of cases and persons respectively brought to trial each year, taking the figures for the years 1894—1896, is 100,981 cases and 220,479 persons; the average number of cases in which a conviction was obtained and of persons convicted stand at 46,205 and 76,792 respectively. The percentage of convictions, namely 34 per cent., is not as good as that attained in other Provinces, although the elimination of groundless charges in the preliminary stages of enquiry is more extensive in the Punjab than elsewhere. The actual figures for the year under report were—

105,693 cases brought to trial.

233,620 persons brought to trial.

48,281 cases in which a conviction was obtained.

81,166 persons convicted.

The proportion was thus 45 per cent. of cases in which a conviction was obtained, and 34 per cent. of persons convicted, or just the same as in the year 1895 and average percentages for the three past years.

131. OFFENCES CLASSIFIED.—Of the total number of offences reported in the year under report, 76 per cent. were offences falling under the Indian Penal Code and 24 per cent. falling under Local and Special Laws. In the preceding year the percentages were 75 and 25 respectively. About 35 per cent. of the offences reported under the Indian Penal Code were thrown out *in limine* as compared with 38 per cent. in the preceding year. The percentage thrown out *in limine* of the offences falling under Local and Special Laws was 17 as against 15 in the year 1895.

132. There were 94,822 offences under the Indian Penal Code and 38,410 offences under Local and Special Laws, which may be taken to have occurred, being 71 and 29 per cent. respectively of the whole. The percentages were 70 and 30 respectively in the year 1895.

133. The following table shows offences falling under the Indian Penal Code which are admitted to have occurred, classified according to the main heads of crime. The figures are for five years, and also show the number of cases brought to trial, the number of persons disposed of, the number of

persons convicted, and the proportion of persons convicted to those tried, in regar to each of the two past years :—

1	2					3	4		5		6		7	
Description of Offence.	Number of offences admitted to have occurred during					Percentage of increase or decrease on 1895.	Number of cases brought to trial.		Persons disposed of.		Persons convicted.		Percentage of persons convicted to those tried.	
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code...	1	2	...	...	1	+ 100	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to the Army and Navy ... Chapter VII...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against the public tranquillity ... " VIII...	816	789	868	993	967	− 2	918	942	6,504	6,888	3,553	3,676	54	53
Offences by or relating to public servants " IX...	179	149	141	187	156	− 16	180	156	263	228	57	82	21	36
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants " X...	905	932	891	930	996	+ 7	942	987	1,891	2,005	847	1,002	44	50
False evidence and offences against public justice " XI...	1,383	1,417	1,383	1,491	1,537	+ 3	1,474	1,503	2,019	2,031	947	912	46	44
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps " XII...	151	149	121	131	143	+ 9	122	128	140	160	85	83	60	51
Offences relating to weights and measures ... " XIII...	63	41	102	42	58	+ 38	44	58	61	101	27	65	44	64
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals ... ... " XIV...	763	562	441	538	575	+ 6	525	549	1,052	1,153	606	564	57	49
Offences relating to religion ... ... " XV...	148	116	155	141	181	+ 28	134	170	374	461	54	49	14	10
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life	885	920	964	1,023	1,128	+ 10	964	1,050	1,666	1,841	731	809	43	43
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births ...	62	37	75	67	59	− 12	40	42	60	66	30	26	50	40
Hurt	14,199	15,728	18,130	19,874	22,664	+ 14	16,762	18,220	44,250	46,834	5,613	6,180	12	13
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	729	781	882	848	1,039	+ 23	662	885	2,189	2,545	217	303	9	11
Criminal force and assault	15,318	14,754	14,519	15,507	15,035	− 3	12,478	11,839	31,743	31,144	3,173	2,922	8	9
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour	260	257	288	318	309	− 2	290	276	688	628	208	210	30	33
Rape	93	80	109	88	96	+ 9	89	85	107	110	49	34	45	31
Unnatural offence	81	60	71	84	91	+ 8	71	80	84	105	40	47	47	45
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft	12,573	12,561	10,433	11,218	13,507	+ 20	7,664	8,792	11,694	13,710	6,244	7,338	58	53
Extortion	309	310	320	276	317	+ 15	246	279	629	719	65	106	10	14
Robbery and dacoity	350	348	366	404	550	+ 36	282	353	797	1,054	266	417	33	39
Criminal misappropriation of property;	531	580	536	547	641	+ 15	529	598	846	1,041	340	351	40	33
Criminal breach of trust	890	1,096	1,137	1,154	1,191	+ 3	1,084	1,061	1,447	1,303	393	348	27	26
Receiving of stolen property	2,480	2,422	2,246	2,611	2,772	+ 6	2,247	2,215	3,289	3,252	1,995	1,979	60	62
Cheating	851	904	914	1,036	1,044	+ 1	1,006	999	1,646	1,656	263	310	15	18
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	17	16	26	24	18	− 25	22	18	53	33	16	10	30	30
Mischief	3,657	3,398	3,531	3,574	4,171	+ 16	3,052	3,496	7,860	8,714	1,794	1,858	22	21
Criminal trespass	17,242	15,733	15,007	16,121	18,759	+ 16	6,415	7,622	13,287	15,808	3,770	4,564	28	27
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks ... ... Chapter XVII	159	137	152	149	143	− 4	140	143	265	245	59	53	22	21
Criminal breach of contracts of service ... " XIX	34	33	18	41	33	− 19	41	26	60	38	32	23	53	60
Offences relating to marriage ... ... " XX	4,050	3,705	4,329	4,580	4,601	...	4,140	4,157	7,143	7,204	684	740	9	10
Defamation ... ... " XXI	260	388	402	398	455	+ 14	379	427	774	887	124	131	16	14
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance " XXII	1,438	1,293	1,412	1,618	1,585	− 20	1,488	1,437	2,886	2,584	256	310	8	12
Total	80,879	79,698	79,970	86,013	94,822	+ 10	64,431	68,644	145,770	154,579	32,538	35,502	22	23
Local and Special Laws	37,751	36,400	36,468	38,903	38,410	− 1	37,643	37,049	72,950	73,783	44,835	45,664	61	62
GRAND TOTAL	118,630	116,098	116,438	124,916	133,232	+ 6	102,074	105,693	218,720	228,362	77,373	81,166	34	35

134. The number of offences falling under the Indian Penal Code admitted to have occurred is only 8,809, or about 10 per cent. in excess of that of the previous year.

135. The actual number of cases has not increased largely except under the heads of "hurt," where the figures have gone up from 19,874 to 22,664, and "theft," where the excess amounts to 2,289, and "criminal trespass," which rose from 16,121 to 18,759 cases. Taking the figures for the past five years, a curious feature is that, while offences under the head of "criminal force and assault" have been almost stationary, the offences under "hurt" have risen from 14,199 in 1892 to 22,664 in the year 1896. This is no doubt due to the freer use of Section 560 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which has to some extent checked the institution of purely frivolous proceedings.

136. It will be observed that the following heads account for 60 per cent. of the admitted crime of the Province, and it is under these heads that false cases are also most numerous:—

Hurt	22,664
Criminal force and assault	15,035
Mischief	4,171
Criminal trespass	18,759
Total	56,629
	60 per cent.
All other offences under the Indian Penal Code	38,193
	40 per cent.

137. The number of prosecutions for offences against public justice show an increase of 46 cases only, which is not an unsatisfactory feature, as the giving of false evidence is a very common offence and requires repression. Offences affecting life stand at 1,128 against 1,023 in the year 1895, so that the increase of 10 per cent. over 1895 is not important. The offence of receiving stolen property shows an increase of 6 per cent., the figures being 2,611 in 1895 and 2,772 in the year under report.

138. The percentage of persons convicted to those tried has risen from 22 to 23 in the year under report, but is still deplorably low in cases falling under the Indian Penal Code. In offences falling under Local and Special Laws it is naturally much higher (62 per cent.), as the cases are petty and are only prosecuted on the clearest evidence, but in offences under the Indian Penal Code 30 to 35 would not be too high a percentage to expect.

139. The total number of offences returned as true under the Indian Penal Code in the year under report may be roughly grouped under four heads, namely—

	Number.	*Percentage.*
I.—Offences against the human body (Chapter XVI) ...	40,421	42
II.— Ditto property (Chapter XVII)	42,970	45
III.— Ditto marriage (Chapter XX)	4,601	5
IV.—All other offences	6,830	8
TOTAL	94,822	100

140. The proportion of offences returned as true falling under the heads of "hurt," "criminal force and assault," "mischief and criminal trespass," is about the same as in the year 1895, namely 64 per cent. The figures under these four heads for each of the past two years are—

	1895.	1896.
Hurt	19,874	22,664
Criminal force and assault	15,507	15,035
Mischief	3,574	4,171
Criminal trespass	16,121	18,759
	55,076	60,629
	64 p.c.	64 p.c.
All other offences under the Indian Penal Code	30,937	34,193
	36 p c.	36 p.c.
TOTAL	86,013	94,822

The variations represent an increase of 14 per cent. under "hurt" and 16 per cent. under "criminal trespass."

141. The number of offences admitted to have occurred under the head of "offences affecting life" during the year under report was 1,128 against 1,023 in the preceding year. The number reported was 1,367 as compared with 1,221.

142. The number of offences reported under the head of "theft" was 21,095 and the number returned as true was 13,507.

143. The offences of receiving stolen property and robbery and dacoity also show an increase in regard to numbers of cases reported and admitted to have occurred.

144. There were 40,421 offences against the human body returned as true in the year under report as compared with 37,809 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 2,612, or 7 per cent. This increase is principally in cases of hurt.

145. There were 42,970 offences against property returned as true against 36,965 in the year 1895, showing an increase of 6,005, or 16 per cent. The increase is mainly due to an increase in cases of theft and criminal trespass.

146. The subjoined table shows detailed information as to the offence of murder in each of the past four years :—

YEAR.	CASES.			PERSONS.				Percentage of convictions to number disposed of.	REMARKS.
	Reported.	Returned as true.	Brought to trial.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted, &c.	Remaining under trial.		
1893	569	469	439	934	343	437	154	44	Including cases tried by Councils of Elders.
1894	618	527	504	1,124	420	520	184	45	
1895	632	553	560	1,160	337	642	181	34	
1896	748	641	602	1,466	406	724	336	36	

147. Murder cases show a tendency to increase; they have increased substantially from the year 1889. It is, however, satisfactory to observe that, although the number of cases has increased, the proportion brought to trial and convicted is greater. The figures do not agree with those contained in the Police Report, and it appears impossible to reconcile the differences, as the methods followed in compiling the returns of the two departments do not coincide.

148. One hundred and fifty-nine cases involving 501 persons were referred to Councils of Elders during the year under report. These tribunals disposed of 445 persons, leaving 56 persons under trial at the close of the year. Of the number disposed of, 198, or 44 per cent., were convicted. In the ordinary courts the percentage of convictions was 30.

149. The following table shows the number of cases admitted to have occurred, and of persons convicted under certain Local and Special Laws for each of the past four years :—

Law.	True Cases.				Persons convicted.			
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Arms Act	298	234	218	286	289	195	202	266
Canals and Drainage Act	918	1,048	1,276	1,886	1,045	1,348	1,524	2,189
Cantonments Act	3,856	3,592	3,800	2,961	4,762	4,968	5,849	4,632
Cattle Trespass Act	2,053	2,060	1,996	2,057	864	840	747	734
City Chaukídárs Act	245	271	242	149	265	335	353	296
Contract (Workmen)	510	824	743	682	56	56	105	104
Criminal Tribes Act	523	509	608	608	476	387	444	395
Excise Act	441	293	286	274	401	278	246	262
Forest Act	776	723	976	673	1,378	1,498	1,899	987
Gambling Act	189	166	149	165	708	715	641	717
Hackney and Stage Carriages Act ...	362	419	506	628	371	399	521	654
Land Revenue Act	72	50	12	...	236	141	18	...
Municipal Act	2,479	2,640	2,177	2,205	2,688	3,011	2,316	2,392
Opium Act	529	371	226	260	628	303	210	247
Police Act	8,530	9,605	10,771	10,756	10,568	11,582	11,952	11,247
Punjab Laws Act	936	901	1,048	622	1,347	1,311	1,418	931
Railway Act	250	219	279	310	240	231	327	313
Salt and Saltpetre	53	62	65	55	91	85	81	73
Stamps Act	147	132	143	140	126	115	135	153
TOTAL ...	23,167	24,119	25,521	24,717	26,539	27,798	28,988	26,592

150. The total number of offences admitted to be true under the above heads has fallen from 25,521 to 24,717 in the year under report, a very slight decrease.

151. The total number of offences reported under Local and Special Laws was 46,417 as compared with 45,601 in the preceding year, or an increase of about 2 per cent. The number returned as true was 38,410 as against 38,903 in the year 1895, about 18 per cent. being thrown out *in limine.*

152. The following table shows the details of miscellaneous proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure for each of the past two years :—

Nature of Proceedings.	Year.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of persons disposed of.	Number of persons convicted.
Proceedings against witnesses under Sections 87 to 89 and 485 ...	1895	4	8	1
	1896	...	...	...
Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security to keep the peace ...	1895	5,125	21,843	9,589
	1895	5,861	25,094	13,282
Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour ...	1895	7 289	7,993	5,891
	1896	6,515	7,007	5,274
Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X	1895	266	783	118
	1896	167	840	439
Disputes as to immoveable property, Chapter XII	1895	214	721	128
	1896	218	727	98
Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with	1895	1 691	1,848	1 840
	1896	1,693	1,927	1,879
Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	1895	1,479	1,481	239
	1896	1,5·6	1,567	284
Forfeiture of bonds, Chapter XLII	1895	406	513	325
	1896	387	533	315

153. Out of 5,274 persons called upon to furnish security during the year under report, 1,890 persons were imprisoned in default as compared with 2,120 persons out of 5,891 persons in the preceding year. Six hundred and eighty-two persons as against 893 were detained in prison for more than a month. The amount of security demanded averaged Rs. 181 as compared with Rs. 214 in the preceding year.

154. Sureties were called upon to pay the amount of security forfeited in the case of 315 persons in the year as compared with 325 in the preceding year.

155. ORIGINAL TRIALS IN MAGISTRATES' COURTS.—The following table shows the number of accused persons whose cases were disposed of in Magistrates' Courts during the year under report, and the manner of disposal during each of the past five years :—

Manner of disposal.	Number.	Percentage.				
		1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Died or escaped	162	...	...	...	...	...
Transferred	91	...	...	...	...	...
Discharged or acquitted for want of prosecution ...	71,162	27	29	31	31	31
Discharged or acquitted on other grounds	75,181	30	32	33	33	33
Convicted, committed or referred	82,031	43	39	36	36	36
Total ...	228,627	...	...	...	...	...

156. The percentages for the year under report are almost identical, and do not call for any remark.

157. The following table shows the results of trials before the various classes of courts during each of the past two years :—

Class of Court.	Number of persons disposed of.		Percentage of persons convicted, committed or referred.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
District Magistrates ...	8,077	9,106	57	64
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners ...	67,246	68,889	41	43
Tahsíldárs ...	55,574	58,681	30	28
Náib Tahsíldárs ...	33,697	37,967	19	17
Cantonment Magistrates ...	7,476	6,280	75	68
Canal Officers and other Special Magistrates ...	5,011	7,230	49	45
Boards of Honorary Magistrates ...	14,199	13,627	42	46
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly...	27,772	26,847	30	34
Total ...	219,052	228,627	36	36

158. The percentage of acquittals in the courts of Tahsíldárs, Náib Tahsíldárs and Honorary Magistrates is, as usual, very high.

159. The percentage of convictions in Cantonment Magistrates' Courts is still higher than in any other class of courts, owing chiefly to the class of cases which ordinarily come before them.

160. The numbers of cases for disposal, disposed of, and pending at the close of the year for each of the past four years were as follows :—

Year.	Number of cases			Number of persons awaiting trial at the close of the year.
	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.	
1893 ...	95,051	93,655	1,396	3,386
1894 ...	96,408	94,935	1,473	3,327
1895 ...	103,268	101,495	1,773	4,160
1896 ...	105,849	103,876	1,973	5,036

161. The pending file at the close of the year was fairly satisfactory in all the districts of the Province, though higher than in the years compared.

162. The average duration in Magistrates' Courts for the Province was 9 days in the year under report as compared with 8 days in the preceding year.

163. The following table shows the amount of original criminal work disposed of by each class of officer acting as a criminal court (except the Chief Court and Courts of Session), with percentages and the average number of cases decided for each of the past two years :—

Description of court or officer exercising powers.	Cases disposed of		Percentage.		Average number of cases decided by officers of each grade.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
Special Magistrates	2,339	3.032	2·3	2·9	49	57
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	13,379	12,716	13·2	12·2	124	132
Boards of Honorary Magistrates	8,104	7,889	8·0	7·6	312	303
Náib Tahsíldárs	14,158	15,688	14·0	15·1	112	124
Tahsíldárs	24,401	26,072	24·1	25·1	194	205
Cantonment Magistrates	3 867	3,462	3·8	3·3	483	384
Extra Assistant Commissioners	21,195	21,272	20·8	20·4	230	215
Assistant Commissioners	6,418	6,848	6·3	6·5	256	163
District Judges and Subordinate Judges with appellate powers.	3,964	2,832	3·9	2·7	152	109
District Magistrates	3,670	4,065	3·6	4·1	105	120

164. Of the 813 cases tried by District Magistrates under their enhanced powers, 375 were cases triable by Sessions Courts. References for confirmation of sentence by Sessions Courts were made in the case of 149 persons. Of the sentences referred, 111 were confirmed, 12 modified, 19 annulled, and 7 were pending at the close of the year.

165. The number of cases tried by District Magistrates under their ordinary powers during the year under report was 3,252 as compared with 1,768 in the year 1895, or an increase of 83 per cent. The increase is chiefly in cases tried by District Magistrates under Frontier Crimes Regulations which were not shown under this head in former years.

166. The number of criminal appeals disposed of by District Magistrates during the year 1896 was 8,432 as compared with 7,660 in the year preceding, or an increase of 10 per cent.

167. The number of European British subjects tried by District Magistrates in the year under report was 100 as compared with 80 in the year 1895.

168. The unmber of cases disposed of under the Frontier Crimes Regulations in each of the past two years is shown below—

District.	Regulation IV of 1887, Section 13. References to Councils of Elders.		Regulation IV of 1887, Sections 24 and 25. Fines on communities accessory to crime.		Regulation IV of 1887, Section 31. Preparation to commit certain offences.		Regulation IV of 1887, Section 32. Adultery.		Regulation IV of 1887, Section 35. Cases in which persons were reported on account of quarrels likely to lead to bloodshed.		Regulation IV of 1887, Sections 35 and 36. Breach of the provision of Sections 33, 34 or 35.		Regulation IV of 1887, Sections 39 and 42. Security for the prevention of murder.		Regulation IV of 1887, Section 40. Security from families when a blood-feud exists or is probable.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	24	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	1
Dera Gházi Khan ...	94	125	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	1
Bannu	109	84	2	2	7	2	1	18	18	6	16	2	...	7	...	12
Pesháwar	98	124	6	12	8	13	2	10	...	62	7	3	18	31	221	225
Hazára	27	21	2	4	...	...	6	4	3	3	1	1	...	1	10	10
Kohát	72	62	15	7	...	...	12	2	12	11	2	3	51	44	121	80
Total ...	424	439	25	25	15	15	23	36	33	82	26	9	75	89	354	339

169. The results of the references to Councils of Elders during each of the past two years are given in the following table:—

District.	Number of persons tried.		Number of persons convicted.		Percentage of convictions.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
Dera Ismail Khan	39	50	17	29	43	58
Dera Gházi Khan	218	316	117	203	54	64
Bannu	305	313	92	140	36	44
Pesháwar	261	383	90	137	34	36
Hazára	59	58	16	21	27	36
Kohát	204	140	60	35	29	25

170. The following table shows the particulars as to the fines imposed in each district under the Frontier Crimes Regulations for each of the past two years:—

District.	Fines imposed.		Average per person convicted.		Percentage of fines imposed, realized within the year.		Amount awarded as compensation.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
Dera Ismail Khan	575	755	57	44	105	21	271	630
Dera Gházi Khan	21,223	25,29[illegible]	186	152	106	86	15,887	17,951
Bannu	10,328	10,934	124	136	33	26	6,136	3,769
Pesháwar	10,205	13,240	154	189	92	69	2,358	3,410
Hazára	308	1,140	77	127	76	60	308	724
Kohát	7,352	5,271	171	182	81	65	3,764	2,540

171. ORIGINAL JURISDICTION OF COURTS OF SESSION.—The following abstract shows for each of the past two years the number of cases and persons disposed of by Courts of Session :—

	Cases. 1895.	Cases. 1896.	Persons. 1895.	Persons. 1896.
Sessions trials	464	476	911	1,159
Cases referred by District Magistrates under Section 34, Criminal Procedure Code ...	133	136	197	190
Other references	122	105	140	106

The Sessions Judge of Ráwalpindi, who is also Additional Sessions Judge of the Jhelum Division, disposed of 8 Sessions cases of the Jhelum Division.

172. The subjoined table shows the results of Sessions trials in each of the past two years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	For disposal.				Disposed of.						Pending at the end of the year.				
	Persons.		Total.		Persons.				Total.						
Year.	Remaining from previous year.	Committed to the Sessions during the year.	Cases.	Persons.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Convicted and referred to Chief Court under Section 374.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Percentages of persons convicted.	Cases pending over three months.	Average duration.
1895	120	918	528	1,038	2	316	400	193	464	911	64	127	61	6	53
1896	127	1,206	560	1,333	7	470	498	* 184	476	1,159	84	174	60	8	55

* Including 54 persons referred to Councils of Elders under Frontier Crimes Regulations.

The percentage of convictions in Sessions Courts has fallen from 61 to 60 in the year under report, while the average duration has risen from 53 to 55. One hundred and thirty persons were sentenced to death by the Courts of Session during the year as compared with 152 persons in the preceding year.

173. WITNESSES.—The figures below show the number of witnesses examined by all the Criminal Courts in the Punjab during each of the past two years :—

	1895.	1896.
District Courts	306,649	319,262
Sessions Courts	7,160	8,038
Chief Court	37	14

The increase in the number of witnesses examined is owing to the increase in the number of cases disposed of.

174. The periods of detention in District Courts were as follows :—

	Percentage. 1895.	Percentage. 1896.
Discharged on the 1st day	93·0	93·3
" " 2nd "	5·3	5·1
" " 3rd "	1·3	1·1
Detained more than three days	0·4	0·5

175. The following table shows the cost of the dieting of witnesses for each of the past two years :—

Year.	Number of witnesses who attended the courts.	Number of witnesses examined.	Number of witnesses dieted: By Police.	Number of witnesses dieted: By Magistrate.	Amount of diet-money paid: By Police.	Amount of diet-money paid: By Magistrate.	Average cost of each witness dieted: By Police.			Average cost of each witness dieted: By Magistrate.		
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1895	323,242	306,649	33,202	75,134	8,905	49,857	0	4	2	0	10	7
1896	335,654	319,262	33,767	86,209	9,767	61,988	0	4	7	0	11	9

176. It is no doubt a good policy to remunerate witnesses with reasonable liberality for the trouble and inconvenience to which they are put in artending the courts for the purpose of giving evidence. The unwillingness displayed by the people to give evidence in criminal cases is undoubtedly very largely due to their being kept waiting unnecessarily and to their not being properly compensated for the trouble and loss of time. The subsistence allowance sanctioned is exceedingly moderate, and the returns show that even this is not always paid. In many districts it appears to be the practice only to pay witnesses for the days of actual attendance at court and not for the time occupied in travelling to the courts and back home again.

177. PUNISHMENTS.—The following statement shows the punishments inflicted by the Criminal Courts of the Punjab in each of the past two years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Persons sentenced to												Persons ordered to find or give			Persons imprisoned in default of furnishing security for good behaviour.	
				Transportation.			Imprisonment.				Whipping.		Fine.						
							Rigorous.												
Class of Court.	Year.	Total number of persons punished.	Death.	For life.	For a term.	Penal servitude.	With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.	With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	Security to keep the peace.	Recognizance to keep the peace.	Sureties for good behaviour.	Rigorous.	Simple.
Magistrates' Courts	1895	76,679	...	...	...	...	9,603	6,619	788	...	307	1,582	11,102	42,624	8,483	1,106	5,891	2,030	90
	1896	80,251	...	...	...	...	10,524	7,027	716	...	411	2,272	11,921	41,485	11,563	1,719	5,274	1,715	175
Sessions Courts ...	1895	726	...	105	29	...	392	46	3	1	3	1	184	16	...	...	134	125	—
	1896	776	...	115	35	...	464	34	3	...	11	1	168	14	1	...	109	99	1
Chief Court ...	1895	123	86	30	...	..	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	95	69	24	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	—	...
TOTAL ...	1895	77,528	86	135	29	...	9,998	6,669	791	1	310	1,583	11,286	42,640	8,483	1,106	6,025	2,155	90
	1896	81,132	69	139	35	...	10,988	7,063	719	...	422	2,273	12,090	41,499	11,564	1,719	5,383	1,814	176

The figures show an increase under most heads, the only important decrease being in regard to persons called upon to furnish security for good behaviour.

Death sentences are 17 below the number in the year 1895, although, as stated above, the number of murders increased from 553 to 641. Life sentences were almost the same as in the former year. The proportion of sentences, including solitary confinement, to those without that punishment has somewhat increased, but it appears that still sufficient recourse is not had to that salutary form of punishment.

178. The following are the details of sentences of imprisonment according to the length of the term awarded for each of the past two years:—

	Number. 1895.	1896.	*Percentage.* 1895.	1896.
Not exceeding 15 days	2,564	2,633	13	13
" " 6 months	10,224	10,996	52	53
" " 2 years	5,878	5,931	30	29
" " 7 years	1,006	1,161	5	5
Above 7 years	31	39	...	...

179. The number of sentences of whipping has increased in the year under report. The figures for the past four years are—

Year.	In addition to (Other punishment.)	In lieu of (Other punishment.)	Total.
1893	354	1,834	2,188
1894	240	1,339	1,579
1895	310	1,583	1,893
1896	422	2,273	2,695

This increase is probably the result of the orders issued to the Magistrates in accordance with the views of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, expressed in paragraph 13 of the Review of the Criminal Justice Report for the year 1894.

180. The subjoined abstract shows the amount of fines imposed and realized and of compensation awarded and paid to complainants by all the courts of the Province for each of the past three years. The figures include fines imposed under the Frontier Crimes Regulations:—

Year.	Fines. *Imposed.* Rs.	*Realized.* Rs.	*Percentage.*	Compensation. *Awarded.* Rs.	*Paid.* Rs.	*Percentage.*
1894 ...	5,48,282	3,91,677	71	96,400	46,342	48
1895 ...	5,34,077	3,95,178	74	95,229	50,189	52
1896 ...	5,33,516	3,92,328	73	94,546	51,416	54

181. The amount of fines imposed and awarded by District Courts in the year 1896 under the Frontier Crimes Regulations and under the ordinary law was—

Law applied.	Amount of fine: Imposed.	Amount of fine: Awarded as compensation.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Frontier Crimes Regulations	56,633	29,024	51
Ordinary law	4,66,311	63,061	13
Total	5,22,944	92,085	17

The average amount of fine per head of persons so punished was Rs. 9 as last year.

182. The amounts of fines imposed and realized in District Courts during each of the past four years are shown below—

Year.	Amount of fines: Imposed.	Realized: On account of year.	Realized: On account of past years.	Realized: Total.	Percentage of amount realized to amount imposed.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1893	5,36,085	3,05,697	84,316	3,90,013	72
1894	5,34,335	3,12,726	73,968	3,86,694	72
1895	5,16,542	3,11,093	77,581	3,88,674	75
1896	5,22,944	3,14,901	69,814	3,84,715	73

183. The details of fines imposed by Courts of Session for each of the past three years are as follows:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Year.	Total number of persons fined.	Total amount of fines imposed.	Average amount of fine per head.	Percentage of fines realized to amount imposed during the year.	Percentage of fines awarded as compensation to amount imposed.	Percentage of total realizations (including realizations on account of former years) to total impositions.
		Rs.	Rs.			
1894	192	13,947	73	9	7	35
1895	200	17,535	87	20	16	37
1896	182	10,572	58	20	23	72

In former years excessive fines have been imposed in nearly all courts, and the reduction during the year is due to the instructions issued by the Chief Court with a view to stopping the practice. At the same time more attention has been paid to realizations, and the total realized during the year was Rs. 6,504 against Rs. 4,983 during 1895. This is fairly satisfactory, but if proper attention were paid to the propriety of sentences, realizations ought to be very much larger.

184. One point with regard to the subject of punishments is very remarkable, that is the very large number of cases in which illegal sentences are passed. This is particularly so in cases where whipping is awarded in addition to imprisonment. It is seldom that the monthly statements submitted for the Judges' inspection do not show that some illegal sentences have been passed. Only in cases of second convictions are details of sentences given in these statements, so that it is probable that there are very many more illegal sentences passed which do not come to the notice of the Chief Court at all. The law would seem to be perfectly plain, and additional instructions have been issued from time to time. District Magistrates ought to satisfy themselves that all their subordinates fully understand the provisions of law with regard to the maximum terms of solitary confinement and the infliction of whipping. The District Magistrate of Ludhiána in this context writes : "I cannot help suspecting that the difficulty of calculating the term of solitary confinement which can be legally awarded often induces a Magistrate to omit in his sentence. I am having a Ready Reckoner made out so as to save Magistrates constant reference to the Code and to the recent Chief Court Circular." Possibly something of the kind might seem advisable to other District Magistrates.

185 APPELLATE JURISDICTION OF COURTS SUBORDINATE TO THE CHIEF COURT.—The number of persons convicted during the year under report was 81,171; the number of appealable sentences passed was 59,402, of which 754 were passed by Courts of Session and the rest by District Courts. These sentences yielded the following appeals :—

To District Courts	13,502
,, Sessions Courts	8,336
,, Chief Court	863
TOTAL ...	22,701

Thus about 38 per cent. of appealable sentences were appealed. The proportion was 35 per cent. in the year 1895.

186. The number of appeals disposed of in District Courts during the year under report, the agency which disposed of them and the manner in which they were treated are shown in the following statement :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	APPEALS DISPOSED OF						PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS WHOSE				
YEAR.	*By District Magistrates.*		*By District and Sub-Judges.*		*By Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners specially empowered.*		Appeals were summarily rejected under Section 421, Criminal Procedure Code.	Appeals were dismissed under Section 423, Criminal Procedure Code.	Sentences were reduced or altered.	Sentences were reversed, proceedings quashed, or new trial ordered.	Average duration of appeals.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.					
1896	7,815	12,255	585	981	32	35	21	40	14	25	10

187. The number of appeals disposed of is greater than in the year 1895, but not more than in proportion to the increase in original business. The variations in districts of the proportion of persons whose appeals were rejected

summarily and dismissed under Section 423 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to those who appealed are extraordinarily great and point either to incorrect returns or great differences in practice. It is difficult to believe that the returns can have been correctly compiled in many districts.

188. The number of appeals pending at the close of the year was 240 as compared with 142 in the preceding year. Having regard to the amount of business dealt with by the courts, the pending file cannot be considered as unsatisfactory. The average duration was the same as in the year 1895, namely 10 days.

189. The following table shows the amount of appellate business disposed of and the mode of disposal for Courts of Session in each of thethree past years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	For disposal.						Disposed of.												Pending at the end of the year.		
							Persons.								Total.						
Year.	Pending from previous year.		Instituted.		Total.				Appeals rejected under Section 421, Criminal Procedure Code.							After directing further enquiry under Section 428, Criminal Procedure Code.		Without directing further enquiry.			
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Appeals rejected otherwise than on the merits.	Without calling for files.	After perusal of files.	Sentence or order confirmed after hearing.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence or order reversed.	New trial or commitment ordered.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Average duration.
1894	260	324	5,677	6,896	5,937	7,220	6	52	28	2,384	2,162	1,048	1,232	54	143	161	5,626	6,855	168	204	12
1895	168	204	6,233	7,726	6,401	7,930	57	74	31	2,417	2,418	1,178	1,481	37	81	94	6,134	7,599	186	237	11
1896	186	237	6,785	8,336	6,971	8,573	8	101	24	2,693	2,659	1,203	1,623	29	59	84	6,735	8,256	177	233	11

The pending file was satisfactorily low in all courts.

190. The following statements show the criminal revision work in District and Sessions Courts, and the manner in which it was disposed of, for each of the past two years :—

A.—Revision work in District Courts.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Year.	Number of accused persons applying for revision.	Number of complainants applying for revision.	Number of persons whose cases the District Magistrate took up or revision on his own motion.	Total.	Applications rejected, including those which the Courts have refused to refer to the Chief Court.	Applications dealt with under Section 436 or 437, Criminal Procedure Code.	Cases referred to the Chief Court under Section 438, Criminal Procedure Code.	Applications pending.	Average duration.
1895	603	1,969	160	2,732	1,962	600	105	65	11
1896	712	2,014	99	2,825	2,006	602	41	176	11

B.—Revision work in Sessions Courts.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
YEAR.	Number of accused persons applying for revision.	Number of applicants applying for revision.	Number of persons whose cases the Sessions Judge took up for revision on his own motion.	Total.	Applications rejected, including those which the Courts have refused to refer to the Chief Court.	Committed or further inquiry ordered.	Cases referred to the Chief Court under Section 438, Criminal Procedure Code.	Applications pending.	Average duration.
1895	760	706	11	1,477	1,144	154	121	58	14
1896	924	842	18	1,784	1,412	209	104	59	21

The average duration of applications for revision in the Sessions Courts has risen from 14 to 21.

191. CRIMINAL BUSINESS OF THE CHIEF COURT.—Two cases involving three persons came before the Chief Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction. In one case the accused was convicted under Section 325, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to two years and ten months' rigorous imprisonment. The other case was received on the last working day of the year, and was pending at the close of the year. It has since been disposed of.

192. The following table shows the number of cases dealt with by the Chief Court as a Court of Reference, under Section 374 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, for each of the past five years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	FOR DISPOSAL.		DISPOSED OF.									PENDING.		
			Persons.							*Total.*				
YEAR.	Cases.	Persons.	Died, escaped, &c.	Conviction and sentence confirmed.	Conviction affirmed, but sentence modified.	Sentence affirmed, but conviction modified.	Convicted and sentenced for a minor offence.	Acquitted.	Fresh trial ordered.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Average duration.
1892 ...	133	177	...	79	15	3	13	39	...	109	149	24	28	40
1893 ...	128	158	...	74	37	...	3	29	...	115	143	13	15	42
1894 ...	122	144	1	56	23	1	5	20	1	96	107	26	37	42
1895 ...	144	188	...	86	29	...	6	40	...	124	161	20	27	49
1896 ...	131	157	1	69	19	...	6	34	...	107	129	24	28	43

193. The number of criminal appeals instituted in the Chief Court for each of the past five years was—

1	2	3	4
YEAR.	Against the orders of Sessions Judges.	Against the orders of District Magistrates.	Total.
1892	340	267	607
1893	351	220	571
1894	360	231	591
1895	375	194	569
1896	406	188	594

194. The nature of the sentences or orders appealed against for each of the past five years is shown below:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	APPEALS FROM					
YEAR.	Sentence of death or transportation for life.	Sentence of imprisonment or transportation for 7 years or upwards.	Sentence of imprisonment exceeding 4 years, but less than 7 years.	Sentence of imprisonment for 4 years or less than 4 years.	Orders of acquittal.	Total.
1892	209	160	130	107	1	607
1893	203	127	115	124	2	571
1894	205	139	120	124	3	591
1895	216	131	115	104	3	569
1896	194	124	129	146	1	594

195. The results of appeals decided in the Chief Court for each of the past five years were as follows:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	[illegible]
Year.	For disposal.						Number of persons disposed of.							Total.		Pending.		Average duration.
	Pending from previous year.		Instituted.		Total.													
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Appeals rejected.	Sentences or orders confirmed.	Sentences reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
1892	84	97	607	751	691	848	1	277	215	123	122	...	7	613	745	78	103	[illegible]
1893	78	103	571	707	649	810	7	207	165	148	171	...	1	570	699	79	111	[illegible]
1894	79	111	591	774	670	885	8	177	233	173	133	...	1	566	725	104	160	[illegible]
1895	104	160	569	767	673	927	4	226	195	202	128	...	7	569	762	104	165	[illegible]
1896	104	165	594	863	698	1,028	5	231	205	304	107	...	1	605	853	93	175	[illegible]

196. The following statement shows revision business, the number of revision cases disposed of and the manner of disposal by the Chief Court in each of the past five years:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Year.	For disposal.										Persons disposed of.								Total.		Pending.		Average duration.
	Pending from previous year.		Reported for orders under Section 438, Criminal Procedure Code.		Instituted by petition under Section 439, Criminal Procedure Code.		Taken up by the Court on its own motion, Section 439, Criminal Procedure Code.		Total.														
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Rejected.	Sentences or orders confirmed.	Sentences enhanced.	Sentences reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial ordered.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
1892 ...	154	278	154	381	1,806	3,168	9	9	2,123	3,773	18	2,280	384	6	260	493	...	35	1,938	3,476	185	297	37
1893 ...	185	297	146	259	1,815	3,152	11	13	2,157	3,721	20	1,745	491	2	393	699	...	42	1,953	3,392	204	329	15
1894 ...	204	329	129	194	2,126	3,731	6	7	2,465	4,261	10	2,318	594	5	344	557	...	39	2,249	3,867	216	394	30
1895 ...	216	394	155	381	2,646	4,428	11	13	3,029	5,216	23	3,405	188	13	455	457	...	59	2,711	4,600	318	616	30
1896 ...	318	616	144	232	2,935	4,864	10	11	3,407	5,723	38	3,640	410	11	612	538	...	48	3,132	5,297	275	426	37

Revision business shows a tendency to increase. It has risen by about 75 per cent. since the year 1891.

197. Seventy-seven miscellaneous cases were disposed of during the year under report by the Chief Court as compared with 49 in the preceding year.

198. The files of 31 cases were called for from the Subordinate Courts on the periodical returns and inspected by the Judges.

199. Five Judges were employed in the Chief Court during the year under report, but a Judge was on leave for a month without a substitute.

PRISONS.

200. NUMBER OF JAILS.—The number of jails and lock-ups was the same in the beginning of the year as it was in the year 1895. Sanction was accorded during the year to the closure of the lock-ups at the head-quarters of Delhi, Ferozepore and Mooltan, and under this order the lock-up at the last named station was closed on the 13th January and the prisoners in it transferred to the District Jail. The closure of the Delhi lock-up was deferred pending the construction of a prison van for the conveyance of the prisoners to and from the jail, and the closure of the Ferozepore lock-up is held in abeyance till such time as satisfactory arrangements can be made for the accommodation of under-trial prisoners in the District Jail.

201. JAIL POPULATION.—The total number of prisoners of all classes admitted into the jails and lock-ups of the Province during the year, including transfers, was 54,059 (convicts 30,199, under-trials 23,300, civil 560) as compared with 52,154 (convicts 30,145, under-trials 21,458, civil 551) in the preceding year. The daily average number of each class in confinement during the year was convicts 11,003, under-trials 1,191 and civil 46, an increase of convicts 292, under-trials 233, and a decrease of civil 7. The year was one of scarcity, and the consequent increase in petty thefts is indicated by the number of persons imprisoned for this offence with sentences not exceeding one month by about 21·7 per cent. on the figures for 1895. The same cause was probably in part responsible for the increase in more serious crime against property, the number imprisoned for robbery and aggravated theft having risen by 8·55 per cent., for dacoity by 30·25 per cent., for house-breaking, &c., under Sections 449, 450, 459 and 460, Indian Penal Code, by 2·85 per cent.; while the total number of persons reconvicted of offences against property has risen by 7·8 per cent., and the number of such offenders with only one previous conviction has risen by 18·5 per cent.

202. BUILDINGS.—During the year a sum of Rs. 67,850 was spent on jail buildings, excluding lock-ups. Of this sum, Rs 29,052 was spent on original works and Rs. 38,798 on repairs. The principal works carried out and the cost of each are given in the following table:—

1	2	3
Jails.	Description of works.	Amount.
		Rs.
Peshâwar	Constructing 40 quarantine cells	16,957
Hissar	Fixing iron gratings to barracks	552
Umballa	Water-supply	2,162
Do.	Providing doors to the barracks of the jail guard	539
Karnál	Constructing a new armoury	378
Dera Ghâzi Khan ...	Providing hammers and vats in paper factory	886
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Constructing a new well in the jail garden	491
Lahore Central	Providing iron-grated doors to cells	661
Ditto	Constructing quarters for 20 married warders	694

The deficiencies in the jail buildings of the Province are recognised; but unfavourable financial conditions have hitherto hampered progress. It is hoped, however, that the terms of the new Provincial Contract will render some improvement practicable, when the removal of the menace of famine and plague sets the funds of the Province free for expenditure on ordinary public works. The provision of separate cubicles, to which great importance is attached by the Secretary of State and the Government of India, has hitherto been impossible for the reasons that the barracks in jails are not suited for the introduction of cubicles into them, and the measure would greatly reduce the accommodation in jails. A beginning will, however, be made in the matter when the Provincial finances permit of it. Meanwhile, much remains to be done in the way of providing sufficient accommodation and removing glaring defects in sanitation and security.

203. CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS.—Excluding transfers and the convicts admitted to lock-ups, 21,455 male and 614 female convicts were admitted into jails during the year. Of these, 33 were Christians (Europeans 13, Eurasians 6 and Natives 14), Muhammadans 15,527 and Hindús and Sikhs 6,509, the ratio per mille of each denomination of the free population admitted into jail being Christians ·62, Muhammadans 1·34, and Hindús and Sikhs ·71. The ratio of admissions per mille increased in the case of Muhammadans from 700·88 to 703·56, while with Hindús and Sikhs it fell from 297·16 to 294·94.

204. The table below compares the admissions according to age in the year 1896 with those of the year 1895 :—

	1895.		1896.	
	Males.	Females.	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Under 16 years of age ...	170	5	158	5
From 16 to 40 years of age ...	17,553	589	18,148	510
From 40 to 60 years of age ...	2,700	91	2,833	87
Above 60 years of age ...	353	12	316	12

Though there is a diminution in the admissions of juveniles to jail (the proportion borne by those to total admissions having fallen by over 10 per cent. since 1895) it is clear from the large number of juveniles sentenced to short terms of imprisonment that Magistrates continue to make a less free use than is desirable of the provisions of the Whipping Act. The obstacle in the way of having a reformatory for males in the Punjab is a financial one. The number of female juveniles admitted to jail has averaged only 5 per annum for the last four years. The main objection to making the Reformatories Act applicable to girls is the difficulty of disposing of them after release.

205. The table below shows the previous occupations of male convicts admitted into jail during the years 1895 and 1896 :—

1	2	3
Occupation.	1895.	1896.
Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities	425	432
Professional persons	134	130
Persons in service or performing personal offices	1,469	865
Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals	13,339	14,028
Persons engaged on mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, &c. ...	852	732
Persons engaged in commerce and trade	639	1,019
Miscellaneous persons not classified otherwise	3,918	4,249
TOTAL	20,776	21,455

The decrease in the number admitted to jail of persons in service or performing personal offices is very marked.

206. DESCRIPTION OF SENTENCES.—Of the 22,069 convicts admitted into jail during the year, 1,789 were sentenced to simple imprisonment, 9,624 to rigorous imprisonment, 10,239 to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement, and 417 to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.

207. The following abstract shows the number of convicts admitted to jail during 1895 and 1896 according to length of sentence, and compares the percentages of total admissions under the different periods with those of all the jails in British India in 1895 :—

	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS.		RATIO PER CENT. OF TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		In all Jails of British India in 1895.
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Not exceeding 1 month	4,364	4,916	20·32	22·27	31·49
Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months	3,677	3,867	17·12	17·52	19·34
" 3 " " 6 "	4,132	4,374	19·24	19·82	18·46
" 6 " " 12 "	5,524	5,106	25·72	23·14	15·27
" 1 year and not exceeding 5 years	3,243	3,213	15·11	14·56	12·93
" 5 years " 10 "	260	293	1·20	1·33	1·25
Exceeding 10 years	13	19	0·06	0·09	0·04
Sentenced to transportation (a) For life	111	133	0·52	0·60	0·64
Sentenced to transportation (b) For term	24	41	0·11	0·19	0·22
Sentenced to death	128	107	0·60	0·48	0·36

208. At the close of the year 1895 there were in the jails of the Province 428 convicts under sentence of transportation (262 males, 32 females under life

sentences; 120 males and 14 females under term sentences). During the year 1896, 174 convicts under sentence of transportation were admitted into jail (119 males, 14 females under life sentences, and 41 males under term sentences); and 67 (58 males and 9 females) were deported. There remained in jail at the end of the year 462 such convicts,—286 males, 28 females under life sentences; 135 males, 13 females under term sentences. The number of convicts sentenced to death during the year was 101 males and 6 females as compared with 123 males and 5 females in 1895; 63 males and 2 females were executed during the year, and there remained in jail at the end of the year 33 males and 4 females.

209. Of the 21,455 male and 614 female convicts admitted into jail during the year, 1,679 males and 17 females had been previously convicted once, 594 males and 8 females twice, and 572 males and 4 females more than twice.

210. The number of habituals admitted intoj ail during the year was 2,522. Of these, 2,414 were identified as habitual offenders before conviction, 103 were identified by Jail officials after arrival in jail, and 5 confessed themselves to be habituals. Of the 103 shown to have been classified by the Jail officials after arrival in jail, 30 were members of a criminal tribe who were not classified as habitual offenders by the courts in the Siálkot District. In the Peshâwar District also the number of identifications after arrival in jail was large, 26 per cent. of the habituals admitted having been so classified. The introduction of the system of recording the finger markings of criminals will, it is hoped, prove a useful supplement to the anthropometrical system as a means for the identification of offenders, and an increase in future years in the number of identifications, both before and after conviction, may reasonably be looked for.

211. Escapes and Recaptures.—Twenty-two convicts effected their escape during the year as compared with 18 in the previous year. Fifteen escaped from inside and 7 from outside jail walls; 10 had fetters on and 12 were unfettered at the time of escape. Ten of those who escaped during the year were recaptured, and 5 of those who escaped in the previous 10 years were also recaptured, leaving 48 still at large.

212. Discipline, Offences and Punishments.—The following is a summary of the offences returned as committed by prisoners as recorded in the years 1895 and 1896:—

1	2	3
	1895.	1896.
Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts ...	72	71
" relating to work ...	24,321	21,732
" " prohibited articles ...	2,733	2,593
" " assaults, mutiny and escape ...	117	130
" " other breaches of jail rules ...	8,124	9,352
Total ...	35,367	33,878

213. The ratio of prison offences per 100 of the daily average population rose from 205 in 1892 and 251 in 1893 to 261 in 1894 and 333 in 1895, but has fallen again slightly to 310 in 1896. No corresponding increase in the number of more serious offences is, however, discoverable. The number of escapes was the same (22) in 1896 as in 1893, though the figures for the two intervening years, 12 and 18 respectively, were considerably smaller. The number of cases dealt with by the Criminal Courts of attempt to escape, aiding escape, assault, hurt and rioting have fallen since 1893, though cases of throwing filth on officials have increased, the figures being 1 for 1893, 4 for 1894, 3 for 1895 and 4 for 1896. On the other hand there has been a very decided rise in the number of offences relating to work, the figures being 16,541 for 1892, 19,828 for 1893, 17, 79 for 1894, 24.321 for 1895 and 21,732 for 1896. This is precisely the result which would be anticipated at the outset from the stricter enforcement of prison discipline, and it is accompanied by a rise in the average earning per head of prisoners sentenced to labour from Rs. 12-14-0 in 1892 to Rs 14-14-0 in 1895, a figure which would probably have been equalled in 1896 but for the reduction in the rates of lithographic printing. The Inspector-General holds that the decrease in the number of offences relating to work in the year 1896 is not due to laxity of supervision, and this view is the more readily acceptable, as in some jails where the decrease was marked the average earning per head of prisoners sentenced to labour has risen, notwithstanding the fact that the provincial average of earnings has fallen greatly. There were 130 cases of assault, mutiny and escape as against 117 in 1895, but the figures for 1894 were 162, so that it does not appear that there is anything abnormal in the figures of 1896, except as regards those of the Ráwalpindi and Montgomery Central Jails (28 and 25 cases respectively). On the whole, there was an improvement in the conduct of the prisoners, but the number of offences, though reduced by 1,489 from the figures of 1895 (35 367), was still very largely in excess of the figures for 1894 (27,732).

214. The following is a detail of the cases dealt with by Criminal Courts in 1896 in which convictions were had :—

Escapes ...	14
Attempts to escape ...	5
Negligently suffering escape ...	6
Assaults ...	7
Causing hurt ...	3
Throwing filth on Jail officials ...	4
Theft ...	4
Fabricating false charges ...	1
Murder ...	1
Breaches of jail rules ...	4
Short work and other offences relating to work ...	8
Attempts to commit suicide ...	1
Total ...	58

215. The following statement compares the punishments awarded to the convicts for jail offences in 1895 and 1896 :—

1	2	3	4
Minor or Major.	Description of punishments.	1895.	1896.
	By Criminal Courts	64	58
Minor	Warnings	7,649	6,926
	Penal diet	466	239
	Separate and solitary confinement	6,708	4,273
	Handcuffing and fetters	11	1
	Other punishments	18,818	17,813
	Total	3[illegible],6[illegible]2	29,310
Major	Separate, cellular and solitary confinement	947	3,894
	Penal diet with solitary confinement	435	281
	Fetters	63	...
	Corporal punishments	148	193
	Other punishments	172	190
	Total	1,765	4,558
	GRAND TOTAL	35,481	33,868

The ratio of punishments per cent. of average population fell from 333 in 1895 to 310 in 1896, and varies between the extreme limits of 641 in the Amritsar Jail and 123 in the Kohát Jail. The great variations in the ratio of punishments per cent. of average population, and in the extent to which recourse is had to flogging, are no doubt attributable to the views of individual Superintendents, and it cannot be expected that the personal equation should be altogether eliminated. It is, however, an important part of the duties of the Inspector-General of Prisons to keep a close control over the personal bias of each officer and thus maintain something approaching to uniformity of discipline in different jails.

216. ESTABLISHMENT.—Previous to the year 1896 eight of the jails of the Province had their establishments reorganized.

217. During 1896 the establishments of eight more jails were reorganized. The new scheme has more than fulfilled expectations, and it is hoped will conduce to the general improvement of jail discipline. There was a decrease of 349 in the total number of offences committed by members of the establishment as compared with the year 1895. The number of offences committed by jailors fell from 24 to 23, but there were 4 instances of punishment for suffering escape as against 1 in the previous year. There was a noteworthy fall in the number of cases of introducing or allowing forbidden articles by Jail officials (18 against 37), assaulting prisoners (8 against 15), absence from duty (154 against 279) and sleeping on duty (187 against 217), though cases of taking illegal gratification have risen from 1 to 6, and on the whole the conclusion of the Inspector-General of Prisons as to the improvement in the discipline of the staff appears to be justified, particularly when the increase in the jail population is considered.

218. IMPOSITION OF FETTERS.—During 1896, 6,548 prisoners were placed in fetters for the following periods: Under one month 2,163; one to three months 1,370; three to six months 1,220; six to twelve months 1,131; over twelve months 664. The total number of prisoners on whom fetters were imposed fell from 7,741 in 1895 to 6,548 in 1896. All prisoners employed on any form of labour outside jail walls have light chain fetters imposed on them.

219. EDUCATION.—Of the 22,069 convicts admitted into jail, only 319 males possessed any literary education, and all the women admitted were illiterate.

220. MARK SYSTEM.—During the year 3,516 prisoners were released under the remission rules as compared with 3,598 in the year 1895. The new mark rules, which were introduced into the jails of the Punjab with effect from the 1st January 1891, have rather more than doubled the number of prisoners annually released with remissions, by extending the privileges of the system to offenders with sentences between one and two years. The maximum remission gained by any convict released during the year was 682 days for a period not exceeding 10 years; and the largest remission earned by any convict of over 10 years' sentence was 277 days. The maximum gratuity earned by any convict was Rs. 13-8-0 and the average gratuity earned was Rs. 2-5-0.

221. CONVICT OFFICERS.—During the year there was an average of 815 males and 7 females employed as convict officials. Of this total, 265 males were convict warders, 168 males convict overseers, and 382 males and 7 females convict night watchmen, or the lowest grade of prisoner official. A total of 1,760 males and 13 females were so employed during the year. The system furnishes a most valuable additional incentive to good behaviour on the part of prisoners, and it is very satisfactory to find that it worked well during the year.

222. DIET SCALE.—No alteration was made in the diet scale during the year. The issue of mustard oil instead of "ghi" gave no bad results. Systematic food parades are now carried out in nearly all jails with great benefit from a disciplinary point of view.

223. MAGISTERIAL LOCK-UPS.—The following abstract gives particulars of prisoners of all classes confined in the larger judicial lock-ups during the year:—

	Number remaining at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total population.			Average daily number.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Under-trial	281	5	8,262	238	8,543	243	8,786	308	10	318
Convicted	44	2	1,760	46	1,804	48	1,852	62	1	63
Civil ...	3	...	138	5	141	5	146	1	...	1

	Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1896.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	2	22	23	24	25	26
Under-trial	3,147	115	3,26.	3,705	73	3,778	1,410	51	3	...	2		276	4	280
Convicted	450	8	45	...	...	...	1,314	40	1	...	2	..	37	...	37
Civil ...	118	3	121	...	...	...	22	2	...	...	...	...	1		1

The decrease in the number shown as admitted during the year, *viz.*, 10,160 males and 289 females, as against 10,899 males and 353 females admitted in 1895, was due to the closure early in the year of the Mooltan lock-up,

The total expenditure incurred in the maintenance of Magisterial lock-ups was Rs. 38,021, and the annual average cost was Rs. 99-8-6. Four prisoners escaped during the year, 2 from the Fázilka lock-up in the Ferozepore District and 1 each from the Lahore and Mardán lock-ups. Only 4 deaths occurred, each at the Kulu and Muzaffargarh lock-ups and 2 at the Amritsar Sadr lock-up.

224. EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS.—An average of 10,823 convicts was under sentence of labour on working days in 1896. Of this number, an average of 381 was sick and convalescent and infirm, leaving 10,442 fit to labour.

225. The following statement compares the employment of convicts in jail in 1895 and 1896 :—

Year.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	Average number not employed for other reasons.	On unremunerative labour.	Average number employed on working days. On prison duties. Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jail, e. g., wheat grinding or manufacturing of prison clothing, &c., &c.	Jail repairs.	On jail buildings. Additions and alterations. Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	New Jails. Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	On Public Works. Public Works Jail.	Other extra-mural labour.	Average number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, private individuals or departments other than the Public Works Department.	Rate per cent. of average number sentenced to labour of those employed on working days. Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On Manufactures.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1895 ...	12	10,538	379	18	8	..	565	1,111	697	2,663	60[illegible]	91	43	...	...	3,686	555	...	42	5	11	[illegible]
1896 ...	10	10,823	351	30	9[illegible]	..	629	1,158	627	2,883	54[illegible]	107	17	...	...	3,941	386	3	50	6	11	[illegible]
Increase or decrease	−1	+285	−28	+12	+	...	+64	+47	−70	+225	−58	+16	−26	...	...	+255	−169	+3	+8	+1	...	+1

Prison officers show an increase of 64 over the year 1895, due to the larger jail population. The number of prisoners employed in gardening decreased by 70. The orders issued to Superintendents to employ only 3 per cent. of the jail population on raising vegetables for prison use caused this. The number employed on the preparation of articles for prison use increased by 225, and there was an increase of 255 in the number employed on manufactures. The former was due to the lar ger population that had to be provided for, and to the manufacture of uniform and accoutrements for warders, and the latter to the smaller number employed on repairs to buildings, gardening and public works. The number employed at the Chenáwán Central Jail fell from 555 in 1895 to 386 in 1896.

The work on the canal on which the prisoners have been so long engaged was approaching completion, and the demand for labour was consequently less than in 1895.

226. MANUFACTURES.—*Earnings of Prisoners.*—The total cash earnings of the convicts in 1896 amounted to Rs. 1,27,280-10-0, or a net reduction of Rs. 29,276 as compared with 1895, the average earning per head being Rs. 11-12-0 as against Rs. 14-14-0. The profits from lithographic printing fell off by Rs. 33,409 in consequence of the reduction of the scale of charges. The industries of carpet-making, paper-making and weaving of cotton fabrics made satisfactory progress, and there was no real diminution in the outturn of jail labour.

227. The outstanding balance due to the jails on the 31st December was reduced from Rs. 22,802 in 1895 to Rs. 21,056 in 1896, but the balance due on account of previous years rose from Rs. 949 to Rs. 2,113. The outstanding debts of the Lahore Central Jail (Rs 10,100, out of which Rs. 1,018 was on account of previous years) are excessive. The *indirect profit* resulting to Government from the employment of convicts as prison officers prison servants, &c., &c., was Rs. 2,43,145-12-3.

228. TOTAL EXPENDITURE.—The gross expenditure on jails in 1896 and the previous three years is shown in the following statement :—

	1893.	1894.	1895	1896.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment	3,48,927	3,50,144	3,49,732	3,41,894
Dieting charges	2,90,013	1,93,527	2,20,679	2,18,890
Hospital charges	30,917	23,238	30,355	41,237
Clothing and bedding	50,107	52,458	34,464	49,979
Sanitation charges	3,002	2,816	3,887	5,562
Charges for moving prisoners	16,663	14,089	15,715	16,439
Miscellaneous services and supplies	22,704	22,650	20,120	37,618
Travelling allowance	1,325	1,716	1,332	2,358
Contingencies	12,151	12,935	7,800	8,193
Extraordinary charges for live-stock and tools and plant	6,252	1,816	8,688	21,588
TOTAL ...	7,82,061	6,75,389	6,92,772	8,16,758
Daily average population	12,407	11,267	11,373	11,858
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Average expenditure per prisoner	63 2 3	60 0 8	61 0 3	68 15 9

The gross expenditure in the year 1896 was Rs. 1,23,986 more than in the year 1895, but the total daily average population was also more. The

average gross expenditure per head of prisoners was Rs. 68-15-9 for 1896 as compared with Rs. 61-0-3 in 1895. The large increase in dieting charges, which was considerably less than it would have been but for the purchase of grain at cheap rates in many of the jails, was due to the extremely high prices prevalent during the year. The same cause explains the increase in hospital charges and some other items in which expenditure has risen.

229. HEALTH.—The following table compares the sickness and mortality in jails in 1895 and 1896 :—

Years.	Daily average strength.	Total admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of sick.	Total number of deaths.	Ratio per mille of average strength: Of admissions into hospital.	Of daily average sick.	Of deaths from all causes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1895	11,373	16,503	396	248	1,451	35	21·80
1896	11,858	14,671	366	186	1,237	31	15·69

230. The year was a healthy one, and the death-rate of the free population was not a high one. But the steady decline during the past five years in the jail ratios of admissions to hospital, of daily average sick, and of deaths shows that really good work with increasingly good results has been done by the Medical Officers in charge of jails. The decrease in the death-rate of late years has been accompanied by a diminution in the number of prisoners released on account of sickness. The death-rate in jails in 1896 was less than half what it was in the community at large.

231. The number of admissions into hospital and the number of deaths from the chief diseases among convicted prisoners in 1896 and the preceding year are compared in the statement given below :—

	1895.		1896.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
1	2	3	4	5
Dysentery	766	22	699	19
Malarial fever	7,112	6	5,871	12
Other diseases of group A, sub-group (i) ...	641	15	636	17
Tubercle of lungs, hemoptysis, pneumonic phthisis	99	31	91	22
Anæmia and Debility	163	3	135	2
Pneumonia	294	93	202	43
Other respiratory diseases	686	4	530	3
Diarrhœa	1,190	4	973	7
Abscesses, boils and ulcers of all kinds ...	2,131	1	2,309	

The ratio of deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa and from respiratory diseases was lower than it has been at any time during the past 20 years. This shows a wonderful improvement.

232. There is some difference of opinion regarding the value of the systematic issue of cinchonidine as a prophylactic against malarial fever. So many causes may be at work in preventing an impending attack of malarial fever, or in mitigating the evil effect it occasionally leaves behind it, that it is not always possible to differentiate the value of cinchonidine as a potent factor. The figures for 1897, with details regarding the quantity issued and the period over which the issue extended, will, it is hoped, afford a basis for an opinion. The table below shows the jails in which the death-rate was below 15 per mille of average strength in 1896:—

Jails.	Death-rate.
Simla	...
Hoshiárpur	...
Kohát	...
Shahpur	...
Jhelum	...
Jullundur	4·18
Jhang	4·42
Ludhiána	4·41
Amritsar	5·85
Gujránwála	6·04
Peshávar	7·50
Siálkot	10·00
Gurdáspur	10·75
Ráwalpindi	13·02
Chenáwán Central	13·31
Mooltan District	13·36
Abbott-abad	13·51

233. During the preceding year the following jails in the above list had the unenviable distinction of a high mortality :—

Amritsar, 33·71;
Pesháwar, 29·03;
Mooltan District, 26·92;
Kohát, 25·97;
Gurdáspur, 25·38; and
Jullundur, 25.

234. The rates of mortality among convicts according to length of residence in jail during the past five years are exhibited in the following statement:—

	Mortality per mille of average strength.					Average for five years.
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Not exceeding 6 months	32·12	27·79	16·60	19·71	13·77	22·00
Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year	22·50	25·06	15·59	17·62	15·50	19·25
" 1 year " " 2 years	31·71	25·24	21·44	26·46	15·40	24·05
" 2 years " " 3 "	27·52	18·58	14·74	12·82	23·23	19·38
" 3 " to 7 years	45·60	41·97	41·41	46·68	18·39	38·81
" 7 years	42·42	15·08	12·66	34·48	33·82	27·69
Mortality per mille of average convict population for each year.	30·73	26·79	18·89	22·05	16·09	22·91

235. Of the 176 deaths among convicts which took place in 1896, 65 were amongst those who had passed 6 months and under, and 7 amongst those who had spent over 7 years in jail. The mortality amongst the latter is, however, by far the greatest owing to the rate being struck out of too small a number. The following table shows the rates of mortality per mille among convicts during the past three years according to length of original sentence:—

Length of sentence.	Mortality per mille.		
	1894.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4
Not exceeding 6 months	14·91	15·66	13·75
Above 6 months and not exceeding a year	11·87	18·26	10·07
" 1 year " " 3 years...	19·55	17·53	14·16
" 3 years " " 7 "	23·71	33·29	26·33
" 7 years	29·45	36·75	20·08
Total ...	18·79	20·06	16·07

The above figures appear to show that the death-rate of those sentenced to long terms of imprisonment is greater than the death-rate of those sentenced to short terms quite irrespective of the time passed in jail, the inference being that the knowledge of having to undergo some years of imprisonment has a deleterious effect on the prospects of life. This is particularly marked in sentences above three years.

236. The following table shows the effect of imprisonment on the body weight of the prisoners discharged from the jails in the Province during 1896 :—

Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jail.	Number who had gained weight. A. Up to 1 lb.	B. From 1 to 5 lbs.	C. From 5 to 10 lbs.	D. Over 10 lbs.	Total.	Number who had lost weight. A. Up to 1 lb.	B. From 1 to 5 lbs.	C. From 5 to 10 lbs.	D. Over 10 lbs.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
21,233	6,039	3,142	5,274	2,177	988	11,581	1,169	1,703	561	180	3,613

The figures presented in the table above show an all-round improvement on those of last year.

237. The following table shows the state of health of the prisoners admitted to, and discharged from, jail in 1895 :—

State of health on admission of those admitted during the year. Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Number discharged during the year.	State of health of those shown in column 2 on admission. Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	State of health of those shown in column 2 on release. Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16,487	4,717	865	21,233	16,230	4,240	763	18,309	2,625	299

238. General Remarks.—Every jail inthe Province was inspected by the Inspector-General of Prisons at least once during the year, and no less than 13 were inspected twice or oftener. Commissioners paid 51 visits to jails during the year, the number being one more than in the previous year, and Deputy Commissioners and officers on behalf of Deputy Commissioners paid 963 visits as against 1,032 in 1895. The rule that every jail should be inspected once a week by a Deputy Commissioner or by some officer on his behalf is much neglected in some districts. Only 8 such visits instead of 52 were paid at Delhi. Non-official visitors at Lahore were regular in their visits to all three jails.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

239. INSTITUTIONS, CLASSIFICATION AND VALUE OF ORIGINAL SUITS.—The annexed table shows the number of original civil suits instituted in all the courts of the Province in each of the past six years :—

CLASS OF COURTS.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Chief Court ...	5	4	2	4	9	6
Divisional Courts ...	6	7	3	9	13	18
District Courts of general jurisdiction ...	211,434	201,119	236,798	230,943	241,751	231,574
District Small Cause Courts ...	28,340	30,876	14,986	14,068	14,630	14,689
Cantonment Small Cause Courts ...	6,574	7,022	6 302	5 756	6,050	6,485
TOTAL ...	246,359	239,028	258,091	250,780	262,453	252,772

The number of suits instituted is practically the same as in 1894 and about 3 per cent. less than last year, a decrease that calls for no remark. The number of Small Causes shows a small increase as compared with the same two years. It is, however, satisfactory that litigation generally shows no tendency to increase. During the last twenty years civil litigation was heaviest in the years 1884 and 1895 and lightest in the years 1890 and 1892.

Taking a period of ten years (1887—1896) the institutions have averaged about 250,000, which is almost exactly the number for the year under report

The incidence per thousand of the population is 12.

240. The following table shows the number of suits instituted under the chief heads of classification for each of the past three years :—

	DESCRIPTION OF SUITS.	1894.	1895.	1896.
I.—Suits for money or moveable property.	On registered bonds ...	2,005	1,074	1,879
	On unregistered bonds ...	114,946	117,302	106,665
	Other suits ...	102,982	110,262	108,707
	Total ...	219,933 87 p. c.	229,538 88 p. c.	217,251 86 p. c.
II.—Other suits.	Suits for possession or recovery of immoveable property other than pre-emption suits and suits between mortgagor and mortgagee for possession.	14,445	14,972	15,927
	Suits to establish a right of pre-emption ...	2,840	2,995	3,609
	Mortgage suits, i e., for foreclosure or redemption, &c., and other suits for possession by mortgagor and mortgagee.	7,25-	7,791	8,580
	Suits for specific relief other than those shown above ...	1,381	1,725	2,256
	Suits relating to religious and other endowments ...	12	24	8
	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights, including suits for judicial separation and suits for dower.	3,376	3,778	3,496
	Suits for dissolution of marriage ...	79	115	51
	Contested suits under Acts X of 1865 and V of 1881 ...	9	13	40
	Any other suits to enforce wills not falling under Acts X of 1865 and V of 1881.	21	33	9
	Any other suits not included in the above ...	1,426	1,469	1,525
	Total ...	30,847 13 p. c.	32,915 12 p. c.	35,521 14 p. c.
	GRAND TOTAL ...	250,780	262,453	252,772

There is a falling-off in the number of suits shown under all the heads of money and moveable property, but the decrease is most marked under the heads of "Unregistered bonds" and "Other suits." The former have decreased by 10,637 or 9 per cent., and the latter by 1,555 or 1 per cent. Under head II there is a general increase with the exception of "Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights." These fluctuations are accounted for in the remarks made explaining the increase and decrease in the number of suits instituted in districts.

Bankers and shop-keepers brought 106,085 suits against agriculturists as compared with 121,616 suits in the year 1895.

Out of the 217,251 suits for money or moveable property—

41,282	did not exceed Rs. 10 in value.
103,560	exceeded Rs. 10 but did not exceed Rs. 50 in value.
40,861	exceeded Rs. 50 but did not exceed Rs. 100 in value.
185,703	
31,548	exceeded Rs. 100 in value.
217,251	

The proportion under each head is about the same as in the year preceding. Classified under the three heads prescribed by Act XIII of 1888 there were—

Description of Suits.	1894	1895.	1896.
Small Causes	219,933	229,538	217,251
Land suits	17,372	18,393	20,610
Unclassed suits	13 462	14,500	14,887
Total	250,767	262,431	252,748

The decrease is solely under the head of Small Causes.

241. The following table shows for the past four years the total value and the average value per suit, under classified heads of suits, which were capable of money valuation:—

Class of Suit.	Year.	Number of suits instituted capable of money valuation.	Value.	Average value.
			Rs.	Rs. A. P.
(1). For money or moveable property	1893	224,268	1,42,30,172	63 7 10
	1894	219,933	1,37,98,219	62 11 9
	1895	229,538	1,54,47,423	67 4 9
	1896	217,251	1,44,10,213	66 5 3
(2). For land assessed or subject to assessment ...	1893	19,086	45,19,387	236 12 10
	1894	16,717	46,75,447	279 10 11
	1895	17,819	43,29,212	242 15 3
	1896	20,107	43,19,421	214 13 1
(3). For other immoveable property...	1893	7,876	14,71,464	186 13 3
	1894	7,896	16,07,370	203 9 1
	1895	8,521	17,19,037	201 11 10
	1896	8,779	17,50,675	199 6 7
(4). Other suits	1893	4,438	19,14,077	431 4 5
	1894	4,349	14,51,667	333 12 8
	1895	4,758	17,63,710	370 10 11
	1896	4,981	17,82,099	357 12 5
Total	1893	255,668	2,21,44,100	86 9 9
	1894	248,895	2,15,32,703	87 5 1
	1895	260,636	2,32,59,382	89 3 10
	1896	251,118	2,22,62,408	88 10 5

There were 1,654 suits, of which the value could not be determined in money, as compared with 1,817 in the previous year. The total value of the litigation was less than in the year 1895 by about ten lakhs of rupees. The value of suits for land assessed or subject to assessment has again decreased this year, although the number of such suits was larger than in the year 1895.

The average value for all classes of suits has fallen from Rs. 89-3-10 to Rs. 88-10-5. The decrease was chiefly in "Other suits," the average value of which fell from Rs. 370-10-11 to Rs. 357-12-5.

242. Disposal of Original Suits by Courts Subordinate to the Chief Court.—Divisional Courts disposed of 18 out of 22 original suits which were for disposal as compared with 13 in the year 1895.

243. The subjoined table shows the number of original suits for disposal, disposed of and pending at the close of the year in other Subordinate Courts for each of the past five years The pending file at the close of the year 1895, the number instituted during the year under report, and the number of suits re-admitted are also shown in the table :—

Year.	Pending.	Instituted	Re-admitted.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1892	18,486	239,017	12,233	269,736	251,844	17,892
1893	17,892	258,086	12,086	289,064	269,369	19,695
1894	19,695	250,767	13,360	283,822	263,952	19,870
1895	19,870	262,431	13,701	296,002	275,087	20,915
1896	20,915	252,748	13,995	287,658	265,909	21,749
Difference between 1895 and 1896	+ 1,045	−9,683	+ 294	−8,344	−9,178	+ 834

244. Taking the average for five years there were—

	Average.	1896.
For disposal	286,200	287,600
Disposed of	265,200	265,900
Pending	20,000	21,700

245. The subjoined table shows the proportion in which original civil suits were disposed of in each of the past five years :—

Manner of disposal.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Without trial	20·5	21·1	21·1	21·4	21·1
Without contest	49·5	50·7	50·4	51·0	50·4
On reference to arbitration	0·5	0·5	0·6	0·6	0·6
After contest { For plaintiff	22·4	21·7	21·4	20·7	21·1
After contest { For defendant	7·1	6·0	6·5	6·3	6·8

246. About 72 per cent. of the litigation of the Province is usually disposed of without contest, about 28 per cent. were contested, and of these plaintiffs were successful in about 21 per cent. only.

247. The following table shows the disposals in further detail :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	PERCENTAGE OF CASES.								
YEAR.	Dismissed on default.	Withdrawn with leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed or dismissed *ex parte*.	Referred to arbitration.	Contested and decided in favour of plaintiff.	Contested and decreed in favour of defendant.	Percentage of contested cases decided in favour of plaintiff to the number contested.
1892...	18·9	0·3	17·0	17·5	15·0	0·5	22·4	7·1	70·7
1893...	19·5	0·3	17·2	17·8	15·6	0·5	21·7	6·0	78·0
1894...	19·8	0·3	16·1	17·7	16·4	0·6	21·4	6·5	77·3
1895...	19·6	0·4	16·1	17·4	17·4	0·6	20·7	6·3	77·0
1896	19·2	0·5	15·9	17·3	17·1	0·6	21·1	6·8	75·7

248. Dismissals on default and *ex parte* decisions are shown in detail in the subjoined table for each of the past five years :—

YEAR.	DISMISSALS ON DEFAULT.				EX PARTE DECISIONS.					
	Number of cases dismissed on default under Sections 97 and 98, Civil Procedure Code.	*Number of applications for restoration to the file of cases dismissed under Sections 97 and 98, Civil Procedure Code.*		Number of fresh suits brought on claims dismissed on default under Sections 97 and 98, Civil Procedure Code.	Number of cases in which judgment was passed *ex parte* against a defendant under Section 101, Civil Procedure Code.	*Applications to set aside exparte decrees.*		Number of cases in which suit was dismissed under Section 102, Civil Procedure Code.	*Applications under Section 103, Civil Procedure Code.*	
		Admitted.	Refused.			Admitted.	Refused.		Admitted.	Refused.
1892	47,603	7,502	2,950	245	33,699	3,076	2,053	4,275	1,629	548
1893	52,700	8,211	3,124	288	38,023	3,360	2,219	4,200	1,594	512
1894	52,482	8,284	3,252	307	39,041	3,229	2,245	4,335	1,552	432
1895	54,000	8,304	3,406	233	43,091	3,736	2,846	5,015	1,783	639
1896	51,058	8,279	2,841	279	40,796	3,858	2,475	4,736	1,838	479

The number of cases dismissed on default is slightly below that for the years 1893, 1894 and 1895, but above that for the years 1891 and 1892. The number of applications for restoration to the file of cases dismissed under Sections 97 and 98 of the Code of Civil Procedure is somewhat below that for any of the preceding three years, but is in excess of that for the year 1892. The number of cases in which judgment was passed *ex parte* has fallen from 43,091 to 40,796.

Of the cases dismissed on default, in about 22 per cent. applications were made for restoration of the cases, and of the applications made 74 per cent. were admitted.

Of the *ex parte* decisions, in about 15 per cent. applications were made to set aside the orders, and of the applications made about 61 per cent. were admitted.

249. Suits referred to arbitration increased from 1,632 to 1,726 in the year under report. This is the largest number yet reached.

250. The number of commissions issued for local investigation and for examination of accounts will be seen from the following table :—

Year.	For local investigation.						For examination of accounts.					
	To a Revenue official.	To any other person.	Total.	Average cost.			To a Revenue official.	To any other person.	Total.	Average cost.		
				Rs.	A.	P.				Rs.	A.	P.
1894	305	1,915	2,220	7	3	0	135	1,056	1,191	5	5	6
1895	297	2,004	2,301	6	12	10	120	1,006	1,126	5	4	6
1896	213	2,103	2,316	6	5	7	51	1,107	1,158	5	7	7

Local commissions and commissions for accounts show an increase of 15 and 32 respectively. Having regard to the amount of litigation dealt with, the number of commissions issued (3,474) cannot be regarded as excessive.

251. The number of cases in which property was attached before judgment in each of the past five years was—

1892	533
1893	517
1894	505
1895	504
1896	720

252. Compensation for improper attachment was awarded in only 5 cases.

253. The number of cases in which decrees were passed bearing interest during each of the past five years was—

1892	290
1893	351
1894	420
1895	414
1896	381

Of the number (381) passed in the year under report, 278 were passed by consent and 103 otherwise. The average rate of interest has risen from Rs. 6-14-4 to Rs. 8-14-11 in decrees passed by consent, and from Rs. 5-15-9 to Rs. 6-4-2 in decrees passed otherwise.

254. The state of the pending file has already been alluded to. It has risen from 20,915 to 21,749 in the year under report.

255. The average duration of suits for the whole Province in each of the past five years was—

	Days.	
	Contested	*Uncontested.*
1892	33	22
1893	33	20
1894	35	23
1895	35	23
1896	37	25

256. The average duration of suits in various classes of courts in each of the past three years was—

Class of Court.	Contested.			Uncontested.		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
District Judges' Courts	75	70	87	52	50	50
Sub-Judges with appellate powers	67	57	73	45	48	47
Assistant Commissioners' Courts	51	50	50	29	30	33
Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts		55	66		38	44
District Small Cause Courts	20	18	23	16	14	15
Cantonment Small Cause Courts	24	24	28	20	18	28
Munsifs' Courts	26	27	27	21	20	22
Tahsíldárs' Courts	48	41	42	25	26	29
Náib Tahsíldárs' Courts	27	23	25	17	17	21
Honorary Civil Judges' Courts	35	37	35	22	24	22

The average duration of contested and uncontested suits has risen in almost all the courts.

257. AGENCY EMPLOYED IN DISTRICTS FOR THE DISPOSAL OF CIVIL SUITS.—The following table shows the manner in which original civil suits were distributed between the various grades of District Courts during each of the past three years:—

Number of officers employed on civil work.			Grade of Officers.	Original suits decided.						Average number of cases decided by officers of each grade.		
				Number.			Percentage.					
1894.	1895.	1896.		1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
...	44	43	District Judges and Sub-Judges with appellate powers.	4,473	4,685	3,888	1·7	1·7	1·4	...	106	[illegible]
...	35	42	Assistant Commissioners	2,762	3,371	4,076	1·0	1·2	1·5	...	96	97
...	87	99	Extra Assistant Commissioners.	15,291	14,611	14,443	5·8	5·3	5·4	...	168	146
124	122	126	Tahsíldárs	17,731	18,115	18,343	6·7	6·6	6·9	143	148	146
7	6	6	Náib Tahsíldárs... ...	1,224	1,220	1,335	0·5	0·4	0·5	175	203	222
(a) 85	84	(a) 85	Munsifs	164,737	173,527	166,318	62·4	63·1	62·5	1,938	2,066	1,957
7	7	7	Judges of District Small Cause Courts.	14,544	14,917	14,916	5·5	5·4	5·5	2,077	2,131	2,131
(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	Munsifs exercising Small Cause Court powers.	18,497	19,237	17,950	7·0	7·0	6·7	2,312	2,405	2,244
8	8	9	Judges of Cantonment Small Cause Courts.	5,838	6,211	6,470	2·2	2·2	2·1	729	776	719
79	81	76	Honorary Civil Judges...	18,855	19,193	18,170	7·2	7·1	7·5	238	237	239
			Total ...	263,952	275,087	265,909						

(a) An additional Munsif sanctioned temporarily.
(b) Included among the Munsifs.

The decrease in the work done by the principal civil courts of districts is not satisfactory. These courts are, no doubt, heavily burdened with appellate work, but nevertheless they should have disposed of more original work than is shown against them.

Assistant Commissioners disposed of a little more work, but not enough. The amount of work done by Extra Assistant Commissioners has decreased by 200 cases. These officers should be required to decide over 21,000 cases in the year.

It is remarked in several reports that civil work is too much subordinated to criminal and revenue work, and undoubtedly there is a tendency towards this. With regard to Junior Assistant Commissioners in particular this

is the case, and, as a rule, they do so little civil work that it is difficult to find amongst them any who can be considered fit for the office of District Judge.

Tahsíldárs and Náib Tahsíldárs have done a little more than in the preceding year, but the amount is still insufficient.

Munsifs did less work, 69·2 per cent. in the year under report against 70·1 per cent. in the year preceding. This is not a matter for regret, as this agency was overworked in the year 1895.

Much assistance was rendered by the Honorary Civil Judges.

258. MISCELLANEOUS CASES.—The following table shows the number of miscellaneous original cases under the Code of Civil Procedure (excluding applications for the execution of decrees) instituted in the District Courts in each of the past two years:—

NATURE OF CASE.	1895.	1896.
Plaints or memoranda of appeal rejected or returned without registration	5,451	4,923
Applications for restoration to the file of a suit or appeal dismissed on default or decreed *ex parte* (Sections 99, 103, 108, 558 and 560, Civil Procedure Code).	19,943	20,142
Objections with regard to the attached property (Sections 278 and 487)	14,642	14,224
Applications for permission to sue as a pauper (Section 401)	1,179	1,083
Applications for review of judgment (Section 623)	1,317	1,312
Other cases	975	1,069
TOTAL	43,507	42,753

Having regard to the general statistics of litigation, the variations are unimportant. The applications for restoration to the file of cases dismissed on default or decreed *ex parte* show a tendency to increase.

259. The following table shows the number of miscellaneous original cases unconnected with the Code of Civil Procedure instituted in the District Courts in each of the past two years:—

DESCRIPTION OF CASE.	1895.	1896.
Under Regulations I of 1798 and XVII of 1806 (Mortgages)	2,343	2,602
Under Act VII of 1889 (Succession Certificates)	3,321	3,073
Under Acts X of 1865, V of 1881 and VI of 1889 (Probates and Administration) ...	65	96
Under Act VIII of 1890 (Guardian and Ward)	1,043	1,048
Under Act XXXV of 1858 (Lunatics)	24	85
Others	920	1,032
TOTAL	7,716	7,936

260. The following table shows the number of miscellaneous cases instituted in the Divisional Courts in each of the past two years :—

Nature of Case.	1895.	1896.
Memoranda of appeal rejected or returned	162	135
Applications under Sections 558 and 560 for restoration to the file of an appeal dismissed on default or decided *ex parte*	118	110
Applications for permission to appeal as a pauper	57	54
Applications for review of judgment	81	107
Applications for certificates to appeal under Section 40 (*c*) of the Punjab Courts Act...	1,692	1,647
Cases under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870	9	47
Cases under Section 14 of the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879	...	27
Total	2,119	2,127

Applications for certificates to appeal show a tendency to decrease.

261. Execution of Decrees.—The following statement gives details of execution of decree business in the District Courts for each of the past two years :—

Year.	Total number of applications for execution of decrees before the Courts.	Transferred.	Completely executed.	Partially executed.	Wholly infructuous.	Total number disposed of.	Percentage of cases completely executed to the number disposed of.	Value of money decrees in execution.	Amount realized.		Percentage realized.
									Voluntarily.	After execution of coercive process.	
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1895	225,139	1,663	52,219	41,669	105,906	201,457	26	1,44,45,130	8,14,996	32,20,728	28
1896	220,266	1,664	50,290	40,129	104 516	196 599	26	1,39,71,285	7,64,510	32,34,957	28

The decrease in the number of applications for execution corresponds with the decrease in the number of suits for disposal. The percentage of decrees completely executed was the same as in the two past years, *viz.*, 26. The percentage of decrees partially executed is also the same as in the year 1895, namely 20. Wholly infructuous applications represent 53 instead of 52 per cent. in the year 1895. There is an improvement in the amount realized after issue of coercive process, while the amount paid in voluntarily shows a decrease.

262. The following table shows the modes of realization in money decrees in each of the past two years :—

Mode of realization.		Amount realized. 1895.	Amount realized. 1896.	Percentage. 1895.	Percentage. 1896.
		Rs.	Rs.		
Paid in voluntarily		8,14,996	7.64,510	20	19
Realized.	By attachment only	24,75 507	2 ,81,145	61	62
	By sale	5,51,368	5,34,203	14	13
	By arrest only	1,68,216	1,88,360	4	5
	After imprisonment	25 637	31,249	1	1

263. The following table shows details of the number of judgment-debtors arrested and imprisoned, and of the terms of imprisonment awarded in each of the past two years :—

Year.	Number of judgment-debtors arrested. Released without imprisonment.	Number of judgment-debtors arrested. Imprisoned.	Number of persons detained. Up to one month.	Number of persons detained. Between one and three months.	Number of persons detained. Between three and six months.	Average duration of detention in days.
1895	3,511	395	202	150	108	52
1896	2,943	411	169	133	115	31

264. INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.—The following table shows the number of applications for declaration of insolvency under the Code of Civil Procedure filed, disposed of, and pending at the close of the year for each of the past three years :—

Year.	Pending from previous year.	Filed. By judgment-debtors. Under arrest or imprisonment.	Filed. By judgment-debtors. Against whose property an order of attachment has been made.	Filed. By decree-holders.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1894...	106	4	340	7	457	363	94
1895...	94	10	360	13	477	366	111
1896...	111	44	374	7	536	396	140

265. The insolvency business was disposed of as follows :—

		1895.	1896.
Withdrawn or otherwise not prosecuted		144	155
Granted ...	A receiver not being appointed	53	64
	A receiver being appointed	61	72
Rejected ...	Penal proceedings not being taken ...	108	104
	Penal proceedings being taken	...	1

266. The scheduled debts stood at Rs. 8,76,939 as compared with Rs. 7,77,190 in the preceding year, and of this sum 16 per cent. were satisfied or disallowed during the year as against 9 per cent. in the preceding year. Receivers held Rs. 82,803, of which Rs. 71,572 or 86 per cent. were disbursed during the year.

267. ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES.—The following table shows the particulars as to witnesses who attended the courts in original civil suits during each of the past two years :—

	Number.		Difference.	Percentage.	
	1895.	1896.		1895.	1896.
Witnesses who appeared voluntarily ...	135,166	140,496	+ 5,330	32	33
Witnesses for whose appearance summons was issued.	290,454	290.599	+ 145	68	67
TOTAL	425,620	431,095	+ 5,475	...	...

268. SMALL CAUSE COURTS.—The following table shows the original work for disposal by Provincial and Cantonment Small Cause Courts and the manner of disposal for each of the past two years. The works disposed of by Munsifs in the exercise of special Small Cause Court jurisdiction under Section 30 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, is also shown in the table :—

Court.	Year.	Number of Civil Suits on the file.					Disposed of without trial.	Without contest.	With contest.	Total disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.	Pending for more than three months.	Percentage of contested cases.	Average duration.	
		Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Re admitted under Sections 99 and 103, Act XIV of 1882 or the Small Cause Courts Act.	Received by transfer.	Total.								Contested.	Uncontested.
District Small Cause Courts.	1895	843	14,630	269	...	15.742	1,987	9.431	3,499	14 917	825	46	23	18	14
	1896	825	14,699	333	...	15,857	1,880	9,000	4,036	14,916	941	75	27	23	15
Cantonment Small Cause Courts.	1895	477	6,050	143	...	6,670	1,112	3,749	1,350	6,211	459	37	21	24	18
	1896	459	6,485	92	...	7,036	1,139	3,923	1,408	6,470	566	43	22	28	28
Munsifs ...	1895	987	18,663	551	...	20,201	4 207	9.608	5.422	19,237	964	21	28	20	19
	1896	964	17,471	522	...	18,957	3,962	9.130	4,858	17 950	1,007	31	27	22	21

The figures for Provincial and Cantonment Small Cause Courts approximate closely to those for the previous year, and the slight variations call for no remark. The percentage of contested cases shows a slight increase, but the average duration of contested and uncontested cases has risen in both classes of courts.

269. The Registrars of the Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi and Simla Small Cause Courts disposed of work as follows:—

	1895.	1896.
Amritsar	1,977	1,869
Lahore	2,477	2,293
Delhi	1,420	1,848
Simla	456	395

270. APPELLATE COURTS SUBORDINATE TO THE CHIEF COURT.—The following table shows the number of appeals against decrees instituted in District and Divisional Courts during each of the past four years:—

YEAR.	NUMBER OF APPEALS INSTITUTED.			Total number of contested cases decided.	Total number of first appeals.	Percentage of first appeals to appealable orders.
	In District Courts	In Divisional Courts.	Total.			
1893	7,666	6,833	14,499	65.938	14.499	22
1894	8,351	6,429	14,780	64.463	14,780	23
1895	9,326	6,299	15,625	65.550	15 625	24
1896	9,354	7,132	16,486	65,451	16,486	25

The number of appeals instituted in Divisional Courts shows a considerable increase. The percentage of first appeals to appealable orders has also risen.

271. APPELLATE WORK IN DISTRICT COURTS.—The figures given below show for District Courts the number of appeals for disposal, disposed of and pending at the close of the year, respectively, with the average duration in each of the four past years. The pending file at the close of the year 1895, the number instituted during the year under report, and the number of appeals re-admitted are also shown in the table:—

YEAR.	Pending from previous year.	Instituted.	Re-admitted.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Average duration.
1893	573	7,666	271	8,510	7,723	787	31
1894	787	8,351	222	9,360	8,634	726	32
1895	726	9,326	247	10,299	9,432	867	30
1896	867	9,354	246	10,467	9.546	921	31

District Courts disposed of satisfactorily the increased amount of appellate business thrown upon them. The pending file and the average duration were not excessive.

272. The manner of disposal of appeals from decrees in each of the past two years was—

	Percentage.	
	1895.	1896.
Transferred	0·1	0·2
Summarily rejected under Section 551, Civil Procedure Code	20·5	19·8
Struck off for default or under Section 557, Civil Procedure Code, or otherwise not prosecuted.	5·4	4·2
Order of Lower Court confirmed *ex parte*	0·8	1·6
Ditto ditto ditto after contest	34·9	35·7
Ditto ditto modified	9·1	9·0
Ditto ditto reversed	19·5	21·1
Remanded under Section 562, Civil Procedure Code	9·7	8·4

Summary rejections fell from 20 to 19 per cent. and the orders of the Lower Courts were confirmed in 35 per cent. as compared with 34 per cent. in the year 1895. The working of the courts was on the whole satisfactory.

273. In addition to the appeals from decrees, there were 964 appeals from orders which came before the District Courts for disposal during the year as compared with 994 appeals in the preceding year. Of these, 886 were disposed of, leaving a pending file of 78 appeals at the close of the year.

274. The average duration was 28 days against 24 days in the year 1895.

275. Appellate work in Divisional Courts.—The number of appeals pending from previous year, the number instituted and disposed of during the year, and the number pending at the close of the year, in Divisional Courts, for each of the past two years are shown below:—

Year.	Pending from previous year.	Instituted, re-admitted, &c., during the year.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.
1895	1,115	6,558	7,673	6,434	1,239
1896	1,239	7,367	8,606	6,711	1,895

The number of appeals instituted, &c., has increased by about 16 per cent. The disposals did not keep pace with institutions, and the pending file has consequently risen by 50 per cent.

276. The average duration of appeals in Divisional Courts has risen from 60 to 72 days.

277. The following figures show how appeals were disposed of in the Divisional Courts:—

	Percentage.	
	1895.	1896.
Transferred, struck off for default and otherwise not prosecuted	3·8	5·1
Order of the Lower Court upheld	61·2	58·5
Ditto ditto modified	8·0	8·1
Ditto ditto reversed	19·8	20·5
Cases remanded under Section 562, Civil Procedure Code	7·2	7·8

These results appear to be satisfactory. The Judges have, however, noticed wide differences in practice in regard to the way in which appeals are dealt with by different Judges at the preliminary hearings. It has also been brought to the notice of Divisional Courts that they do not take advantage of the powers given to them under the Civil Procedure Code of dismissing appeals without notice and without calling for files. Many courts apparently at once issue notice and call for files as a matter of course, thereby causing unnecessary trouble and expense to the parties and delay and labour to the courts.

278. The following table gives details regarding value and cost of appeal decided in the Divisional Courts in the year under report:—

Scale of Valuation.	Number of Appeals.		Value of Appeals.		Cost of Appeals.		Average Value of Appeals.		Average Cost of Appeals.		Percentage of Cost to Value.	
	For money or moveable property.	In other suits.	For money or moveable property.	In other suits.	For money or moveable property.	In other suits.	For money or moveable property.	In other suits.	For money or moveable property.	In other suits.	For money or moveable property.	In other suits.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Not exceeding Rs. 10 ...	5	796	35	4,592	13	3,985	7	6	2	5	37	86
" " 50 ...	67	1,315	2,363	38,705	526	11,976	35	29	8	9	22	31
" " 100 ...	103	724	8,593	55,305	1,426	13,047	83	76	13	18	16	23
" " 500 ...	323	1,393	91,525	3,16,931	10,244	50,245	283	22[illegible]	31	36	11	15
" " 1,000 ...	156	182	1,09,916	1,20,945	12,984	14,979	705	664	83	82	11	12
" " 5,000 ...	114	69	2,24,709	1,22,842	25,096	13,301	1,971	1,780	220	192	11	10
" " 1,00,000 ...	1	...	13,612	...	1,498	...	13,612	...	1,498	...	11	...
Appeals of which the value cannot be fixed.	68	1,122	...	...	1,809	34,630	...	...	26	30	...	...
Total ... 1896 ...	837	5,661	4,50,753	6,59,320	53,596	1,42,163	586	147	64	25	11	21
Total ... 1895 ...	895	5,249	4,51,220	6,45,635	55,927	1,35,139	551	154	62	25	12	21

279. The number of appeals from orders for disposal before the Divisional Courts rose from 823 in 1895 to 943 in 1896. Of these 777 were from orders under Section 588 of the Code of Civil Procedure and 166 from other miscellaneous orders. Eight hundred and one appeals were disposed of, leaving a pending file of 142 cases at the close of the year. The average duration fell from 57 to 47 days in the year under report.

280. CIVIL BUSINESS OF THE CHIEF COURT.—The following table shows the institution of Civil business in the Chief Court for each of the past five years :—

Year.	Original Civil suits.	Appeals from decrees.	Appeals from orders.	Applications for revision.	Miscellaneous Cases.	
					References under Sections 617 and 646 (b) of the Civil Procedure Code and Sections 99 (a) and 100 of the Tenancy Act.	Others.
1892	4	1,200	185	1,835	116	447
1893	2	1,279	226	1,895	147	444
1894	4	1,233	2 6	1,921	140	418
1895	9	1,187	205	2,202	102	408
1896	6	1,201	254	2,416	130	510
Difference ...	—3	+14	+49	+214	+28	+102

There has been an increase under almost all the heads. Applications for revision show a substantial increase of about 10 per cent., notwithstanding the discouragement given to them by the rules requiring security to be found before their admission. Security was demanded in 1,361 applications.

281. The following table shows the number of appeals from decrees and orders above and below Rs. 5,000 in value respectively during each of the past two years :—

Description of Appeals.		1895.	1896.
Appeals from decrees ...	First appeals where value of suits is Rs. 5,000 or more	71	87
	Further appeals where value of suits is under Rs. 5,000	1,026	1,021
Appeals from orders ...	First appeals where value of subject-matter is Rs. 5,000 or more or from an order passed under a special Act.	96	144
	Further appeals ditto ditto ditto ...	109	109
Appeals on certificates of Divisional Judges		90	94

282. The following is a general statement of civil appellate work in the Chief Court showing institutions and disposals with the manner of disposal of appeals from decrees and orders for each of the past two years :—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
						Percentage of Appeals.							
	Description of Appeals.	Year.	Number of appeals instituted.	Number of appeals for disposal.	Number of appeals disposed of.	Transferred.	Dismissed for default.	Rejected.	Confirmed.	Varied.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Average duration.
First Appeals.	From decrees	1895	71	178	58	7	5	9	45	15	16	3	623
	" orders	1895	96	118	87	1	6	46	14	2	18	13	149
	Total ...	...	167	296	145	3	6	31	26	8	17	9	338
	From decrees	1896	87	207	86	2	5	18	37	7	29	2	444
	" orders	1896	144	175	144	2	6	42	13	7	26	11	120
	Total ...	...	231	382	230	2	5	33	22	3	27	8	241
Further Appeals.	From decrees	1895	1,116	2,320	1,109	...	4	33	30	6	23	4	383
	" orders	1895	109	188	134	1	7	40	16	1	20	15	141
	Total ...	...	1,225	2,508	1,243	...	4	33	29	5	23	6	357
	From decrees	1896	1,114	2,325	1,030	...	3	34	27	6	25	5	367
	" orders	1896	110	164	109	...	3	37	15	1	27	17	139
	Total ...	...	1,224	2,489	1,139	...	3	34	26	6	25	6	345
	Grand Total ...	1895	1,392	2,804	1,388	1	4	33	29	5	22	6	355
		1896	1,455	2,871	1,369	1	3	34	26	5	25	6	320

Disposals were affected by the fact that for one working month one Judge was absent on leave. The average duration of cases was satisfactorily less than in the previous year, especially of civil appeals.

283. Tables A and B show in abstract form the total appellate business for disposal and disposed of, including the pending file at the close of the year 1896, and details of the pending file as it stood on the 31st December 1896.

A.—Appellate business for disposal and disposed of during the year.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
For disposal.			Disposed of.				
Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Rejected without summoning respondent.	By a single Judge after summoning respondent.	By a Bench after summoning respondent.	Pending at the close of the year.	Total.
1,416	1,455	2,871	505	228	636	1,502	2,871

B.—Details of pending file on 31st December 1896 (shown above).

Appeals not admitted or rejected on 31st December.	Appeals admitted to a Bench.	Appeals admitted to a single Judge.	Total pending.
226	1,208	68	1,502

284. The following table gives details of disposal of civil appeals for each of the past three years :—

Year.	Number of Appeals			Total.
	Rejected by a single Judge in Chambers.	Decided in Court		
		By a single Judge.	By a Bench.	
1894	486	170	588	1,244
1895	510	189	689	1,388
1896	505	228	636	1,369

285. Further details as to the disposal of civil appeals are given in the following table:—

Year.	Chamber Work. Number of Appeals. Rejected at a preliminary hearing in Chambers.	Decided by a single Judge after notice to respondent.	Admitted to hearing before a Bench.	Admitted to hearing before a single Judge.	Total.	Number of appeals decided by Benches.
1894	486	170	765	172	1,593	588
1895	510	189	708	191	1,598	689
1896	505	228	734	262	1,729	636

286. The pending file compared with previous years was—

Year.	Number of Appeals Pending In Chambers.	Before Court.	Over 3 months.	More than a year.
1894	251	1,161	1,106	473
1895	251	1,165	1,133	537
1896	226	1,276	1,218	609

The disposals did not keep pace with institutions and the pending file has consequently risen. Since the number of Judges has been reduced to five, the Court has hardly been able to keep pace with the income of work, and no impression has been made on the pending file. Moreover, the work of the Court has been considerably increased by the increase in applications for revision.

By far the greater number of these petitions are rejected *in limine* by a single Judge, and there has certainly been no tendency to admit them more freely of late years. But even when summarily rejected, these petitions take up a very sensible proportion of a Judge's time. Even groundless petitions must be read before they can be declared groundless, and the consequence of having to read them is that the Judges are prevented from taking up the daily Bench work as soon as they otherwise would. A loss of half or even a quarter of an hour on each Bench day makes a considerable difference in the working power of a Bench by the end of the year. It is chiefly, if not entirely, to this cause that the Judges would attribute the increase in the pending file of civil appeals.

The Judges think that appeals admitted to a Bench should be heard within from six to nine months from admission. To render this possible the pending file of such appeals should not exceed 600 cases. It would appear

to them that the withdrawal of a sixth Judge in 1889 before the desired standard was reached was premature, and they have lately asked that he may be re-appointed for two years more in order that the business of the Court may be placed on a satisfactory footing.

287. The following statement shows the value and cost of appeals disposed of during the year under report :—

Scale of Valuation.	Number of Appeals.		Aggregate Value of Appeals.		Aggregate Cost of Appeals.		Average Value of Appeals.		Average Cost of Appeals.		Percentage of Cost to Value.	
	For money or moveable property.	Other suits.	For money or moveable property.	Other suits.	For money or moveable property.	Other suits.	For money or moveable property.	Other suits.	For money or moveable property.	Other suits.	For money or moveable property.	Other suits.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Not exceeding Rs. 10 ...	...	15	...	83	...	179	...	6	...	12	...	216
" " 50 ...	...	76	...	2,357	...	1,171	...	31	...	15	...	49
" " 100 ...	...	86	...	6,778	...	1,267	...	79	...	15	...	19
" " 500 ...	5	418	1,740	1,09,305	184	12,090	348	261	37	29	11	11
" " 1,000 ...	7	177	5,667	1,32,202	566	7,796	810	747	81	44	10	6
" " 5,000 ...	65	197	1,12,310	3,60,738	9,091	13,366	1,728	1,831	140	68	8	4
" " 10,000 ...	23	16	1,56,665	1,11,005	8,402	5,367	6,812	6,938	365	335	5	5
" " 1,00,000 ...	12	10	4,92,375	2,10,843	11,587	5,840	41,031	21,084	966	584	2	3
Exceeding " 1,00,000 ...	1	1	1,35,000	1,54,564	1,078	41	1,35,000	1,54,564	1,078	41	1	...
Appeals of which the value cannot be fixed.	...	5	...	...	...	116	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	113	1,001	9,03,757	10,87,875	30,908	47,233	7,997	1,087	274	47	3	4

288. The following statement shows details of the disposal of applications for revision under Section 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure for each of the past two years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Year.	For disposal.			Sent to a Bench		Rejected in Chambers		Dismissed by a Bench		Order of Lower Court		Remanded for fresh decision.	Total disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.
	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Without calling for files.	After calling for files.	Without calling for files.	After calling for files.	In default.	On the merits.	Varied.	Reversed.			
1895 ...	385	2,202	2,587	150	202	1,361	369	5	92	9	48	172	2,056	531
1896 ...	531	2,416	2,947	219	208	1,656	378	4	150	10	50	223	2,471	476

The frequency of these applications has already been alluded to. Eighty-two per cent. of these cases were rejected *in limine* against 84 per cent. in the preceding year.

289. Other civil business disposed of by the Chief Court in each of the past two years is shown below :—

Description of Suits.	1895.	1896.
Original matrimonial cases	8	6
References under Section 17, Act IV of 1869	...	...
Uncontested applications for probates and letters of administration	22	23
Contested do. do. do. do.	...	...
References under Section 617, Civil Procedure Code	2	2
Applications for review, for permission to appeal as pauper, to stay execution of decrees, and other miscellaneous applications.	513	569
Total	545	600

GENERAL.

290. The annexed statement shows for District Courts the number of processes issued and the receipt and expenditure for each of the past two years :—

Year.	Number of Processes issued.			Value of stamps for the service of processes filed during the year.	Total expenditure.
	Civil	Criminal.	Revenue.		
				Rs.	Rs.
1895	1,646,592	243,090	177,338	5,03,292	2,29,083
1896	1,671,624	247,311	200,519	4,93,580	2,29,568

Although the number of processes issued has increased the value of stamps filed for the service of processes shows a decrease.

In the Divisional Courts the sum of Rs. 7,312 was realized on account of process-fees, while a sum of Rs. 4,000 was expended on establishment and postage.

In the Commissioners' Courts a sum of Rs. 1,267 was realized from process-fees, while a sum of Rs. 1,425 was expended on establishment and postage.

In the Chief Court a sum of Rs. 4,018 was realized from process fees, while a sum of Rs. 250 was expended on postage.

The net profit to Government was Rs. 2,70,934 as compared with Rs. 2,81,733 in the preceding year.

291. The income in Divisional and District Courts from fees for inspection of judicial records in each of the past two years was—

	1895.	1896.
	Rs.	Rs.
Divisional Courts	6,237	6,595
District Courts	62,074	68,959

REGISTRATION.

292. REGISTRATION.—The total number of documents registered during the year 1896-97 on payment of fees and the income collected in fees and fines are shown below in comparison with corresponding figures for the previous five years :—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Number of documents registered	95,690	124,120	114,786	108,090	125,701	170,533
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total receipts	2,63,558	3,23,398	3,00,391	2,77,656	3,16,983	4,16,603

Thus the income from fees in 1896-97 was one lakh higher than that realised in the preceding year and beat the record established in 1892-93 by Rs. 93,000. The surplus of receipts over expenditure was Rs. 2,67,183 as against Rs. 1,89,601 in the previous year. The percentage of expenditure to receipts was 35·8 as compared with 40·2 in 1895-96.

293. The classification of documents registered in the past two years and in respect of which registration fees were paid is as follows :—

			1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage.
Book No. I...	Registration affecting immoveable property.	Compulsory ...	80,491	105,346	+ 24,855	30
		Optional ...	35,101	54,365	+ 19,264	55
Book No. IV ...	Registrations affecting moveable property		9,263	9,970	+ 707	7
Book No. III ...	Registration of wills		837	846	+ 9	1
	Authorities to adopt		9	6	− 3	...

The increase in registration business has taken place chiefly in respect of deeds purporting to transfer agricultural property, as shown by the following statement, which separates sales and mortgages registered in Book I according to the class and value of property they affected :—

	Transfers of immoveable property valued at Rs 100 or more.		Increase.	Transfers of immoveable property valued at less than Rs. 100.		Increase.
	1895-96.	1896-97.		1895-96.	1896-97.	
Sales, agricultural	15,653	21,530	+ 5,877	5,188	7,880	+ 2,692
Sales, non-agricultural	9,972	10,169	+ 197	4,599	5,242	+ 643
Mortgages, agricultural	39,904	56,979	+ 17,075	19,259	32,811	+ 13,552
Mortgages, non-agricultural	9,682	10,957	+ 1,275	5,050	7,112	+ 2,062

294. Under every head there has been a considerable increase of registration business caused no doubt by the severe pressure to which all classes, except large land-owners, were subjected during the year under report, and also in large measure by the growing tendency to reduce all contracts to writing and to secure them by registration: that optional registrations, those namely which affect property worth less than Rs. 100, should have increased faster than registrations of transfers valued at Rs. 100 or higher is due probably to both causes. The scarcity was felt most severely by small land-owners who could only sell or mortgage their land in small plots at a time; and the money-lender has now learnt to secure himself by registration, whatever the value of the property transferred. The increase in the number of deeds registered was greatest in the districts of Hissar, Gurdáspur, Siálkot, Gujrát, Jhelum and Ráwalpindi; and in all six districts the registrations of deeds affecting property valued at less than Rs. 100 have been very numerous; in Hoshiárpur, Jullundur, Ferozepore and Dera Ismail Khan also the registration work has been unusually heavy. The steady growth of registration business in Hoshiárpur and Jullundur Districts was undoubtedly due in large measure to re-mortgaging after redemption of the previous mortgage.

295. The aggregate values of the property covered by the more important clasess of documents registered and the average value of property involved in each deed are tabulated below:—

	1895-96.			1896-97.		
	Number of documents.	Value.	Average value per transaction.	Number of documents.	Value.	Average value per transaction.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Sales ... Agricultural	20,841	91,91,532	441	29,410	1,22,04,111	415
Sales ... Non-agricultural ...	14,571	67,76,665	465	15,411	70,49,916	457
Mortgages ... Agricultural	59,163	1,98,92,646	336	89,790	2,75,07,825	306
Mortgages ... Non-agricultural ...	14,732	66,63,037	452	18,069	74,42,632	412
Transfers of moveable property	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deeds of sales of moveable property ...	822	7,10,217	864	996	6,25,071	627
Bonds and other money obligations ...	2,186	11,96,509	547	2,936	16,04,421	546
Miscellaneous documents	6,255	2,64,650	42	6,038	4,04,840	67

296. The system of taking thumb impressions of all persons presenting documents for registration or admitting the execution of documents was prescribed for all Registration Offices of the Province by Registration Department Circular No. 1 of the 22nd January 1897; and all apparatus required for the purpose was supplied to each office. Two convictions were secured during the year by identification of thumb prints. The system seems to be working well.

297. Arrangements were also made during the past year to keep Tahsildárs regularly informed of the registration of documents purporting to transfer possession of agricultural land, with the twofold object of supplying information which might on occasion prove useful to officers attesting mutations of land, and of giving publicity to any land alienation executed and registered but not yet given effect to by actual transfer of possession.

298. The following statement shows the number of Registrars, Official and Non-official Sub-Registrars as they stood at the end of the last financial year :—

	Number of officers.	Number of deeds registered by them.
Registrars	31	399
Official Sub-Registrars	143	29,984
Non-official Sub-Registrars	115	140,150

299. During the year 1896-97 six new Sub-Registrars' Offices were opened, one of which was made over to official agency and five to non-official.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

300. MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.—There was no change made during the year in the number of the Municipalities in the Province. No new Committees were constituted and none of the existing ones abolished. In the Delhi Division the octroi limits of the Farídabad Municipality were revised in July 1896 so as to include within them the town lands. After the close of the year in May 1897 the boundaries of the Municipality of Thánesar were extended to facilitate arrangements for managing the great Eclipse Fairs at that place. In the Ráwalpindi Division the boundaries of the Ráwalpindi Municipality were extended in September 1896, while in the Derajàt the octroi boundaries of Bhakkar were fixed for the first time. In the summer of 1896 there was a very unfortunate outbreak of faction-feeling in Hissar town. The immediate cause was the erection by certain Muhammadan *basátís* of sheds on some *chabútrás* in a prominent part of the town. The Hindu shop-keepers thereupon declared a *hartál* and closed all their shops. The members of the Municipal Committee did not behave with that regard for the public peace which might have been expected of them, and in November 1896 in the public interest the Lieutenant-Governor abolished the elective system. The members of the Hissar Municipality will be selected and appointed by Government until further orders.

301. The following table shows the results of elections held in each Division during the year :—

Division.	Number of vacancies to be filled by election.	Number of Candidates.		Number of Seats.			Result of Election.		Voters.		Percentage to voting strength.	Remarks.
		Old members seeking re-election.	New candidates.	Contested.	Uncontested.	Left vacant or filled by nomination.	Old members re-elected.	New candidates elected.	Number qualified to vote.	Number who polled.		
Delhi ...	62	39	51	24	35	3	35	24	6,160	3,927	63·7	
Jullundur ...	61	51	39	23	38	...	47	14	6,568	3,827	58·2	
Lahore ...	101	88	77	39	62	...	72	29	22,044	16,194	73·4	
Ráwalpindi	59	47	39	26	33	...	41	18	10,268	6,050	58·9	
Pesháwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	In the Frontier Divisions the elective system is only in force in the Muzaffargarh District.
Deraját ...	4	3	1	...	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	
Total ...	287	228	207	112	172	3	198	86	45,040	29,998	66·6	

These figures show a large increase over the corresponding ones for the previous year, when only 202 seats fell vacant, of which only 83 were contested and 59 per cent. of the voting strength came to the poll.

302. In the Delhi Division there were no contests for the 4 vacancies in the Delhi City Municipal Committee, but 3 out of the 4 vacancies in Sonepat and Ballabgarh were keenly contested. In the Hissar District 11 vacancies produced only 1 contest. In Gurgaon 4 out of the 9 vacancies in Rewári and all the vacancies in Farukhnagar were contested, while the competition for seats in the Bahádurgarh Municipal Committee in Rohtak was so keen that 90·8 per cent. of the qualified electors exercised their privilege of voting. In Karnál 11 candidates appeared to contest 5 seats, and there was a warm contest in Umballa City, though the Deputy Commissioner reports that in Rúpar no interest whatever is taken in Municipal elections. Several vacancies in the Rewári Municipality had not been filled up by the close of the year under report. In the Jullundur Division only one-third of the vacancies brought out more than one candidate, and in four-fifths of the cases the retiring members were re-elected. In Jullundur City 14 candidates appeared for 6 vacancies, but did not succeed in ousting any of the old members. At Dharmsála in the Kángra District a vacancy in the Bazár Ward produced no contest, but the elections in the Station Ward drew 120 out of 155 voters to the poll. In the Hoshiárpur District 9 out of 10 vacancies at the Sadr were contested, but none of the 17 vacancies in the minor Municipalities resulted in a contest. The important event in the Lahore Division under this head was the occurrence of the triennial elections in the capital in May 1896. Forty-three candidates presented themselves for the 20 elective seats, but 18 withdrew just before the polling. There were no contests for the 4

seats reserved for Europeans. Of 17 old members seeking re-election, 13 were successful, while 78 per cent. of the total voting strength of 14,045 persons came to the poll. The elections excited much ill-feeling in the city, but the Commissioner reports that they were very well managed. The Commissioner, however, complains that the best of the citizens will not offer themselves for election on the score that canvassing for seats and the necessity to purchase votes entail a loss of "izzat." In Mooltan City 5 out of 8 vacancies were contested, but in the minor Municipalities of the Division 73 vacancies furnished only 23 contests. In the Gujrát and Jhelum Districts all the 19 seats vacated during the year were contested, but in the other 4 districts of the Ráwalpindi Division 41 vacancies resulted in only 7 contested elections.

303. In all the Municipalities of the 6 frontier districts and in those of Fatahabad in Hissar, Beri in Rohtak, Hodal in Gurgaon, Shahabad, Búriya, Ládwa and Thánesar in Umballa, Muktsar, Dharmkot, Zíra and Makhu in Ferozepore, Dalhousie in Gurdáspur, Kila Didár Singh in Gujránwála, Khusháb in Shahpur, Pindigheb in Ráwalpindi, and Alipur and Khairpur in Muzaffargarh the members of the Municipal Committees are nominated by Government as are the Committees of all the Notified Areas in the Province. To this category the Municipality of Hissar has, as noticed above, been recently added.

304. The 1st Class Municipalities of Simla and Delhi again held a large number of meetings—46 and 52 respectively—though as in last year the largest record was attained by the Umballa Municipal Committee with 72 meetings. The Committees of Fatahabad in Hissar, Jhajjar and Beri in Rohtak, and Ballabgarh in Delhi did not hold the prescribed number of meetings, but only in one, Ládwa (Umballa), did the average attendance fall below half the total number of members. The decrease in the number of meetings held by the Fatahabad Committee is ascribed to the fact that the members were busy with famine work. In the Jullundur Division only 2 Municipal Committees met less than 12 times in the year—Mukerián in Hoshiárpur and Zíra in Ferozepore. The average attendance of members was nowhere below 50 per cent. In the Mooltan District the Talamba Municipality met only 11 times, while at Jalálpur, where only 6 meetings were held, the cause assigned is the apathy of the majority of the members, resulting in failure to obtain a quorum at many of the meetings. Only 9 meetings were held at Khudián in Lahore, because there was no work for more meetings to do. The Jandiála and Tarn Táran Committees in Amritsar met only 7 times each and that of Majítha only 8 times. The Committee of the Notified Area of Rámdás in the same district held only 1 meeting during the year. The Lahore Municipality held the largest number of meetings in the Division, *viz.*, 29. Only in the Mooltan Committee did the average attendance fall below half—17 out of 36 members. In the Ráwalpindi Division the Committee of Shahpur, Khusháb and Bhera in the Shahpur District and Attock and Pindigheb in Ráwalpindi met less than the fixed number of times, the largest number of meetings being held by Pasrúr (Siálkot), where the Committee met 44 times. The average attendance was on the whole fair. There are only 6 Municipalities in the Peshávar Division. Of these only 2 (Pesháwar and Haripur in Hazára) met as often as 12 times during the year. The reason given for the

small number of meetings in the others is that there was no more work for the Committees to do. Only two Municipalities in the Deraját met less than 12 times. The average attendance of members was fair, except at Kahror, where it amounted to only 4 out of 10.

305. The Delhi and Simla Committees continued to work very satisfactorily. In the Hissar District the Hánsi and Sirsa Municipalities are said to have worked well; the working of the Hissar Committee has been alluded to above. All the minor Municipalities of the Division worked satisfactorily, except Ballabgarh, where friction and quarrelsomeness marred the harmony of the meetings. Rewári maintained the improvement in the conduct of its members noticed in last year's report during the year under report, but the members are said to have got out of hand again since its close. The Tahsíldár has been elected President, and it is hoped that under his guidance matters will improve. The Umballa District Committees worked fairly well, but the inspection reports on Jagádhri and Shahabad were unfavourable, various irregularities being discovered there. The Umballa Committee itself showed commendable zeal in the disposal of several important matters. The general working of the majority of the Committees in the Jullundur Division is reported to have been satisfactory. The Hoshiárpur Municipality is specially noticed for the trouble it devoted to sanitary matters. An improvement noticeable in the conduct of business in the Kartárpur and Núrmahal Committees in Jullundur is due, it is reported, to the appointment of the Tahsíldárs as Presidents. In Ludhiána His Honor regrets to observe that a clique of members opposed good and effective administration, and trusts that if party-feeling can be toned down good results may be looked for in future. The working of the Ferozepore Committee improved, though the members do not yet work together as smoothly as they might. In the Lahore Division the Mooltan Municipal Committee worked satisfactorily, and the trouble it took in the matter of precautions against plague deserves more than passing notice. The Commissioner is not at all satisfied with the manner in which the Lahore Municipality has conducted work in the past. He is, however, a little more hopeful of the new Committee recently elected, but speaks in strong terms of the way in which valuable time is frittered away by irrelevant discussions and useless references to Sub-Committees. It is a matter of regret that the European element on the Committee is so weak. The Commissioner is of opinion that the large European community at the seat of Government is not adequately represented in the Municipal Hall, and that before the interest taken by the inhabitants of the Civil Station in sanitation and other kindred matters can have full effect on the administration of the corporation, the European element will have to be given a larger voice in the management of affairs. At present the Committee is too much of a machine dependent on the guiding influence of its official President, the Deputy Commissioner. The working of the Amritsar Municipality was as usual satisfactory—a result attributed to the energy and ability of the late Secretary. The Dalhousie Committee worked well and harmoniously. The proceedings of the minor Municipalities of the Division were on the whole generally satisfactory, though in Gurdáspur it cannot yet be said that the factious feelings which existed have ceased. The Municipal system worked well in the larger towns in the Ráwalpindi

Division. Irregularities were discovered in the crediting of money in the treasury by the Kila Didár Singh Municipality in Gujránwála and at Jalálpur. In Gujrát there was serious friction between the Munsif, who was President, and the other members, resulting in the former resigning his *ex-officio* seat. The working of the Municipalities in the Peshάwar and Deraját Divisions was reported to be in the one case satisfactory and in the other good. A large number of Committees have appointed Sub-Committees which in the Delhi Division are said to have relieved the General Committees to a considerable extent of details. Sub-Committees are as a rule appointed to control Finance, Sanitation, Education and Public Works, but Delhi has in all 8 and Simla 7 Sub-Committees. The Amritsar Municipality gets through its annual tale of good work in an admirable manner with a remarkably small number of meetings, both of the General and of the Sub-Committees. There are only 3 Sub-Committees and between them they met only 13 times during the year. The Commissioner of Ráwalpindi is of opinion that Sub-Committees are of real use only in the large towns like Ráwalpindi and Siálkot.

306. The Commissioner of Delhi had to interfere with a resolution of the Rewári (Gurgaon) Committee, while the Deputy Commissioner had to overrule resolutions of the Karnál and Kaithal Municipalities. In Simla an interesting question arose as to the power of the Municipal Committee to have certain eviction proceedings carried out through the District Police. The Deputy Commissioner ruled that the Police could not be employed on such duties, though they might properly be called upon to protect Municipal servants carrying out an eviction. The Deputy Commissioner's action has been confirmed by Government. The Commissioner of Lahore had to overrule the Mooltan Committee four times, but in regard to matters of minor importance. Though no proceedings of the Lahore Municipality were overruled during the year, the Commissioner found it necessary to employ Section 179 of the Act and order the immediate execution of certain repairs to the water-works supply wells. The Dínanagar Municipal Committee in Gurdáspur elected one of its members as President of whom the Commissioner could not approve. The Tahsíldár was accordingly appointed President by the Commissioner in accordance with Section 15 (1) of the Act. The Commissioner of Ráwalpindi returned all the budgets of the Committees in the Division for revision with a view to reserve funds for expenditure on famine relief works should they become necessary. Several Municipal Committees in consequence revised their estimates. He also had to overrule a resolution of the Ráwalpindi Municipality sanctioning the construction of an overbridge across a street in the city, and found occasion to modify a resolution of the Gujránwála Municipal Committee so as to restrict the payment of compensation for dearness of provisions to the permanent establishment only. The Deputy Commissioner of Gujránwála overruled 4 resolutions of the Gujránwála and 1 each of the Akálgarh, Eminabad and Kila Didár Singh Municipal Committees, in which they granted rewards, allowances or increases of pay. The Deputy Commissioner of Shahpur annulled a resolution of the Shahpur Municipal Committee regarding the lopping of trees on the circular road, and 2 at Bhera in which an increase of pay was given to the Conservancy Inspector, and the removal of all butchers' shops to a certain locality was ordered by the Municipal Committee. The Commissioners of Peshάwar and the Deraját had no occasion to interfere with

the action of their Municipalities, though it is observed that the Muzaffargarh Municipal Committee modified a resolution on the suggestion of the Deputy Commissioner.

The provisions of the law providing for the control and supervision of the proceedings of Committees by Government officers have to be resorted to in numerous instances for the prevention of extravagance, and it is obvious that many of these bodies have not yet learned that the claims of importunate employés cannot always be satisfied with due regard to the interests of the tax-payers.

307. In the Delhi Division Sections 137 and 137 A of the Act were extended to Simla and Delhi, and Section 204 also to Delhi. The Simla Municipal Committee amended some of its bye-laws. Those of Farídabad (Delhi) and Karnál framed bye-laws for the payment of refunds of octroi. In the Jullundur Division the Municipal Committee of Dharmsála introduced rules for the supervision of vaccine operations in June 1896. The Nakodar (Jullundur) Municipal Committee framed rules for the licensing of ekkas, while at Jagraon, Ráekot, Khanna and Máchiwára, all the minor Municipalities of the Ludhiána District, the Rewári (Gurgaon) rules for bonded-warehouses were adopted last January. The Hoshiárpur Municipal Committee altered its rules for the refund of octroi. At Mooltan the bye-laws for the erection of buildings were altered, and rules for regulating vaccine operations were passed. The Lahore Municipal Committee made bye-laws for the collection of octroi, the payment of refunds, and for the newly-started Municipal market, and fixed places for the sale of certain articles of food. In Dalhousie the bye-law for the exercising of horses on the public roads was altered and the observance of the ordinary rule of the road rendered compulsory for all animals. All the Municipalities of Jhang, Montgomery and Gurdáspur passed rules placing restrictions on the employment by the Municipal Committee of relatives of Municipal Commissioners. The Municipal Committee of Jhang-*cum*-Maghiána adopted bye-laws regulating slaughter-houses and new buildings—a matter for which the Municipalities of Gurdáspur also legislated. Batála and Srígovindpur adopted rules for the refund of octroi. In the Ráwalpindi Division refund-of-octroi bye-laws were passed by the Municipal Committees of Jhelum and Pind Dádan Khan. No Municipal legislation was undertaken during the year in the Pesháwar Division, but in the Deraját the Municipal Committee of Leiah adopted rules under the Vaccine Act, and in Edwardes-abad it was found necessary to extend Section 204 of the Act to the town. In November 1896 the Lieutenant-Governor revised the rules in force regarding the employment and payment by Municipal Committees of compounders for duty in hospitals and dispensaries in the Province. Looking at the Province as a whole, His Honor derives great satisfaction from observing that Municipal Bodies are gradually adopting effectual measures to cope with small-pox epidemics.

308. Very few new taxes were introduced in the Province during the year. The water tax noticed as sanctioned for Umballa in last year's report was introduced in September 1896. At Tarn Táran, in the Amritsar District, a new tax was imposed on shops and stalls erected on the site of the monthly Amáwas Fair. The water tax and octroi sanctioned for the Murree Municipality in August and October 1896 came into force from the 1st January 1897.

309. The following table shows the income from taxation during the two years :—

Division.	1895-96.			1896-97.			Difference between two years.		
	Octroi.	Other taxes.	Total.	Octroi.	Other taxes.	Total.	Octroi.	Other taxes.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Delhi	7,81,531	1,48,718	9,30,249	6,72,042	1,54,099	8,26,141	—1,09,489	+5,381	—1,04,108
Jullundur ...	3,04,635	4,221	3,08,856	2,63,162	4,374	2,67,536	—41,473	+153	—41,320
Lahore	10,00,883	23,102	10,23,985	8,90,370	24,242	9,14,612	—1,10,513	+1,140	—1,09,373
Ráwalpindi ...	5,17,902	11,397	5,29,299	4,67,409	11,399	4,78,808	—50,493	+2	—50,491
Peshâwar... ...	1,94,518	3,576	1,98,094	1,91,934	6,072	1,98,006	—2,584	+2,496	—88
Derajât	1,92,183	5,401	1,97,584	1,90,722	12,135	2,02,857	—1,461	+6,734	+5,273
Total ...	29,91,652	1,96,415	31,88,067	26,75,639	2,12,321	28,87,950	—3,16,013	+15,906	—3,00,107

From this it will appear that the total volume of Municipal taxation in the Punjab fell in round numbers last year from Rs. 31,88,000 to Rs. 28,88,000, *i.e.*, by almost exactly 3 lakhs, or nearly 10 per cent. The fall was due entirely to the decrease in the receipts from octroi, other taxes bringing in almost sixteen thousand rupees more than the year before. Of the total octroi receipts the Municipalities of the Delhi and Lahore Divisions absorb Rs. 15,62,412, and their losses amount to Rs. 2,20,000 out of the provincial loss of Rs. 3,16,000. Comparing the different Divisions we find that the percentage

of decrease of octroi income was in Delhi 14 per cent., Jullundur 13·6 per cent., Lahore 11 per cent. and Ráwalpindi 9·7 per cent., while in Pesháwar it was only 1·3 per cent. and in the Deraját the still smaller percentage of ·7 per cent. This is exactly what one would have been led to expect from the ascertained degree of severity with which last year's scarcity attacked the various Divisions. Delhi is the only Division in which other taxes provide any really important portion of the income from taxation. This is due to the tax on houses and lands in Simla, which last year furnished Rs. 1,14,964. The above table represents the gross taxation and not net after exclusion of refunds. The Delhi Municipality lost just half a lakh owing to decreased octroi receipts. The income from this source of the Municipalities of all districts in the Delhi Division except Simla, where there was an increase of Rs. 5,093, fell by sums varying for each district between Rs. 16,206 and Rs. 10,382.

The only "other taxes" besides octroi imposed in the Division are a tax on vehicles and animals in Delhi, Farídabad, Hissar and Hánsi; a similar tax coupled with taxes on houses and lands and on servants in Simla and Kasumpti, and a water-rate in Umballa. The only fluctuations of any importance occurred in Delhi and Simla. In Delhi the tax on vehicles and animals fell by Rs. 2,321, which is ascribed to the scarcity of fodder on account of which the people sold off their cattle and horses. More than half of the difference is due to the fact that the outstanding balance of unrecovered tax has risen from Rs. 813 to Rs. 2,100. The Committee say that this is not due to any carelessness, but to a desire on their part not to harass the people at a time when they thought they could not really pay. In Simla the income from other taxation rose by Rs. 8,008, of which Rs. 4,962 is under the head "tax on houses and lands." During the year several houses whose value had risen owing to improvements were re-assessed and a number of new buildings were assessed for the first time. The tax on vehicles and animals rose by Rs. 1,095, and that on servants by Rs. 1,951. The President says that there were more servants in Simla during 1896-97 than in any previous year, and presumably this implies that the number of visitors was larger also. In fact Simla had a prosperous year, its total income from taxation being Rs. 13,100 above that for the year before. In the Jullundur Division the Municipality of Dharmsála levies no octroi, but this is the only form of taxation in all the other Municipalities. The slight increase of taxation in Dharmsála is of no importance. There was a general falling-off in the income from octroi. The Municipality of Ferozepore suffered most, losing nearly Rs. 10,000, and its funds were exhausted at the close of the year. The income in Fázilka also showed a heavy drop, but it is said not to be of serious consequence because the Committee has in past years been levying octroi largely on through traffic. The Municipalities of the Lahore Division with the exception of Dalhousie, which levies only house and conservancy taxes and a water-rate, and Lahore which supplements octroi with a wheel tax, confine themselves to octroi as a means of taxation. In Dalhousie there was an almost equal rise in each of the three taxes, amounting in all to Rs. 1,336, due to an increase in the number of visitors to the station in the summer of 1896. The income from the Lahore wheel tax was swelled the year before by the recovery of considerable arrears, so that there is nothing remarkable in the drop of Rs. 310. The losses of the three 1st Class Municipalities in octroi were Lahore Rs. 36,572, Amritsar

Rs. 35,041, Mooltan Rs. 10,689. Of the minor Municipalities Kasúr was the largest loser, Rs. 11,565, while for some unexplained reason the octroi income of Sharakpur (near which famine works were in progress part of the year) and Patti, both in Lahore District, increased by 22 per cent. and 9 per cent. respectively. The general decrease under this head is ascribed to famine and plague; but the Lahore Municipality is said to have lost Rs. 11,500 by the removal of wines, spirits, beer and porter from the octroi schedule. From the table at the head of this section it will be seen that the total falling-off in the octroi income in the Ráwalpindi Division was about half a lakh. The Municipalities which suffered most severely were Ráwalpindi Rs. 20,647, Gujránwála Rs. 10,805, and Siálkot Rs. 4,471. Octroi was only introduced at Murree on 1st January 1897 and brought in only Rs. 704 before the end of March. "Other" taxes are levied in this Division in the Murree Municipality only, where it will be observed the income remained constant. The taxes are one on houses and lands, one on animals, and a conservancy tax. In the Pesháwar Division the increase under other taxes practically counterbalanced the decrease under octroi. The fluctuations in income were peculiar and have not been properly explained. Thus, while of the important towns, Pesháwar lost Rs. 6,654 in octroi income, Kohát gained Rs. 5,982, Haripur lost Rs. 1,000, and Abbott-abad lost Rs. 840. The rise in other taxes was due to an increase of nearly Rs. 2,500 in the receipts from the tax on animals and vehicles in Pesháwar. Octroi is the only tax levied in the Derájat with the exception of a house and land tax in Dera Gházi Khan imposed to liquidate the debt incurred by the Committee in connection with the erection and extension of the stone embankment for the protection of the town from the River Indus. The income from this source increased by Rs. 6,734 owing to the recovery of arrears and prompt realization of the current year's dues. It is to this that is due the fact that the Deraját is the solitary Division where the income from taxation did not fall off during the year under report. The octroi income showed a decrease of Rs. 1,461, the chief losers being Dera Ismail Khan Rs. 3,373 and Dera Gházi Khan Rs. 2,066, while Edwardes-abad gained Rs. 2,795 and Dájal (Dera Gházi Khan) Rs. 1,341. The town of Rájanpur is in a transition state as the troops which have hitherto been cantoned there were withdrawn during the past year. The rise in the Edwardes-abad income was due to the increased prosperity of the town and the strengthening of the garrison. The general fall in the income from octroi throughout the Province is ascribable to the scarcity—severe in the south-west parts of the Punjab—which prevailed during 1896-97, to the decrease in imports from Bombay and Karáchi owing to plague, and to the unfavourable character of the year for the celebration of Hindu marriages.

310. Simla remains the most heavily taxed town in the Province, and for the last four years the incidence of the taxes has been steadily rising. In 1893-94 it was Rs. 10-2-1 per head, in 1894-95 it was Rs. 10-14-9, in 1895-96 Rs. 11-9-1, and last year it actually reached Rs. 12-4-4. It is almost certain that the population must have increased considerably since the last Municipal census was taken in September 1889, and therefore probably the taxation does not press so heavily on the inhabitants as the above figures would show. His Honor thinks that the time has come when a fresh Municipal census should be taken in Simla, and trusts the Municipality will be able to make arrangements to hold one in the summer of 1898 or 1899. In Kasumpti the average

incidence is Rs. 8-10-9 per head, while in Delhi city it is Re. 1-6-8. The towns in the Jullundur Division in which the average incidence calculated on the town population only exceeds one rupee are Fázilka Re. 1-12-6, Dharmsála Re. 1-8-9, Khánpur Notified Area Re. 1-7-2, Hoshiárpur Re. 1-6-5, Ludhiána Re. 1-5-3, and Ferozepore Re. 1-3-6. In most towns the fall in income has been accompanied by a fall in the average incidence. Dalhousie, according to the statistics, is the most heavily taxed town in the Lahore Division. There the average incidence on the population given by the census of 1891 is Rs. 6-4-10 per head. The figures used for this calculation are the mean of the summer and winter population, but in a hill station His Honor doubts whether this gives a true view of the incidence of the taxation. The Municipality will hold a census at a time when they consider the normal hot weather population is in Dalhousie and see what the incidence is. The average incidence of taxation in the other 1st Class Municipalities was Amritsar Rs. 2-1-4, Lahore Re. 1-14-6, Mooltan Re. 1-12-1. An interesting comparison has been worked out of the average incidence of the *gross* taxation (including octroi and other taxes) and shows that Delhi is the most lightly taxed of all the 1st Class Municipalities in the plains. The figures are—

	Amritsar.	*Lahore.*	*Mooltan.*	*Delhi.*
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1895-96 ...	2 5 5	2 2 3	1 14 5	1 11 1
1896-97 ...	2 1 4	1 14 6	1 12 1	1 6 8

The relative position of these towns would doubtless be considerably altered if the incidence were calculated on *net* taxation, as in Amritsar only is the refund system properly worked. In all the 1st Class Municipalities in the Lahore Division and in the minor Municipalities of Pathánkot, Jhang-*cum*-Maghiána, Shujabad, Montgomery and Tarn Táran the incidence exceeded one rupee. The Commissioner of Ráwalpindi remarks that notwithstanding the decrease in octroi receipts the incidence of taxation per head of town population was excessive in the following towns:—Ráwalpindi Rs. 2-2-10, Pind Dádan Khan Re. 1-12-11, Gujránwála Re. 1-12-3, Jhelum Re. 1-11-1, Hazro Re. 1-6-5. In the Peshávar Division the incidence in the Kohát Municipality was Re. 1-13-2, in Peshávar Re. 1-12-5, and in Haripur Re. 1-8-0. In 10 out of the 19 Municipalities in the Deraját did the incidence exceed one rupee, while in Edwardes-abad it rose as high as Rs. 4-8-2.

311. The total sum paid in refunds in the Delhi Division fell from Rs. 18,176 to Rs. 11,902, and of this sum Rs. 9,310 was disbursed in Delhi. All except a few of the minor Municipalities give refunds. In Farídabad and Karnál new bye-laws about refunds were framed. In the Jullundur Division the amount of octroi refunded fell from Rs. 16,915 to Rs. 7,733, for which the Ferozepore, Ludhiána, Fázilka and Hoshiárpur Municipalities are mainly responsible. In Ferozepore in fact the drop was from Rs. 5,047 to Rs. 157, but it appears that the Municipal Committee is now paying off, by instalments owing to the low state of its funds, a number of old-standing claims for refunds which have lately been decided by the President after reference to arbitration. The Commissioner thinks there is no doubt that the refund system has been worked very unsatisfactorily in

Fázilka. The refund figures for the three large Municipalities in the Lahore Division are—

	1895-96.			1896-97.		
	Total collections.	Refunds.	Percentage refunded.	Total collections.	Refunds.	Percentage refunded.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Amritsar	3,20,054	63,599	19·8	2,85,013	50,454	17·7
Lahore	3,32,107	26,646	8·0	2,95,535	16,420	5·5
Mooltan	1,41,850	2,370	1·6	1,31,171	1,861	1·4

This large decrease was only to be expected from the fall in the octroi incomes of the towns. In Lahore, however, the amount paid in refunds in 1895-96 was abnormally large, and the abolition of the octroi duty on wines and spirits has of course removed the necessity for giving refunds on future exports. Amritsar is more of a trade centre than Lahore, which doubtless accounts for the disproportion in the amount of refunds. The percentage refunded in Mooltan seems unduly low. The amounts of the refunds granted by the principal Municipalities of the Ráwalpindi Division varied considerably. The figures for the last two years are—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.
Siálkot	10,927	18,054
Ráwalpindi...	8,655	12,659
Gujránwála...	8,437	2,771
Jhelum	348	1,293

Against Gujránwála it is explained that a number of claims remained unpaid at the end of the year; the fall in refunds therefore shown above is fictitious. The reason for the increase in Siálkot and Ráwalpindi is presumably that stocks of last year were exported and that the through trade was brisker, large supplies of grain not being allowed in a year of scarcity to lie idle in the godowns of the city banias. This is the reason to which His Honor would be inclined to ascribe the increase in the refunds granted at Pesháwar from Rs. 13,303 in 1895-96 to Rs. 19,169 in 1896-97, rather than to any liberal interpretation of the refund rules, or to greater knowledge on the part of traders as to their right to receive refunds. In the Hazára District the refunds given amounted to Rs. 55 only, while in Kohát none at all were given owing it is said to a misconception of the system which is going to be brought into working order and carefully supervised. In the Deraját Division the total amount of octroi refunded was only Rs. 111, because the traders do not feel it worth their while to come and ask for the small amounts payable.

312. The only bonded warehouses in the districts of Delhi and Gurgaon are at Sonepat and Rewári, but they were not much used last year. The one in Mor Serai in Delhi yielded an income of Rs. 1,325, or Rs. 109 less than in the year before. The bonded warehouse in the Jullundur Municipality was well resorted to, goods to the value of Rs. 21,440 being stored there during the year. At Kartárpur the traders are constructing a *mandi* on their own account which will be used as a bonded warehouse. In Ludhiána there are two so-called bonded warehouses which are not popular because the buildings are "old serais ill-built, unrepaired and unprotected." The rules for the regulation of bonded warehouses in Ferozepore sanctioned in March 1896 have not yet been brought into force owing, it is said, to the small imports last year in consequence of plague and famine. At Fázilka the Commissioner notes that opposition is being shown, presumably by the Committee, to the construction of a mandi to be used as a bonded warehouse. The only 1st Class Municipal Committee which has a bonded warehouse in the Lahore Division is Amritsar, which derived an income of Rs. 8,642 from the fees levied on the storage of goods. The minor Municipalities of Jhang, Chiniot and Pathánkot have bonded warehouses which are not much patronised. The Kasúr Municipality is thinking of establishing a bonded warehouse. Judging from the proportion of octroi which has to be refunded, it would seem to be an urgent necessity and ought to prove a relief to the Municipal establishment as well as the trading community. Mooltan probably needs a bonded warehouse too. In the Ráwalpindi Division the bonded warehouse system is in force in the Municipalities of Ráwalpindi, Jhelum and Pind Dádan Khan. Pesháwar is the only city in the Division which has a bonded warehouse which is reported to be generally popular. The bonded warehouse in Kohát was closed and the system abolished owing to the smallness of the traffic. Dera Ismail Khan uses the Powindah Serai and the Notified Area of Tánk the Wazíri Serai as bonded warehouses. At Edwardes-abad and Kálábágh the bonded warehouses continue to be used a good deal.

313. The octroi tax is levied everywhere by direct agency except in a few places where, for the public convenience, Government has allowed the octroi on fresh vegetables to be farmed out. The octroi system is attended by obvious disadvantages, but the tax falling as it does indirectly on the consumer is unquestionably much more popular than any system of direct taxation yet devised. The Hoshiárpur Municipal Committee revised its octroi schedule in March last year, and the Tánda, Mukerián and Una Municipalities have submitted revised schedules. A new schedule for Jagraon was sanctioned after the close of the year under report. Wines, spirits and beer, &c., were, as already noticed, excluded from the Lahore schedule of taxable commodities. Octroi was for the first time introduced at Murree. The only other revision of schedules was at Harípur in Hazára, and did not come into force till after the close of the year.

314. The statement in Appendix No. 39 of the Report exhibits the receipts, charges and balances of the several Municipal Funds, including the funds of the "Notified Areas" constituted under Chapter XII of the Punjab Municipal Act, XX of 1891.

315. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 43,36,460, including Rs. 1,99,138 of loans borrowed from Government for the construction of works of public improvement, Rs. 1,201 on account of realizations of sinking funds, and Rs. 3,508 of deposits and advances. Against a sanctioned loan of Rs. 9,00,000, the greater part of which has now been advanced, the Delhi Municipality received Rs. 13,141 for the further prosecution of the city drainage works for which and a water-supply project already completed the loan was intended. A loan of Rs. 1,00,000 was advanced to the Murree Municipality to enable it to meet the Municipal share of the works which have been constructed by Government for supplying the town and cantonments with drinking water. For the completion of water-works at Harípur in the Hazára District the Municipal Committee of that town received Rs. 11,424 out of a sanctioned loan of Rs. 31,000, of which Rs. 15,611 were advanced in the previous year. The Dera Ghází Khan Municipality drew Rs. 74,573, as compared with Rs. 42,565 in 1895-96, against a loan of Rs. 2,02,000 sanctioned by Government to meet the Committee's share of the cost of works under construction for the protection of the town and cantonments against encroachments of the River Indus.

316. Excluding these loans and the advances, deposits, &c., mentioned above, which call for no remark, the Municipal revenue proper amounted to Rs. 41,32,613 as compared with Rs. 44,36,237 in the previous year, the details being as follows:—

Taxation.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.
Octroi ...	30,12,958	26,93,789
Taxes on houses and lands ...	1,50,463	1,53,998
Taxes on animals and vehicles ...	34,245	34,876
Water tax ...	3,276	3,681
Conservancy tax ...	5,982	6,370
Taxes on servants ...	16,051	17,964
Other taxes ...	806	851
Total ...	32,23,781	29,11,529

Realisations under Special Acts.		
Municipal share of the Local Rate ...	2,718	2,421
Chaukídári Tax under Act XX of 1856 ...	1,713	6,568
Cattle-pound receipts ...	29,132	28,289
Hackney carriage licenses ...	6,020	6,090
Total ...	39,583	43,368

Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation.

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.
Rents of lands and buildings, including rest-houses ...	1,27,810	1,33,426
Sale proceeds of lands and produce of lands, &c. ...	18,532	25,184
Conservancy receipts other than taxes	1,39,783	1,42,614
Fees and revenue from educational institutions ...	2,04,824	2,04,634
Ditto medical institutions ...	15,957	18,506
Ditto markets and slaughter houses ...	45,995	49,530
Bonded warehouse fees	8,422	7,985
Licenses for cutting wood and grass	2,265	2,801
Ditto on job porters, hired grooms and other coolies	3,237	3,386
Ditto on dangerous and offensive trades	4,348	4,785
Fines under the Municipal and other Acts	16,143	14,080
Interest on investments—General	1,607	1,683
Ditto Educational	2,058	1,874
Ditto Medical	2,844	2,827
Total ...	5,93,825	6,13,315

Grants and Contributions.

	1895-96.	1896-97.
From Government for general purposes	27,808	24,499
Ditto educational purposes	1,16,464	1,12,746
Ditto medical purposes	2,430	2,595
From Local Funds for general purposes	2,695	27,602
Ditto educational purposes	38,569	41,032
Ditto medical purposes	65,408	67,656
From other sources for general purposes	2,129	1,265
Ditto educational purposes	879	3,582
Ditto medical purposes	5,245	2,265
Total ...	2,61,627	2,83,242

Miscellaneous.

	1895-96.	1896-97.
Recoveries for services rendered to private persons ...	51,651	36,962
Income from nazúl properties	37,295	49,926
Leper Asylum receipts, including subscriptions ...	6,592	6,065
Sales of water	51,373	52,462
Receipts from gardens and arboriculture and grazing ...	70,061	73,776
Ditto cattle fairs	30,354	32,816
Refunds	24,624	13,822
Other miscellaneous receipts	45,471	15,330
Total ...	3,17,421	2,81,159
GRAND TOTAL ...	44,36,237	41,32,613

The revenue from taxation shows a falling-off of Rs. 3,12,000, the octroi collections being Rs. 3,19,000 less and the receipts from other taxes Rs. 7,000 more than those of the previous year. The decrease in the octroi was general, the accounts of 122 out of the 155 towns showing reduced receipts. In 32 out of the 33 towns where the collections were higher the increase was insignificant, the exception being Simla, where there was an improvement of Rs. 5,000. These unfavourable results are explained by the special circumstances of the year, the scarcity within the Province and famine and plague beyond it having operated to greatly reduce imports. The subject of taxation has been noticed above and the accounts do not call for any further remark under this head. Though the receipts from sources other than taxation mentioned above amount

in the aggregate to considerable sums, the great majority of the Municipalities have individually a very small income from them, and in many towns the octroi is practically the only source of revenue.

317. The expenditure from the Municipal Funds amounted to Rs. 45,74,729 as compared with Rs. 46,09,852 in the previous year, or deducting investments, repayments of loans and advances and deposits, to Rs. 44,48,776 against Rs. 44,23,909. The amount laid out in investments during the year was only Rs. 16,700, of which the Simla Municipality invested Rs. 11,500, the Ludhiána Municipality Rs. 5,200, and the Delhi Municipality Rs. 527. The invested funds at the end of the year were as follows:—

	Rs.
Hissar Municipality	14,800
Hánsi Municipality	10,000
Jhajjar Municipality	7,000
Delhi Municipality	16,423
Ládwa Municipality	6,000
Simla Municipality	42,500
Hoshiárpur Municipality	2,000
Ludhiána Municipality	31,200
Total ...	1,29,923

At Simla the investments are held as a sinking fund for the discharge of a debenture loan raised several years ago for the construction of a Town Hall. The Ludhiána investments form the nucleus of a fund for the construction of water-works in the town and represent the sale proceeds of nazúl properties assigned to the Municipality for this purpose by Government. In addition to the invested balance a cash balance of Rs. 9,47,780 stood at credit of the several Municipalities collectively at the end of the year.

318. The usual payments in liquidation of loans taken from Government or raised in the open market were made by the Municipalities concerned during the year, and the loan liabilities remaining at the close of the year were as follows:—

Government Loans.

	Rs.
By the Delhi Municipality for water and sewerage works	7,32,524
By the Umballa Municipality for water-works	18,000
By the Simla Municipality for water and sewerage works and Town Hall.	8,37,575
By the Ludhiána Municipality for drainage works	41,692
By the Lahore Municipality for water and sewerage works	14,62,725
By the Dalhousie Municipality for water-works	40,211
By the Murree Municipality for water-works	1,00,000
By the Harípur Municipality for water-works	27,035
By the Kohát Municipality for water-works	12,600
By the Dera Gházi Khan Municipality for river protective works ...	2,45,501
Total	35,17,863

Loans raised in the open market.

	Rs.
By the Simla Municipality for Town Hall	1,00,000
By the Ráwalpindi Municipality for water-works	69,000
Total	1,69,000

319. The details of the expenditure other than loans, investments, advances and deposits are as follows :—

General Administration.

	Rs.
Office Establishments, Inspection, Honorary Magistrates' Establishment, &c.	2,26,587
Collection of taxes	2,49,046
Survey of land	559
Refunds	1,60,993
Pensions and Gratuities	1,140
Total ...	6,38,325

Public Safety.

Fire (establishment, fire engines, &c.)	7,213
Lighting (establishment, lamps, &c.)	1,00,066
Police (establishment, clothing, &c.)	5,64,346
Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes ...	1,560
Total ...	6,73,185

Public Health and Convenience.

Water-supply	2,65,860
Drainage	1,05,104
Conservancy and latrines (including road cleaning and watering).	6,12,652
Hospitals and dispensaries	3,78,272
Vaccination	28,263
Markets and slaughter-houses	30,931
Cattle-pounds	7,446
Dâk bungalows and serais	9,298
Arboriculture, public gardens and experimental cultivation.	1,37,867
Registration of births and deaths	8,124
Public Works Establishment	34,328
Ditto Buildings	1,32,787
Ditto Roads	2,96,072
Ditto Stores	2,880
Total ...	20,49,884

Public Instruction.

	Rs.
Schools and Colleges	5,58,439
Contributions	31,058
Libraries and Museums	6,436
Total ...	5,95,933
Contributions	1,47,616
Famine Relief	80,391

Miscellaneous.

Interest on loans	1,48,084
Discount	1,289
Actual cost of work done for private individuals	22,069
Nazúl charges	7,591
Law expenses	11,516
Interment of paupers	3,845
Cattle, horse and other fairs	18,418
Poor-house charges	11,317
Fire Insurance	1,358
Leper Asylums	12,516
Other miscellaneous charges	25,439
Total ...	2,63,442
GRAND TOTAL ...	44,48,776

320. Lighting charges were incurred in 98 out of 148 Municipalities and 6 out of 30 Notified Areas, but as in previous years, except in the largest Municipalities, the expenditure was insignificant, there being as yet but little public lighting in the great majority of Municipal towns.

321. The expenditure on water-supply and drainage includes Rs. 1,44,146 and Rs. 60,601 respectively of capital outlay, the principal items being a payment of Rs. 1,00,000 by the Murree Municipality towards the cost of the water-works constructed by Government for the Municipal town and cantonments, Rs. 11,424 spent at Harípur in the Hazára District in completing a water-supply project there, Rs. 10,903 laid out on new drainage or sewerage works at Peshávar, Rs. 19,174 expended on the large sewerage works under construction at Delhi, Rs. 5,804 on small extensions of the sewage works at Simla, and Rs. 7,467 on the same class of works at Siálkot.

322. A special feature in the accounts of the year is the expenditure of Rs. 80,391 under the head Famine Relief. This was incurred for the most part in Bhiwáni (Rs. 30,159), Delhi (Rs. 8,385), Hissar (Rs. 2,710), Sirsa (Rs. 2,610), Ludhiána (Rs. 2,033), Ferozepore (Rs. 5,000), Fázilka (Rs. 2,814), Mooltan (Rs. 3,295), Lahore (Rs. 9,729) and Peshávar (Rs. 4,000) on works and other measures for the relief of distress. The large outlay on this account at Bhiwáni in the Hissar District was incurred in beginning a project for supplying the town with drinking water.

323. The year 1896-97 was a remarkably healthy one generally speaking throughout the towns of the Province. There was fortunately no general epidemic, but a few sporadic cases of cholera occurred in the towns of Rewári, Farukhnagar and Hodal in the Gurgaon District. There was a bad outbreak of cholera in Ráwalpindi city and neighbourhood in the summer of 1896 which affected 3·63 per mille of the population. The disease also appeared in Kohát, where 24 persons died, and in Jámpur in the Dera Gházi Khan District, but there the energetic measures of the Civil Surgeon stamped it out quickly. Small-pox is only noted as having prevailed in the towns of Ludhiána and Ferozepore for part of the year. There was a bad epidemic of puerperal fever in Dera Ismail Khan in November and December, especially among Hindu women, 24 out of 30 women confined during that period dying. It was stopped by importing new midwives from elsewhere and preventing the local midwives from practising their trade for a time. Otherwise the Municipal towns were singularly free from disease, and the year is only noticeable for the special precautions adopted at Delhi and some of the Municipalities in the Lahore Division against the introduction of plague from Bombay and Karáchi. In Delhi the conservancy establishment was increased, and a house-to-house cleaning and disinfection was carried out by a special staff. The sanitary arrangements in Simla were eminently successful this year, and the death-rate from fever was normal.

324. The earthwork in connection with the construction of the Bhiwáni (Hissar) water-works was undertaken during the year as a famine relief work. This should prove a most beneficial measure. The Delhi Municipal Committee completed Part I of its drainage scheme at a cost of Rs. 3,19,048. The Simla Municipality is working out a project to increase its water-supply. In the hot weather of 1896 there was a serious dearth of water until the monsoon rains came and filled the reservoirs. The Ludhiána Municipal Committee has elaborated and is carrying out proposals to extend the outfalls of its city drains. Proposals are under the consideration of the Municipality and the Public Works Department for the carrying out of extensions and improvements in the Lahore water-supply, with a possible extension of it to Meean Meer.

325. Delhi will soon be the terminus of two new Railways—the Southern Punjab Railway and the Delhi-Agra Chord Line. The Simla Fire Brigade was called out 19 times, but the fires were small and were promptly got under without any great damage being done. Small fires occurred also in Batála and Akálgarh, while Pesháwar suffered from several fires resulting in severe loss.

DISTRICT AND LOCAL BOARDS.

326. DISTRICT AND LOCAL BOARDS.—The only change in the constitution of the Boards in the year under report was the abolition of the Local Boards in the Gujránwála District. The rules for the election of members to the District Board were sanctioned and came into operation on March 1st, 1897, but owing to delay in the preparation of the voters' lists the election could not be carried out till the current year. In the Umballa District proposals to abolish the Local Boards have been approved, and will

take effect during 1898, after the rules for election to the newly constituted Board have been sanctioned. The total number of members on the various District Boards was 1,243 as against 1,239 for the previous year.

327. Little interest was shown in the elections held during the year. A certain amount of competition was exhibited in Jullundur, where there were 29 candidates for 24 vacancies on the Local Boards. Five seats were contested, 18 uncontested, and 1 was left vacant as no candidate appeared. An average of 62·9 per cent. of the voters polled. There were 9 vacancies on the Local Boards in the Hoshiárpur District, but none of these were contested and they were all filled up by old members. In Kángra there were 20 vacancies, but only 1 contest. The Deputy Commissioner remarks that in only 2 tahsíls, Kángra and Pálampur, is any interest shown in the elective system. In Ferozepore there were 2 vacancies on the Local Boards, which were both contested, 56 per cent. of the voters polling. In Siálkot there were 29 vacancies, but only 3 seats were contested. For 2 of these seats, at Pasrúr and Daska respectively, there were 5 candidates each, but these were the only cases where any real interest appears to have been shown. In Lahore there were 17 vacancies on the 4 Local Boards; in 2 tahsíls only, Kasúr and Chunián, did candidates come forward, but even then there were no contests. The seats on the Lahore Local Board were filled by nomination; those on the Sharakpur Local Board were left vacant. In the Delhi Division the apathy of the people is, if possible, still more marked. For the 38 vacancies on the Local Boards in Rohtak there was not a single contested election; only 4 candidates were nominated by the electors; the rest were appointed by Government. Three years ago only 1 candidate was nominated by the electors, and the Commissioner remarks that popular election is a total failure in this district.

328. In Gurgaon not a single candidate came forward for the 20 vacancies on the Local Boards, and it was not thought advisable to nominate old members against their wishes. In Delhi there were 16 vacancies, of which 2 were contested by 2 candidates each who polled 56 per cent. of the voting strength. The remaining 14 vacancies were uncontested. Of the 4 vacancies in Karnál, 2 were contested and 2 uncontested; in Umballa there were 16 vacancies on the Kharar Local Board, of which 7 fell to candidates elected without a contest, while the remainder had to be filled by nominees of Government.

329. In the other districts of the Province either no elections were held or the elective system is not in force.

330. The District Boards of the following districts held less than the prescribed minimum number of ordinary meetings during the year:—Hazára, Jhelum, Shahpur, Dera Gházi Khan and Rohtak. Dera Gházi Khan's 3 meetings show an improvement on last year, when only 1 was held.

331. Of the 66 Local Boards no less than 39 failed to hold the requisite minimum number of meetings during the year.

332. The Local Boards of Sharakpur, Gurgaon, Jagádhri and Naráingarh did not meet at all; and the Local Boards of Dipálpur, in the Montgomery District, and of Umballa met once only. According to the Deputy Commissioner

of Lahore, the state of work did not call for more than 2 meetings each on the part of the Lahore, Kasúr and Chuniân Local Boards. On the other hand, the Local Boards of Siálkot met regularly on the 1st of every month; while the Local Boards of Delhi and Sonepat held 11 meetings each and that of Ballabgarh 10 meetings.

333. In 19 out of the 30 District Boards the average attendance of members was 50 per cent. or over—the same proportion as last year. In Karnál, Amritsar, Jhelum and Muzaffargarh the average attendance was two-thirds or more, the best proportion,—17 out of a total membership of 22,—being in the Amritsar District.

334. Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick's suggestion in his review of the working of the District and Local Boards during the year 1895-96 that Deputy Commissioners should induce District Boards to appoint Sanitary Sub-Committees on the lines of those which have worked successfully in Hoshiárpur has been carried out as yet in two districts only, Hazára and Ludhiána, and the Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiána reports that those in his district have already done good work in the way of cleansing village sites. The Hoshiárpur Sub-Committees continue to render useful service by repairing wells, removing manure from the vicinity of villages and wells and causing holes near village sites to be filled up; while in some of the larger villages the inhabitants have been persuaded to arrange for the paving of the main streets.

335. The Standing Finance Sub-Committee in Hoshiárpur, which meets every month, is also said to have been of much use. In Hazára there are Sub-Committees for Schools and Dispensaries as well as for Sanitation, but they are said to take little interest in their work. Two Sub-Committees for Arboriculture and Education in Kohát are also of little use. In Jullundur there is a Sub-Committee for giving works on contract, and in Ferozepore there are 4 Sub-Committees for Original Works, Repairs, Education and Arboriculture respectively. In Ráwalpindi, Siálkot and Bannu Sub-Committees have worked well, but in Shahpur and Jhang they are more or less of a failure.

336. The only changes of boundaries reported are an increase of about 2 miles in the area of the Gujránwála District and a slight increase in the area of the Gujrát District owing to river action; while the area of the Mooltan District was enlarged by 13 miles owing to the adjustment of boundaries with the Baháwalpur State and the neighbouring districts.

337. The working of the District Boards continues to be satisfactory on the whole. In Kohát, however, the Deputy Commissioner reports that the members cannot be said to take an intelligent interest in the proceedings. In Mooltan the Commissioner remarks that the work is really done by the Deputy Commissioner and the Tahsíldárs. A similar lack of interest on the part of the unofficial members of the Board is noted in the Rohtak and Umballa Districts. On the other hand, in Gujránwála and in Siálkot the members are reported to have worked well together; and in Gurdáspur the non-official members are said to have shown themselves sensible in the discharge of the duties entrusted to them. The members of the Amritsar District Board are commended as a useful and intelligent body.

338. In Kángra the members of the District and Local Boards are said to have taken great interest in measures for the reduction of marriage and other ceremonial expenses. Famine hampered the operations of the Boards in Hissar, Rohtak and Umballa, as expenditure on ordinary works had to be rigorously curtailed. Of the first-named Board Captain Dunlop-Smith reports that, while the members displayed small interest in passing estimates or bills for petty works or repairs, there was no difficulty in securing their attention when any general scheme affecting the well-being of the district was discussed. He says that the Board meetings were of the greatest service in enabling the District authorities to find out the condition of the people in different tracts, to ascertain the effect of different schemes of famine relief, and to discover what additions to the programme of relief works could be made with advantage.

339. As usual, it was only in a few districts that the Local Boards were of any use. In Siálkot they are said to have been of great service in giving their opinions on questions affecting the district generally, in supervising arboriculture and the sale of road-side trees, in disbursing salaries, and in looking after repairs of roads and petty works. In Amritsar they are stated to be useful consultative bodies, and in Delhi the working of the Sonepat Local Board is reported to be good, while the apathy of the members of the Delhi Local Board is decreasing.

340. On the other hand, in Gujrát, Montgomery, Dera Ismail Khan, Gurgaon and Umballa the Local Boards appear to be useless or nearly so. As stated above, the abolition of the Umballa Local Boards has been sanctioned. The Deputy Commissioners of Gujrát and Gurgaon are considering proposals for the abolition of the Local Boards in their districts, and the Commissioners concur in their views. The Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan announces his intention of submitting a proposal for the abolition of the Bhakkar-Leiah Local Board unless its working improves. The results of the elections show that, except in rare instances, there is no competition for seats on the Local Boards, and in some cases it has been thought preferable to leave the vacancies unfilled rather than force into them reluctant candidates.

341. The accounts of the revenue and expenditure of the several District Funds administered by District Boards exhibit a considerable decrease of revenue and increase of expenditure due to the abnormal conditions of the year. The distress which prevailed, amounting in some parts of the Province to actual famine, necessitated suspensions and remissions of the local rate simultaneously with a large outlay on relief works. A deficient rainfall caused the receipts from irrigation works and ferries to decline, while it enhanced the cost of garden and arboriculture operations. Important cattle fairs from which in previous years a substantial revenue was derived by certain District Boards were not held owing to the general depression, and grants of compensation for dearness of provisions to officials on small salaries tended to increase the establishment charges in all departments.

342. The total receipts and charges amounted to Rs. 29,52,614 and Rs. 33,01,271 as compared with Rs. 31,16,433 and Rs. 31,28,974 in 1895-96, but deducting loans and the other debt transactions, the revenue and expenditure proper were Rs. 28,84,145 and Rs. 32,64,932, or Rs. 1,73,992 and Rs. 1,73,672 less and more respectively.

343. The local rate assigned to the Boards under Section 9 of Act XX of 1883, which is the main source of their revenue, decreased on the whole by Rs. 92,000, the collections in twenty-three districts having been Rs. 1,38,000 worse and in eight Rs. 46,000 better than in the previous year. The increase accrued chiefly from a revised Land Revenue Assessment in Pesháwar and extended cultivation in the recently colonized tract on the Chenab Canal in Jhang. The largest decreases took place in the Hissar and Gujrát Districts, which were the chief sufferers from famine. The principal other variations between the revenue accounts of the two years are (1) a decrease of Rs. 34,000 in the income of the Minor Departments due mainly to only one of the two usual annual cattle fairs having been held in the Hissar and Rohtak Districts; (2) a decrease of Rs. 12,000 in the receipts from Irrigation Works, the result chiefly of restricted irrigation from *bunds* in the Gurgaon District and partly also of suspensions allowed on the Montgomery local canal works; (3) a decrease of Rs. 12,000 in the receipts from Civil Works, of which the major portion is under the head "Ferries"; (4) a decrease of Rs. 42,000 in the contributions from Provincial Revenues which is accounted for by the presence of extraordinary grants in the accounts of 1895-96, given in connection with the management of Provincial properties by the Boards; and (5) an increase of Rs. 11,000 in the receipts of the Education Department, chiefly school fees.

344. The increase of expenditure in 1896-97 is due broadly to an outlay of Rs. 3,07,000 on famine relief works and of Rs. 49,000 additional on canal works, accompanied by a reduction of Rs. 1,80,000 in the expenditure on ordinary Civil Works which had to be restricted to provide funds for works undertaken for the relief of famine.

345. The total expenditure is divided under the several heads of account in the following proportions :—

Office Establishments—about	4	per cent.	or	Rs.	1,30,000
Education— "	20	"	"	"	6,52,000
Medical Relief (including Vaccination and Sanitation)—about	11	"	"	"	3,49,000
Minor Departments (chiefly arboriculture, gardens, Veterinary establishments and horse and cattle breeding)—about	5	"	"	"	1,60,000
Famine Relief—about ...	9½	"	"	"	3,08,000
Irrigation Works—about ...	1½	"	"	"	51,000
Ordinary Civil Works—about...	28	"	"	"	9,14,000
Contribution to General Provincial establishments and services—about	16½	"	"	"	5,45,000
District Post, cattle pound, refund interest, superannuation, printing and miscellaneous charges—about	4½	"	"	"	1,56,000
TOTAL ...	100	"	"	"	32,65,000

346. Except under the heads Famine Relief and Civil Works, this expenditure calls for no special remark. That on famine relief consists of an outlay of Rs. 2,73,000 laid out on relief works and Rs. 35,000 on gratuitous relief (Rs. 32,000) and petty establishments. The relief works will be noticed further on in connection with the outlay on Ordinary Civil Works; the gratuitous relief was granted for the most part in the Hissar and Rohtak Districts and to a small extent in Umballa also.

347. Under the head Civil Works are embraced the outlay on Ordinary Public Works, which amounted to Rs. 7,83,893, and a sum of Rs. 1,29,581 spent on road-side arboriculture, the maintenance of ferries and other miscellaneous objects not falling under the head Works. The following remarks relate to the outlay on works, including the famine relief works already mentioned.

348. The classification of the outlay on Repairs is as follows:—

Civil Buildings.

	Rs.
Provincial Revenue, Judicial and other buildings made over to Boards for maintenance	17,222
Educational buildings	27,294
Medical buildings	13,505
Miscellaneous	11,094
	69,115

Communications.

Metalled roads bridged and drained throughout or partially	92,571
Unmetalled ditto ditto ...	1,41,338
Other roads	38,210
Boat bridges and ferries	4,088
Accommodation for travellers	18,696
	2,94,903

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Paving streets	17,465
Water-supply, chiefly tanks and wells	36,078
Sewage and drainage	5,035
Others	5,228
	63,806

349. The expenditure on Famine Relief works was incurred on the following classes of works:—

Buildings.

	Original Works. Rs.	*Repairs.* Rs.
Miscellaneous	508	...

Communications.

Unmetalled roads	43,273	88,566

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Water-supply (tanks and wells)	42,581	90,914

350. This outlay was incurred in the following districts:—

	Rs.
Hissar	74,545
Rohtak	25,782
Gurgaon	16,862
Delhi	12,159
Karnál	19,736
Umballa	15,446
Ferozepore	21,364
Lahore	27,415
Gujrát	29,641
Kángra	353
Hoshiárpur	14,482
Jullundur	1,273
Ludhiána	1,136
Siálkot	2,477
Jhelum	718
Ráwalpindi	1,995
Kohát	458
	2,65,842

351. The expenditure in the 8 districts last named seems to be misclassified under the head 33—Famine Relief, famine conditions as recognized by the Famine Code not having prevailed in them. The works, though undertaken for the relief of distress, should apparently have been treated as Ordinary Public Works.

352. The outlay on Ordinary Public Works was Rs. 1,90,000 short of that in the previous year, the decrease being due generally to reappropriations of the grants for these works for expenditure on famine relief works on which, as

already stated, Rs. 2,72,000 were spent. The distribution of the outlay on both accounts is as follows :—

	Ordinary Works.		Famine Relief Works.	
	1895-96. Rs.	1896-97. Rs.	1895-96. Rs.	1896-97. Rs.
Original Works—				
Buildings	78,447	55,454	...	508
Communications	1,22,282	1,29,927	...	43,273
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	87,196	58,968	...	42,581
Total ...	2,87,925	2,44,349	...	86,362
Repairs—				
Buildings	84,705	69,115	...	...
Communications	4,32,496	2,94,903	...	88,566
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	56,734	63,806	...	90,914
Total ...	5,73,935	4,27,824	...	1,79,480
Establishments	1,07,926	1,05,545	...	*
Tools and Plant	4,767	6,175	...	6,645
Total ...	9,74,553	7,83,893	...	2,72,487

353. Taking the ordinary expenditure first, the outlay on each class of original work is found for the most part in the following districts :—

	Buildings. Rs.	Communications. Rs.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements. Rs.
Rohtak	12,619	39,631	...
Karnál	...	...	47,051
Ludhiána	5,236	...	...
Ferozepore	...	11,288	...
Mooltan	...	15,506	3,023
Jhang	5,414	...	...
Amritsar	...	14,826	...
Gurdáspur	...	...	3,058
Siálkot	4,860	8,935	...
Gujránwála	...	7,424	3,632
Gujrát	...	...	3,704
Ráwalpindi	4,243	...	...

354. Schools and Dispensaries absorbed nearly 71 and 14 per cent. of the expenditure on new buildings. Of the original outlay on roads about 68 per cent. was devoted to unmetalled roads bridged and drained either partially or throughout, and less than 10 per cent. to metalled roads. Under the head Miscellaneous Public Improvements the greater part (Rs. 43,501) of the original outlay was incurred by the District Board, Karnál, in completing (except the masonry work and regulators) the Sarsuti Canal, which was opened for irrigation during the year.

* The establishment charges amounted to Rs. 4,241, but are included in the outlay on "Works" and "Repairs."

MILITARY.

355. VOLUNTEERS.—The strength of the Volunteer Corps on the 31st of March 1897 is reported to have been as follows:—

Corps.	Company.	Station.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Total enrolled strength.	Total number of efficients.	Sergeant Instructors.
Administrative Battalion, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.	...	Field Officers and Staff	9	2	...	2	2	5
	A	Lahore	3	13	81	94	90	...
	B	Lahore	3	13	81	94	90	...
	C	Lahore	1	4	45	49	46	...
	D	Ráwalpindi	2	6	46	52	48	...
	E	Amritsar	2	4	29	33	32	...
	F	Delhi	2	4	35	39	39	...
	G	Murree	2	6	71	77	67	...
	H	Ditto	2	6	41	47	46	...
	Half Company Cadets	Ditto	1	1	24	25	25	...
	K	Ferozepore	2	7	50	57	56	...
	Section of B Company	Siálkot	...	3	16	19	19	...
	Half Company Cadets	Dharmsála	2	3	22	25	22	...
	...	Reservists	...	...	66	66	66	1
	...	Punjab Light Horse	14	22	133	155	137	3
	...	Add for Officers	...	...	...	45	45	...
		Total ...	45	94	740	879	830	9
2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps.	...	Field Officers and Staff	3	1	...	1	1	3
	A	Simla	3	9	55	64	44	...
	B	Simla	2	12	80	92	91	...
	C	Simla	2	7	23	30	22	...
	D	Simla	2	14	87	101	98	...
	E	Simla	1	7	59	66	58	...
	Det.	Kasauli	...	1	6	7	4	...
	...	Reservists	1	4	36	40	15	...
	...	Honorary and Supernumerary Members	2	...	...	...	...	...
	...	Add for Officers	...	...	...	16	16	...
		Total ...	16	55	346	417	349	3
North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.	...	Field Officers and Staff			Not	given.		2
	A	Karáchi to Jungshahi	3	11	83	94	94	1
	B	Khánpur to Montgomery	3	12	81	93	93	...
	C	Lahore	13	12	108	120	120	2
	D	Pathánkot to Lála Músa	4	10	61	71	71	1
	E	Jullundur to Umballa	3	8	46	54	54	1
	F	Sahápanpur to Gháziabad	2	11	93	104	104	1
	G	Kotri to Rádhan	1	9	73	82	81	...
	H	Pathánkot to Lála Músa	6	14	107	121	121	1
	I	Jacobabad to Quetta	6	10	83	93	93	1
	K	Jhelum to Peshávar	3	13	106	119	119	1
	L	Rohri to Ruk	4	13	71	84	81	...
	M	Karáchi City	3	6	66	72	72	...
	...	Add for Officers	...	...	...	51	51	...
		Total ...	51	129	978	1,158	1,154	11
		GRAND TOTAL ...	112	278	2,064	2,454	2,333	23

356. The Punjab Light Horse, the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps and the North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles were inspected together in March 1897. The result of the inspection was considered satisfactory by the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Punjab. The inspection of the 2nd (Simla) Corps took place in October 1896. The result was considered satisfactory.

357. RECRUITING.—The number of recruits enlisted in the districts of the Punjab during the year 1895-96 and the year under report is shown in the following statement :—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
For the Punjab Frontier Force	1,716	1,401
For the Bengal Army	1,666	1,455
For other Presidencies	1,039	869
TOTAL ...	4,421	3,725

358. The recruitments were made from the following castes :—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
Sikhs	1,277	1,224
Játs (other than Sikh Játs)	152	405
Awáns	125	145
Tiwánas	8	9
Ghakkars	46	58
Rájpúts	487	420
Bilúchís	52	43
Patháns	102	165
Others	2,172	1,256
TOTAL ...	4,421	3,725

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE, WEATHER AND CROPS.

359. WEATHER.—The rainfall of 1896 was below the average and, excepting the hill district of Simla and the submontane districts of Hoshiárpur and Gurdáspur (which as a rule suffered from an excess rather than a defect of rain), all the remaining districts suffered from an inadequate supply.

In May there was general, though slight, rainfall all over the Province. In only one district—Hazára—did it exceed an inch. The fall in June was on the whole far short of the preceding years, specially in parts of the Delhi Division.

Hissar received only ·58 against 2·03, Gurgaon 1·44 against 4·40, Karnál 3·16 against 11·62, Umballa 4·38 against 13·87. Delhi, Jullundur, Lahore and Shahpur alone received a slight excess, while in Mooltan, Pesháwar, Dera Ghâzi Khan and Muzaffargarh no rain at all was registered; and the fall in Ferozepore was less than an inch. The monsoon rains were very deficient for the Province as a whole. In July the rainfall was general, but far short of the average, especially in the Delhi and Derajàt Divisions and Ferozepore. The August rains were very short everywhere except in the Jullundur Division—excluding Ferozepore—Amritsar, Jhelum and Ráwalpindi. They ceased abruptly about 20th August, and the September rains, which are the most important for rabi sowings, failed almost completely. Only in the hill districts of Simla, Kángra and Hazára did the fall exceed two inches. In Gurgaon, Jhelum, Ráwalpindi and Kohát from one to two inches fell, while in the remaining 24 districts the fall fell short of an inch, though the only districts which receive less than an inch on the average are Mooltan, Jhang and the four districts of the Deraját October was, as is usual in the Punjab, almost a rainless month. In November and December there was fairly good rain in the hill and submontane districts as well as here and there in the plains, and this facilitated sowings in Gurgaon, Hoshiárpur, Ferozepore, Gurdáspur, Jhelum, Ráwalpindi, the whole of the Pesháwar Division and Bannu. All of these, except Gurgaon, are large wheat-growing districts, and this timely fall was most providential. Over the rest of the Province, however, the position had become rather critical by the end of the year. Everything therefore depended on the winter rains, and these, though late in coming, did not fail. About the middle of January there was general rain throughout the Province. The Delhi Division—excepting Simla—and the Deraját—excepting Bannu—received less than half an inch, Jhang, Montgomery Jullundur and Ludhiána from half an inch to an inch, and all other districts considerably over an inch. The rains were very abundant in the hill and submontane districts and the Pesháwar Division, and in these as well as in Jhelum and parts of Ferozepore fresh sowings of wheat, or wheat and barley mixed, were generally made. In February there were fairly heavy rains in the hill and submontane

districts, the Pesháwar Division and Bannu ; in the Delhi Division, excepting Simla, practically no rain fell ; while over the remaining districts, though the fall was small, there were frequent and well-distributed showers which were very beneficial to the crops. The rain in March was more general than usual. It exceeded two inches in Simla, Kángra, Jhelum, Ráwalpindi, Hazára, Bannu, one inch in Hoshiárpur, Jullundur, Gujrát, Pesháwar, Kohát, and nearly came up to an inch in the Central Punjab. The Delhi Division again fared worst, no district getting as much as half an inch. The late March rains were especially beneficial to the crops this year, as they were late in ripening, and had begun to wither up from the high dry westerly winds which prevailed over the Province at the end of February and beginning of March.

360. METEOROLOGY.—The year 1896-97 was marked by finer and drier weather than usual practically throughout. The hot weather months, April, May and June, were hotter and finer than the normal, and though no very excessive maximum temperatures were recorded, the average of both the day and night temperatures for all three months was almost everywhere above the normal average. The rainfall was scanty for all three months, except over the south-east of the Province in June. During July the monsoon was light, and the rainfall intermittent, and in August the monsoon current was not only feeble throughout, but collapsed almost completely after the 23rd. September was in consequence abnormally dry and hot, and the cold weather months of October, November and part of December were also generally finer than usual. The weather in January and March was somewhat more disturbed than is normally the case, and the rainfal over a considerable part of the Province exceeded the normal in those months, but during the intervening month of February conditions were fairly settled and the rainfall short of the average.

361. The monsoon rains proper commenced on the Malabar Coast on the 13th or 14th June, which was considerably later than usual. The wave of rainfall extended rapidly inland, and the first burst of monsoon rainfall was received in the South-East Punjab before the 20th. Between the 22nd and the end of the month the submontane and hill districts obtained moderate and fairly heavy rain. The monsoon current was, however, even weaker than in June 1895, and the total rainfall of the Province was more or less below the average very generally, 19 out of the 31 districts receiving less rain than usual. The total rainfall was more than 33 per cent. above the average in nine districts *viz.*, Hoshiárpur, Gurdáspur, Simla, Kángra, Ráwalpindi, Jhelum, Shahpur, Jullundur and Dera Ismail Khan, and was 33 per cent. below the normal in ten districts, *viz.*, Muzaffargarh (which had no rain), Montgomery, Mooltan, Hissar, Ferozepore, Pesháwar, Amritsar, Karnál, Gujránwála and Lahore. There were no heavy falls of rain throughout the month. During July the Arabian Sea monsoon current was weaker than usual in the first fortnight, and, though blowing strongly during the second fortnight, was largely directed towards the Deccan, Central India, the Central Provinces and Orissa. The Bay branch of the current was stronger than usual, but was largely determined to Burma. Hence conditions were very unfavourable for rain over North-Western India, and the rainfall of the Punjab was lighter than usual, and very irregularly distributed. Most of the rainfall occurred during thunderstorms, but there were

three periods of general monsoon rainfall. The first was from the 2nd to the 6th, the second from the 14th to 17th (when the Gurgaon and Delhi Districts received a heavy downpour), and the third from the 30th to the 31st. During the heavy downpour noticed above, falls of between 5·50 inches and 8·50 inches in 24 hours were recorded in the Delhi and Gurgaon Districts. The total rainfall of the month was lighter than usual at nearly all stations, but especially so at the stations on and near the hills. During August three important storms developed within the Bay area. During the existence of these storms the monsoon currents were to a great extent diverted from Upper India, but after the disappearance of each storm humid winds advanced across Ráj-pútána to the Punjab, and there were four rainfall periods during the month in this Province. The first was the 2nd and 3rd, the second the 6th and 7th, the third the 9th to 11th, and the fourth the 9th to the 22nd. During the two first falls the rainfall was moderate to light, but during the two last some heavy amounts were registered. Thus on the 10th Umballa reported 8·6 inches in 24 hours, Kángra 7·93 inches, Pálampur 6·76 inches, and Hamírpur 5·21 inches. The general total rainfall of the month differed little from the normal, except in the south-east, where it was in marked defect. The principal feature of the rainfall distribution was its irregularity, large opposite variations occurring in neighbouring places. From the 22nd onward fine dry weather prevailed, and the monsoon rainfall practically ceased after the above date. During September the monsoon currents were abnormally weak over the Indian Seas and never penetrated into Upper India, where the rainfall of the month was less than 20 per cent. of the normal. Over by far the greater part of the Province no rain fell during the month, but some local showers were received in the hill districts during the third week of the month and in the northern districts on the 25th and 26th. The monthly returns show that the stations of Murree, Kohát, Abbott-abad and Dera Ismail Khan had slightly more rain than usual, but that elsewhere there was general deficiency. The table giving the monsoon rainfall shows that during June there was a considerable excess of rain at the stations of Dharmsála, Jullundur, Murree and Delhi, and a slight or trifling excess at Rohtak, Umballa, Hoshiárpur, Lahore, Gurdáspur, Gujránwála, Shahpur and Kohát, but that in all other places the total fall of the month was in defect. This general tendency to deficient rainfall became intensified during July, when the only instances of rainfall heavier than the normal were reported from Delhi, Jhang, Montgomery, Gurdáspur and Ráwalpindi. Even in these cases the abnormal excess was small, at no station amounting to one inch, and opposed to this there was a deficiency of 12 inches at Dharmsála, of 6 inches at Karnál, Simla and Jullundur, and of 5 inches at Ludhiána. In August there was by no means the general deficiency of rainfall which had prevailed during July, but the distribution was most irregular. Thus in the Delhi Division there was an excess of about 3 inches at the stations of Karnál, Sirsa and Umballa, and a deficiency at the remaining stations ; in the Jullundur Division an excess at all stations except Ferozepore ; in the Lahore Division a deficiency at all stations except Amritsar ; in the Ráwalpindi Division a deficiency at Gujrát, Siálkot and Gujránwála, and an excess elsewhere ; in the Peshâwar Division a general deficiency ; and in the Derajât Division a deficiency except at Bannu. During September there was no recurrence of the monsoon which had ceased

in the last week of August, and the total rainfall of the month was largely deficient, except at Murree, Kohát, Abbott-abad and Dera Ismail Khan.

362. The total rainfall for the whole monsoon period was in nearly every case largely deficient. The total fall for the whole four months was less than one inch at Mooltan, Pesháwar, Dera Gházi Khan and Muzaffargarh, and was over 10 inches in defect of the normal at Gurgaon, Simla, Ferozepore and Siálkot. The failure of the monsoon was hence very marked both on the hills and plains.

363. After the cessation of the summer monsoon rainfall the weather in the Punjab is ordinarily fine and dry up to the last week of December, when storms commence to approach North-West India from the westward, occasioning unsettled weather, rain on the plains and snow on the hills. Both the intensity and the number of these disturbances vary very largely in different years, and hence the amount of rainfall and of snowfall over the Punjab plains and hills is subject to very large variations from year to year. During the cold weather under review the weather has been fairly normal, somewhat more disturbed than usual over the hills and the north of the Province, and somewhat less disturbed than usual over the greater part of the plains. The first half of January was stormy and unsettled. On the 8th pressure, which had previously been excessive, fell below the normal, and on the 10th a storm appeared over the Indus Valley with its centre near Jacobabad. This storm passed eastward over the south-east of the Punjab, and occasioned fair general rain over the plains. On the 12th the weather was clearing, and on the 13th was everywhere fine, but no sooner had this storm disappeared then a second and more important disturbance formed over Balúchistán. The rainfall due to these two storms was considerable, and severe gales and heavy snow were reported from the hills. The falls were heaviest in the northern and submontane regions, and falls of between 2 and 3 inches in 24 hours were registered in the Kángra, Lahore, Gurdáspur and Simla Districts. The rainfall was light in the centre, south-east and south-west of the Province, and was practically *nil* in the Gurgaon, Rohtak, Delhi, Dera Ghází Khan and Muzaffargarh Districts. Between the 19th and 21st light rain or snow fell in Simla and Kángra, and light rain in Gurdáspur, Hoshiárpur and Umballa Districts. Again between the 26th and 28th the hill districts received light snow, and Umballa, Ludhiána, Jullundur, Hoshiárpur, Gurdáspur, Amritsar, Siálkot and Pesháwar obtained light rain. The general rainfall of the month was marked by greater irregularity than usual. During February the weather was quieter than the average. The Punjab plains and hills and the Kashmir Himalayas received moderate rain and snow between the 2nd and 6th from a feeble cold weather storm; and a depression which originated in Upper Sind and the South-West Punjab on the 10th and subsequently marched eastward to the foot of the hills gave light rain to the North Punjab and heavy snow on the hills. There were three periods of rainfall in the Province. The first, lasting from the 5th to 7th, gave light to moderate showers to the north-west, west and hill divisions; the second, extending from the 11th to 13th, gave fairly general rain to all districts except the south-eastern, the fall being moderately heavy in the hills and in the Hoshiárpur and Gurdáspur Districts; and the third, lasting from the 23rd to the 25th, gave light showers of little importance to the

hill and north-west districts. The total fall of the month was in general defect except on the hills and in the north of the Province. The weather was unusually disturbed during March. Several small and shallow and one deep depression affected the weather. Showers occurred on the hills and in the north of the Province at intervals throughout the month, but the principal periods of disturbance were between the 9th and the 11th, the 21st and 22nd, and the 26th and 29th. The storm of the 9th to the 11th was very severe, and gave much rain to the plains and snow to the hills, while that of the 26th to the 29th was remarkable, as it occasioned a very late fall of snow on the outer Himalayas.

364. During December the rainfall was generally lighter than usual except in part of the Delhi Division; during January the fall was heavier than usual, except in the Delhi and Jullundur Divisions and the Deraját; during February the weather was less disturbed and less rainy than the average; and during March the rainfall was light, except on the hills and in part of the Ráwalpindi Division. The returns for the whole four months show that on the hills the snowfall had exceeded the average, and that in the Pesháwar Division the rainfall had been heavier than usual, but that in all other parts of the Province the fall of rain had been in defect of the normal. In most places the deficiency was not large or important, but at Hissar (0·39 inches), Rohtak (0·11 inches), Gurgaon (0·56 inches), Delhi (0·86 inches), Mooltan (0·33 inches), Dera Gházi Khan (0·57 inches) and Muzaffargarh (0·48 inches) the total rainfall for the whole period was less than one inch and the deficiency was more or less serious.

365. CROPS.—The area of crops harvested in the autumn harvest of 1896 and the similar total for the spring harvest of 1897, details of which are given in Statement No. 40, are compared below with the figures for the previous year and with the average of the 10 years from 1885-86 to 1894-95:—

Season.	Average of ten years from 1885-86 to 1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Difference from average + or —		Difference from last year + or —	
				Actual.	Per cent.	Actual.	Per cent.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	
Kharif (autumn) ...	10,091,527	8,581,713	8,144,776	−1,946,751	−19·2	−436,937	−5·1
Rabi (spring) ...	13,129,200	10,476,633	10,369,383	−2,759,817	−21·0	−103,250	−1·0
Total ...	23,220,727	19,054,346	18,514,159	−4,706,568	−20·2	−540,187	−2·8

The aggregate area of the two harvests has fallen by nearly 3 per cent. to 18,514,159 acres. This is a smaller total than any recorded since the scarcity of 1877-78. The autumn harvest shows the greater decline compared with last year, the matured area having shrunk by over 5 per cent. But the poor

character of the year is most strikingly shown by a comparison of the figures with the averages of the ten years preceeding the period of scarcity which began towards the end of 1895. In the autumn harvest of 1896 the cropped area was 19 per cent. less than the average of the previous decade, and the total of the spring harvest had shrunk even more. The aggregate of the two harvests was one-fifth less than the average. The decrease was confined entirely to lands dependent on rain. The irrigated area which is by far the largest on record increased by 30 per cent. in the kharíf and nearly 9 per cent. in the rabi, the total of the two harvests showing a rise of 11 per cent. At the same time the unirrigated area contracted by 17 per cent. in the kharíf and 11 per cent. in the rabi, while the total of the year decreased by 14 per cent.

366. The character of the monsoon of 1896 is described in the section on weather. The August showers were very scanty in the South-East Punjab, and towards the close of that month rain practically ceased all over the Province and hot parching winds set in doing much damage to the crops. The result of this early failure of the monsoon was most disastrous as the kharíf crops in the ground shrivelled up and sowings on dry land were much reduced, while those which were effected failed to a large extent to germinate. With three exceptions, maize, which was a successful crop in the hills, the inferior grains which ripen early, and jowár, which was stationary, all the autumn food-staples showed a greater or less decrease even on 1895. The rice crop was everywhere much below the average. All the millets were poor crops, and a very large proportion of the jowár was given to the cattle. The outturn of the various pulses was considerably below even the meagre totals of the previous year. Sesamum was the only one of the oil-seeds which showed an increase in area, but the yield was very poor. The others fell off very much. Sugarcane showed a slight increase, but a large proportion was given to the cattle to supplement the deficiency of fodder. There was a remarkable increase of 24 per cent. in indigo and the yield was good. The fodder crops show the largest increase of all owing to the great scarcity of grass. The area put under cotton was above the average, but the matured area was 5 per cent. less than that of the previous year and the outturn was generally poor. On the whole the autumn harvest of 1896 was one-third below the average. In Hissar the failure of crops was nearly absolute. In Jhang and Muzaffargarh the harvest was above, and in Bannu equal, to the average. In other districts it varied from 50 to 5 per cent. below the normal.

367. The early cessation of the autumn rains rendered the prospect of the spring harvest very gloomy and the winter rains were unduly delayed. But when the latter did arrive about the middle of January they did not fail. With the exception of the greater part of the Delhi Division the Province received favourable rain up till the beginning of April. The contraction of sowings on unirrigated lands was met by a large extension of irrigation. The irrigated area is the highest on record for this harvest and for the first time since annexation has exceeded the area cropped on dry land. Except drought, there were no calamities of season and the crops generally were less affected by blight and disease than has been the case for many years. The shrinkage of all cereals and pulses was very marked. Wheat, the staple food-grain of the

Punjab, was just over 6 millions of acres compared with an average of $7\frac{1}{2}$ millions. The yield of all crops, however, was as a rule above the average. The heavy strain on agricultural stock caused by the scarcity is shown in the increase in the area of failed crops grown on irrigated lands due to the bullocks being unable to work the wells. Kángra, Jhang and Gujránwála and the four northern frontier districts had all good harvests. Hoshiárpur, Jullundur, Mooltan, Amritsar, Muzaffargarh and the remaining frontier districts had an average crop. Gurgaon alone in the Delhi Division was up to the average. In all other districts the crops varied from very bad to poor.

368. RATES OF RENT.—The total area cultivated by owners and tenants is 26,792,131 acres. The proportions held by owners and tenants are as follows :—

Owners.	Tenants.		
	Free of rent.	Paying rent.	Total.
50·7	1·0	48·3	49·3

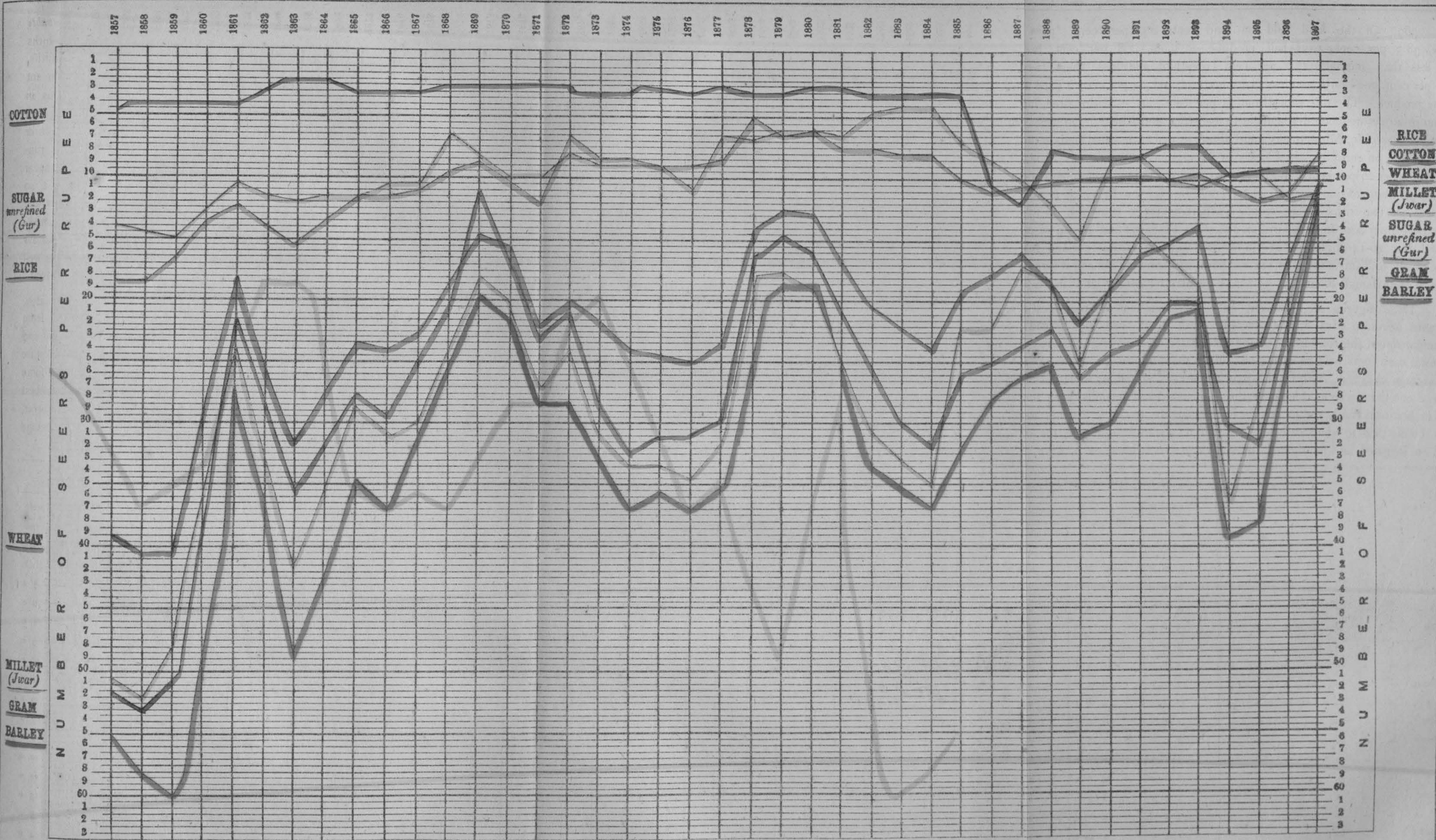
The proportion of area worked by tenants is now 49·3 per cent., or nearly half. It is increasing steadily, though slowly. Last year it was 49·0 per cent. and in the previous year 48·7, while five years ago it was only 45·6 per cent. Of the area cultivated by tenants, 20·4, or almost exactly one-fifth, is held by occupancy tenants and the rest by tenants-at-will. The area under occupancy tenants, which was 20·3 per cent. last year, and five years ago was 23 per cent., is steadily, though very slowly, decreasing, owing to lapses to owners in the absence of heirs buying out of occupancy rights by owners, &c., while under the present law it is extremely difficult for a tenant to prove a claim to occupancy rights. Of the area held by occupancy tenants, 25·7 per cent. pays rent in kind, 20·5 per cent. a lump cash rent, and 53·8 per cent. a cash rent at revenue rates with or without an addition as *málikána*. These figures show little variation from last year's. Of the area held by tenants-at-will, 66·2 per cent. pays rent in kind and 33·8 per cent. in cash. The average cash rent on 2,686,900 acres, or about one-tenth of the cultivated area, of which very nearly one-fourth is irrigated, comes to Rs. 3-2-3 per acre for the whole Province, while the average incidence of the land revenue for the whole area of the Province, of which ·32 per cent. is irrigated, is almost exactly Re. 1 per acre. The cash rents, as shown in the statement, are, however, rather below the mark, for the figures frequently include lands out of a common holding cultivated by only one shareholder, who is recorded as a tenant-at-will paying a cash rent equal to the revenue demand, as well as many other cases of non-competitive rents, *e. g.*, lands leased to village menials in consideration of their services at favourable rates. These factors are, however, probably fairly constant, and the statement, though by no means a certain guide, except in a few districts, to the average incidence of cash rents, is a pretty sure indication of their tendency to rise and fall. Going back four years to 1891-92, the average cash rent in that year on 2,591,573 acres was Rs. 2-14-9 per acre, so that in the interval the average has risen 3 annas 6 pies per acre or about 7 per cent. The incidence of the revenue in that year for the Province was Re. 1 per acre as now.

369. Of the land held on kind rents 0·5 per cent. pays *zabti* rents, 38·5 per cent. pays half produce or more, 7·8 per cent. two-fifths and less than one-half, 27·6 per cent. one-third and less than two-fifths, 22·2 per cent. one-fourth and less than one-third, and 3·4 per cent. a fixed amount of the produce. The rate varies from 75 per cent. on canal-irrigated lands in Bannu to 20 per cent. on dry lands in that district and Kohát. On certain well lands in Ferozepore, Montgomery and Lahore, as well as on canal lands in the latter districts, and on certain alluvial lands in Montgomery, the rate is shown running as low as 20 per cent. With these exceptions, the kind rent does not appear ever to fall short of one-fourth. The average rate for the Province is about 40 per cent. or two-fifths of the crop. Cash rents range from Rs. 36-12-0 and Rs. 24-13-0 per acre for canal-irrigated lands in Pesháwar and Bannu respectively, and Rs. 26-14-0 and Rs. 21-5-0 for well lands in Hoshiárpur and Jullundur respectively to 8 annas per acre for canal lands in Bannu, 12 annas per acre for well lands in Dera Ismail Khan, and 3½ annas an acre for *báráni* lands in Pesháwar.

These figures are, however, only approximations or rough estimates. A more accurate idea of the average cash rents can be formed from a comparison of the total irrigated and unirrigated areas paying cash rents, and the total cash rents paid on each kind. Even these figures probably understate the average cash rent, both for the reasons already stated, as well as the more general one that owners, at least of the zamíndár class, usually keep the best land in their own hands and let out the inferior land to tenants. Taking, however, only the districts in which cash rents are paid on a considerable area, the average rate on irrigated and unirrigated lands works out as follows :—

	Average cash rent per acre.		
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Incidence of assessment for cultivated area.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Hissar	2 14 0	0 13 0	0 5 0
Rohtak	4 6 0	2 2 0	1 0 0
Gurgaon	4 10 0	2 11 0	1 4 0
Delhi	7 3 0	4 6 0	1 9 0
Karnál	4 8 0	1 14 0	0 15 0
Hoshiárpur	7 1 0	8 1 0	2 0 0
Jullundur	15 15 0	4 5 0	2 3 0
Ludhiána	11 10 0	7 0 0	1 7 0
Ferozepore	2 9 0	2 8 0	0 8 0
Lahore	3 1 0	2 10 0	0 12 0
Amritsar	6 12 0	4 1 0	1 10 0
Gurdáspur	7 4 0	5 2 0	1 13 0
Siálkot	5 2 0	2 10 0	1 9 0
Gujránwála	1 14 0	1 9 0	1 4 0
Ráwalpindi	18 1 0	2 1 0	0 12 0
Dera Ghází Khan	3 6 0	0 15 0	0 7 0

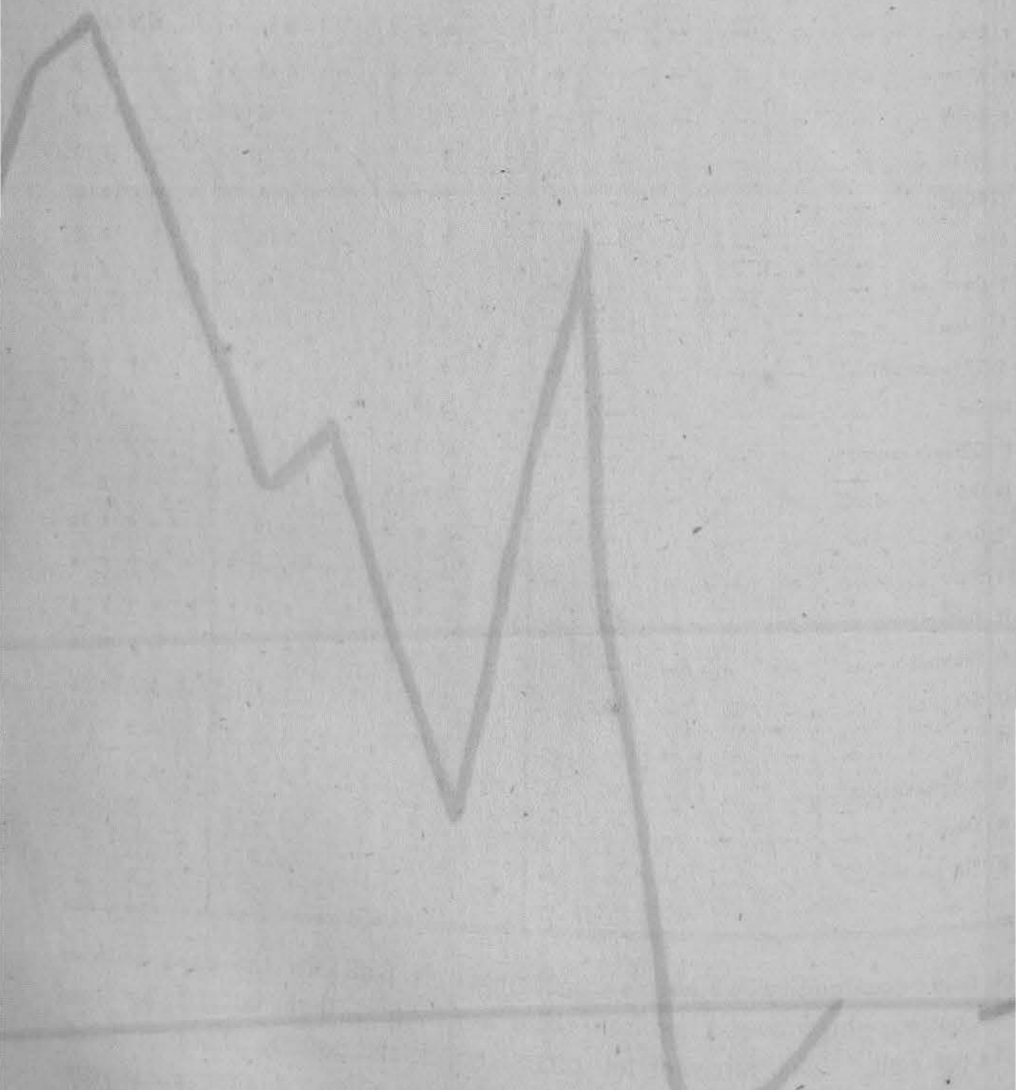
DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RISE AND FALL IN PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN THE PUNJAB FROM 1857 TO 1897.



Litho. Punjab Government Press, Lahore.

Prices of Cotton (cleaned) given up to 1885 and of Cotton (uncleaned) from 1886 onwards, as price of former is not available.

From the year 1886 onwards the prices are those of Amritsar, the principal grain mart of the Province.



370. PRICES.—Statement No. 44 shows the average prices prevailing at the leading marts of each district at the time when trade in each staple was most active on the system introduced in 1893. The proposed alterations in the plan of this statement which were contemplated last year have been abandoned. The following abstract compares the prices prevailing on the same dates in 1896 and 1897:—

No.	Names of Articles.	Prices per maund ruling in year 1896.	Prices per maund ruling in year 1897.	Difference + or −
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Rice	4 3 7	5 12 6	+ 1 8 11
2	Wheat	2 10 5	3 10 1	+ 0 15 8
3	Barley	2 1 5	2 14 3	+ 0 12 10
4	Jowár	2 2 6	3 15 6	+ 1 13 0
5	Bájra	2 7 9	4 6 6	+ 1 14 9
6	Maize	2 3 0	3 13 7	+ 1 10 7
7	Gram	2 4 1	3 12 5	+ 1 8 4
8	Linseed	4 12 3	5 1 3	+ 0 5 0
9	Til (sesamum)...	5 7 8	5 9 7	+ 0 1 11
10	Gur	4 0 2	4 5 6	+ 0 5 4
11	Cotton (cleaned)	13 11 11	13 9 4	− 0 2 7
12	Ghi	31 14 2	30 8 6	− 1 5 8
13	Grass	0 10 2	0 12 1	+ 0 1 11
14	Straw	0 9 4	0 11 8	+ 0 2 4
15	Fodder (jowár and bájra)	0 8 9	1 0 1	+ 0 7 4
16	Firewood	0 5 8	0 5 6	− 0 0 2
17	Salt	3 0 2	3 1 4	+ 0 1 2
18	Iron	5 15 5	5 13 5	− 0 2 0
19	Plough bullocks	37 10 9	38 5 3	+ 0 10 6
20	Sheep	3 8 4	3 9 3	+ 0 0 11
21	Fish per seer	0 2 1	0 2 1	...

The only commodity which is unchanged is fish. In the case of four others, cotton, ghi, firewood and iron, there has been a slight fall varying from 1 to 4 per cent. The prices of all other staples, and notably those of food-grains and pulses, have risen beyond even the extraordinary figures of last year. The average prices of rice, barley and wheat were more than one-third higher than last year, that of gram was two-thirds higher, and the increase in the cost of bájra, maize and jowár has been 75, 76 and 84 per cent. respectively. At the same time the price of jowár and bájra fodder has risen by 84 per cent. Another proof of the great dislocation caused by the scarcity is the marked change in the relative cost of the chief articles of food. Rice was still the dearest grain

and barley the cheapest. The following list which gives the other food-grains in the order of cheapness shows the abnormal changes which occurred :—

No.	1896.	1897.
1	Jowár.	Wheat.
2	Maize.	Gram.
3	Gram.	Maize.
4	Bájra.	Jowár.
5	Wheat.	Bájra.

371. AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.—The Behea Sugar Mill continues to be popular in the districts of Rohtak, Hoshiárpur and Lahore; its advantages are appreciated by the people and its use is increasing. On the other hand, a cotton-ginning machine in the Shahpur District, which works 14 hours daily and cleans about 20 maunds of cotton, is not popular. A similar machine was started by a company in the Muzaffargarh District in October 1896. It works 13 hours a day and cleans 130 maunds of cotton; but as the produce brought to it was insufficient to meet its requirements it worked only 40 days in the year. It is still a novelty and the agriculturists have not yet taken to it. The two reapers procured in 1893 were again tried this year in the Ferozepore District and reaped 75 ghumáos. The zamíndárs, however, do not approve of them and will not use them for cutting their crops.

Five acres in the Lahore Agri-Horticultural Gardens have been reserved for crop experiments, and several varieties of barley, wheat, cotton, American corn and oats were grown there this year. Four varieties of Egyptian cotton yielded between them an average of 731 lbs. of seed and 356 lbs. of cotton, which is a great improvement on the outturn of last year. A supply of acclimatised seeds was distributed to several districts with varying results. Some vine-cuttings imported from America have not met with much success. On the other hand, grafted fruit trees supplied to selected districts from the Mahásu orchards at Simla are reported to be doing well.

372. GOVERNMENT AGRI-HORTICULTURAL GARDENS, LAHORE.—The income of the year under report was Rs. 14,936-15-1 as against Rs. 14,385-0-9 in the previous year. The income by subscriptions—district and non-official subscribers—amounted to Rs. 3,625-3-0 as against Rs. 3,564-1-0 in the previous year. The proceeds of garden produce, &c., amounted to Rs. 10,305-8-0 as against Rs. 10,106-14-3 in the previous year. Considering the very unfavourable season of the year under report, the result is much better than might have been expected.

373. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 23,517-5-6 as against Rs. 23,960-9-2 in the previous year, including compensation allowance paid to the Superintendent. The net cost of the garden to Government after deducting receipts under income and the allotment of Rs. 600 for special works which is defrayed from the garden reserve fund amounted to Rs. 7,980-6-5, or Rs. 1,019-9-7 less than the sanctioned amount of grant-in-aid of Rs. 9,000.

374. The cost of maintaining the Botanical section of the garden, which gives no income, amounted to Rs. 598-13-3.

375. The seasons of the year under report were exceptionally unfavourable to garden operations. The temperature was very high and dry during the hot season and abnormally low during the cold season and early spring. The rainfall was much below the average, and the canal water-supply frequently insufficient and irregular. The whole of the seed crops were materially affected by this, though not much damage was caused to fruit trees excepting mangoes, which suffered a good deal, 20 large trees having been killed by the severe frost of December and January.

LAHORE VETERINARY COLLEGE.

376. LAHORE VETERINARY COLLEGE.—The European staff of the College was completely changed during the year, but the College enjoyed, as last year, the benefit of the services of a European Professor to aid the Principal.

377. The income during the year was Rs. 4,330-10-3, a decrease of Rs. 264-11-9 since last year. It was, however, above the average of the last 10 years, and it is satisfactory to note that the receipts have lately shown an improvement. The amount outstanding has been reduced from Rs. 355 to Rs. 285. The expenditure amounts to Rs. 38,465 and shows a net decrease of Rs. 319. The pay of the European officers is met from Imperial Funds, and owing to changes shows a decrease of Rs. 1,525. The cost of the rest of the establishment and of contingencies is borne by Provincial Revenues, and increased by Rs. 1,206 owing to enhancement of salaries and compensation for dearness of provisions.

378. The number of students who entered the College in the summer session beginning on 6th May 1896 was 45 against 47 in the previous year. Of these 13 were military, 5 scholarship-holders, 23 free and 5 paying. Last year the figures were 17 military, 13 scholarship-holders and 17 free students. "Paying" students, *i. e.*, students from other Provinces or Native States who are allowed to enter the College on payment of a tuition fee of Rs. 75 per annum, have now appeared for the first time. The class for horse-shoeing may now be taken as a permanent feature of the training imparted at the College, and continues to do good work.

379. HORSE-BREEDING.—The number of horse and donkey stallions present at the end of the year under report and at the end of last year are brought together in the following table:—

Horse Stallions.	On 1st April 1896.	On 1st April 1897.	Donkey Stallions.	On 1st April 1896.	On 1st April 1897.
Arab	40	45	Catalonian	4	3
English thorough-bred	31	40	Italian	122	114
Do half-bred	11	10	French	5	4
Do. T B Australian ...	1	6	Persian	15	20
Do. Trotters	43	37	Arab	18	13
Stud bred	...	2	Cyprus	20	21
Australian...	3	4	Punjabi and Heráti	21	27
Hackney	30	29	Home-bred	2	2
Roadster	1	1	Zanzibar	3	2
Country	2	...	Country-bred	...	1
TOTAL ...	162	174	TOTAL ...	210	207

It will be seen that the horse stallions have risen to 174 from 162. The only class of stallion the number of which has markedly declined is the Norfolk

Trotter. This year there are only 37 Trotters against 43 last year, while Arabs, English thorough-breds and Australian thorough-breds have all increased. The total number of donkey stallions has altered little, but the Cyprus, Persian and Punjabi sires have increased at the cost of the Italians and Arabs.

380. The results of the horse and mule breeding operations are shown in the statement below, which deals with Imperial stallions only :—

For Horse-breeding.

Number present on register on 31st March 1897.	Imperial stallions	174
	Branded mares ...	12,948
Stallions employed for stud purposes.	In 1895-96 ...	148
	In 1896-97 ...	146
Number of mares covered	In 1895-96 ...	7,567
	In 1896-97 ...	7,606
Average mares covered per stallion employed at stud work.	In 1895-96 ...	51·13
	In 1896-97 ...	52·09
Results in 1896-97 of coverings of 1895-96.	Number of produce	2,094
	Number not held	4,509
	Number not known	964
Average results of previous year's covering per stallion employed at stud work.	Average of produce	14·16
	Average not held	30·47
	Average not known.	6·51

For Mule-breeding.

Number of donkey stallions present on 31st March 1897.			207
Stallions employed for stud purposes.	For mule-breeding	In 1895-96 ...	184
		In 1896-97 ...	174
	For donkey-breeding	In 1895-96 ...	14
		In 1896-97 ...	18
Number of mares covered.	Pony mares	In 1895-96 ...	13,733
		In 1896-97 ...	13,557
	Donkey mares	In 1895-96 ...	900
		In 1896-97 ...	1,110
Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud work.	Pony mares	In 1895-96 ...	74·64
		In 1896-97 ...	77·91
	Donkey mares	In 1895-96 ...	64·29
		In 1896-97 ...	61·67
Results in 1896-97 of coverings of 1895-96.	Pony mares.	Number of produce.	2,662
		Number not held	8,264
		Number not known.	2,807
	Donkey mares.	Number of produce.	175
		Number not held	568
		Number not known.	157
Average results of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud work.	Pony mares.	Average of produce.	14·47
		Average not held	44·91
		Average not known.	15·25
	Donkey mares.	Average of produce.	12·50
		Average not held	40·57
		Average not known.	11·21

Only 146 horse stallions were employed on stud work against 148 last year, but the number of branded mares has risen by 278 to 12,948 and the increase in coverings is also maintained. This year 7,606 mares were covered, or 39 more

than last year. The average number of mares covered by each stallion at work has thus risen by nearly 1 per cent., but the decline in the average produce noticed last year still continues. This year the percentage is only 14·16, a result doubtless due to the general poor condition of the mares caused by the prevailing scarcity.

381. While the number of pony mares covered by donkey stallions has decreased by 176, the coverings of donkey mares has increased by 200. The produce returns curiously enough show a slight improvement on those of last year. The percentages of pony and donkey mares which held have gone up by 0·19 and 0·37 respectively. These figures so far as they go confirm the reports of the improvement in the country sires.

382. During the year the various local bodies employed 47 horses and 52 ponies on stud work as compared with 40 and 47 last year. But the increase in mares covered was only 46, so that the percentage amount of work done by the stallions fell off. The amount of produce per sire, while higher than the corresponding figures for the Imperial animals, showed a falling off, which was entirely confined to the South Punjab, where the pinch of scarcity was most acutely felt. Only a few donkey stallions were employed by local bodies with by no means encouraging results. For the present at all events mule-breeding should be left alone by the District Boards.

383. The number of castrations performed by Veterinary Assistants other than Imperial was 1,219, or 225 less than last year. The decline was almost entirely confined to one district, where the system of small rewards was abandoned during the year.

384. HORSE FAIRS.—The following table shows the number of animals which attended and competed for prizes at the various horse shows and fairs held during the year :—

No.	Districts in which fairs are held.	1895-96. Number of animals attended.	1895-96. Competed for prizes. Horses.	Donkeys.	Mules.	1895-96. Pony mares.	1896-97. Number of animals attended.	1896-97. Competed for prizes. Horses.	Donkeys.	Mules.	1896-97. Pony mares.
1	Hissar (Hánsi)	1,481	76	3	40	9	900	68	1	11	...
2	Delhi	Not held on account of scarcity of fodder.					Fair not held.				
3	Karnál										
4	Umballa	1,008	262	12	42	9	Ditto.				
5	Ferozepore (Jalálabad)...	4,475	245	13	15	6	5,965	257	28	3	6
6	Mooltan	970	347	21	68	6	963	780	16	67	100
7	Jhang	986	397	24	4	11	1,083	222	22	24	11
8	Lahore	1,018	188	7	13	8	713	198	23	19	7
9	Amritsar { Autumn ...	5,694	58	...	19	...	6,397	...	...	...	...
	Amritsar { Spring ...	5,776	...	...	...	...	5,049	80	...	3	51
10	Gujrát	960	354	27	87	14	760	234	24	24	8
11	Shahpur	2,021	507	28	55	25	1,139	388	20	83	38
12	Ráwalpindi	2,560	348	46	19	...	2,625	494	28	101	...
13	Bannu	525	374	30	16	42	1,120	665	...	16	60
14	Dera Ismail Khan ...	1,113	529	20	8	10	Fair not held.				
15	Dera Gházi Khan ...	5,155	657	10	56	4	1,231	502	11	41	5
16	Jhelum	472	302	29	58	10	324	304	22	30	20
	Total	34,214	4,644	270	500	154	28,269	4,192	195	422	306
	Last year's total ...	...	...	...	...	...	34,214	4,644	270	500	154
	Difference + or − ...	...	...	...	...	...	−5,945	−452	−75	−78	+152

The total attendance has fallen by nearly 18 per cent. to 28,269, and the number of animals which competed for prizes by 11 per cent. to 4,809. As was the case last year, owing to the famine the fairs of Delhi and Karnál were not held, and no prizes were awarded either at Umballa or Dera Ismail Khan, though some owners put in an appearance. The attendance rose slightly at Jhang and Ráwalpindi, and the total number of animals at Bannu and the Diwáli Fair at Amritsar showed a marked increase. In all the other districts except Mooltan there was a distinct falling off. The number of remounts purchased fell by no less than 41 per cent. to 537 and four-fifths of these were secured at Amritsar. Thirty-five horses were bought at Dera Gházi Khan, but the total nowhere else exceeded 16.

385. Mule purchases were more than double during the year, the total being 2,271. Of these 53 per cent. were bought at Ráwalpindi and 41 at Amritsar.

386. The following is the list of prizes awarded at the different horse fairs :—

Detail.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
								Amritsar.										
	Hissar.	Delhi.	Umballa.	Jalálabad (Ferozepore).	Mooltan.	Jhang.	Lahore.	Autumn.	Spring.	Gujrát.	Shahpur.	Ráwalpindi.	Bannu.	Dera Ismail Khan.	Dera Gházi Khan.	Siálkot.	Jhelum.	Karnál.
	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
I—Branded mares ...	430	Fair not held.	Fair not held.	255	240	210	225	...	360	250	260	410	445	Fair not held.	405	Fair discontinued.	110	Fair not held.
II—Branded fillies ...	45			235	200	120	240	...	55	235	220	235	90		385		80	
III—Fillies	40			95	110	55	75	...	55	90	195	285	186		145		101	
IV—Remounts ...	70			90	45	60	65	...	100	45	100	120	...		195		...	
V—Yearlings ...	45			120	70	125	70	...	...	110	135	145	73		135		80	
VI—Colts and fillies over 6 and under 12 months.	165			80	70	60	60	45	...	95	90	220	...		105		...	
VII—Geldings	55			170	215	135	140	...	70	180	205	215	75		345		35	
VIII—Mules	115			} 45	50	80	50	...	30	70	130	185	88		50		93	
IX—Pony mares for mule-breeding.	280			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		...	
X—Donkeys	10			15	45	40	45	...	...	125	45	185	45		35		62	
XI—Mares branded for District Board stallions.	85			...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		...	
Miscellaneous	140			...	105	505	...	...	75	...	...	300	175		...		43	
Total ...	(1) 1,480	...	...	(2) 1,105	(3) 1,150	(4) 1,490	(5) 970	(6) 45	(7) 745	(8) 1,200	(9) 1,380	(10) 2,300	(11) 1,177	...	(12) 1,800	...	(13) 606	...

	Rs.
(1) Imperial	300
District Board	1,180
	1,480
(2) Imperial	1,000
Mamdot State	105
	1,105
(3) Imperial	1,000
District Board	150
	1,150
(4) Imperial	500
District and Municipal Fund ...	990
	1,490
(5) Imperial.	
(6) District Board, &c.	
(7) Imperial	300
District and Municipal	445
	745
(8) Imperial.	
(9) Ditto.	
(10) Imperial	2,000
District Board	300
	2,300
(11) Imperial	500
District Board	677
	1,177
(12) Imperial.	
(13) Imperial	455
District	151
	606

387. CATTLE FAIRS.—The attendance and transactions at the various cattle fairs are shown below:—

Names of Fairs.		Animals present.	Animals sold.	Fees collected.	Amount given in prizes.	Average price of animals sold.
				Rs. A. P	Rs.	Rs. A. P
Hissar	Autumn ...	26,613	8,383	3,585 5 3	205	27 0 11
	Spring ...	Fair not	held on ac	count of scarcity	of fodder.	
Sirsa	Autumn ...	9,018	5,251	2,789 13 0	161	34 0 0
	Spring ...	Fair not	held on ac	count of scarcity	of fodder.	
Bhiwáni	Autumn ...	Fair not	held.			
Jaházgarh (Rohtak)	Autumn ...	56,336	24,117	7,770 0 0	83	20 5 0
	Spring ...	Fair not	held on ac	count of scarcity	of fodder.	
Rewári (Gurgaon)	Autumn ...	Dit	to	ditto.		
	Spring ...	Dit	to	ditto.		
Jullundur	Autumn ...	11,309	9,290	2,157 14 9	435	14 13 10
Ludhiána	Spring ...	9,694	3,690	938 0 0	591	16 2 9
Shahkot (Jhang)	Spring ...	No fair	was held.			
Amritsar	Autumn ...	63,432	* 68,296	9,282 2 0	1,830	16 11 4
	Spring ...	65,569	* 76,300	8,662 10 0	1,814	15 8 6
Dínanagar (Gurdáspur) ...	Spring ...	1,287	922	246 0 0	450	10 4 0
Eminabad (Gujránwála) ...	Spring ...	9,230	5,759	1,104 0 0	298	10 2 0
Total		252,488	202,008	36,536 1 0	5,867	...
Total of last year ...		339,230	252,860	69,644 15 6	6,072	...
Difference + or − ...		− 86,742	− 50,852	− 33,108 14 6	−205	...

* The excess in the number sold over the number present is due to the fact that the animals were brought and sold more than once.

The prevailing scarcity was responsible for the temporary abandonment of the autumn fairs at Rewári and Bhiwáni and the spring fairs at Hissar, Sirsa, Jaházgarh (Rohak), Rewári, and Shahkot (Jhang). The total attendance fell by 25 per cent. to a little over a quarter of a million. The sales fell by only 21 per cent., being 202,008 against 252,860 last year. But the most striking fluctuation occurred in the fees collected. This year these amounted to only Rs. 36,536, or little more than half of last year's total. In spite of the poor attendance the prizes awarded were much the same as usual both as regards number and value.

388. LIVE STOCK AND CATTLE DISEASE.—There were no unusually virulent outbreaks of cattle disease during the year, but disease in one form or another appeared in epidemic form in 28 districts in the Province. Rinderpest was most common, but anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease and peuro-pneumonia appeared in many places. Reported cases of disease have fallen by nearly 30 per cent., a not unexpected result considering the heavy mortality from starvation and other causes connected with the famine. The Kángra District suffered most from disease. There can be no doubt that the live stock of the Province has been materially reduced during the year. Large numbers of cattle left the Southern Punjab for the grazing lands in the North-Western Provinces and some of the Rájpútána States, and a considerable proportion of these never returned. The majority of the cattle, which remained in the more famine-stricken tracts, either died of hunger or were slaughtered for food. In the Hissar District alone it was calculated that nearly two-thirds of the plough and well cattle had disappeared by the beginning of April 1897, when the height of the famine had by no means been reached. It will take several favourable harvests to restore the agricultural stock of the Punjab to its condition before the recent period of scarcity began.

389. There are now 7 Veterinary Dispensaries in the Punjab, a new institution having been opened at Ludhiána during the year. There are also medical stores in three other districts. All are doing excellent work. They do much more good than itinerant Veterinary Assistants and supply these officials with a valuable training. There has been a slight decrease in in-patients owing to increased cost of keep, but the increase in out-patients amounted to 16 per cent.

ARBORICULTURE.

390. ARBORICULTURE.—During the year 1896-97 both the summer and the winter rains were below the normal in all districts except Bannu.

391. District avenues were extended by 136 miles as compared with 35 miles last year, and the total length of avenues fully stocked at the end of 1896-97 was 7,397 miles against 7,261 miles in the preceding year.

392. Under the canal avenues there was an addition of 58 miles, the total length stocked at end of 1896-97 being 3,054 miles against 2,996 miles in 1895-96. There was a net increase of 18 miles, the total length stocked at the close of the year being 1,047 miles against 1,029 miles last year.

393. The following statements show area of groves, plantations and nurseries in acres:—

GROVES.

	At commencement of the year.	Planted during the year.	Failures, &c., during the year.	Stocked at end of year.
Districts	5,497	79	110	5,466
Provincial roads	1,156	1	7	1,150

PLANTATIONS.

	At commencement of the year.	Planted during the year.	Failures, &c., during the year.	Stocked at end of year.
Districts	3,513	19	125	3,407
Canals	17,394	770	494	17,670
Provincial roads	156	1	...	157

NURSERIES.

	At commencement of the year.	Planted during the year.	Failures, &c., during the year.	Stocked at end of year.
Districts	621	28	47	602
Canals	65	20	21	64
Provincial roads	16	5	6	15

394. The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the year :—

	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.	Deficit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Districts	1,96,851	2,77,263	...	80,412
Canals	99,821	90,028	9,793	...
Provincial roads	25,159	33,928	...	8,769
TOTAL ...	3,21,831	4,01,219	...	79,388

Compared with the figures of the previous year there has been an increase of Rs. 7,283 in revenue and of Rs. 19,716 in expenditure.

FORESTS.

395. Alteration of Area.—The area of Reserved Forests underwent a net increase of 527 acres. One thousand four hundred and fifty acres of Belas in the Gujrát District were declared Reserved under Section 19 of the Forest Act. Three hundred and eighty-seven acres in Hazára Division were excluded owing to a correction of area; and in Bashahr Division 500 acres were transferred to the Khaneti State.

396. The Protected Forests show a net increase of 960,851 acres, due to the notification of Unclassed Forests under Chapter IV of the Forest Act in Kángra and Kulu, and to the transfer of 505,466 acres from the District authorities of Shahpur. The Unclassed Forests underwent a decrease of 456,899 acres, mainly due to the transfer of 455,473 acres in Kángra and Kulu to the Protected Forests.

397. The total area of the three classes of forests at the end of the year, excluding Civil and Military forests, is—

	Acres.
Reserved Forests	1,075,886
Protected Forests	1,341,556
Unclassed Forests	1,445,355
Total	3,862,797

398. *Forest Settlements.*—Very fair progress has been made during the year in Forest Settlements. The Kángra settlement has been completed, and no important settlements remain pending, with the exception of the Shahpur-Kandi Forests.

399. *Surveys.*—The Imperial Survey Department completed the survey of 13 forests in Kángra with an area of 23 square miles, and of 55 square miles in Kulu, at an approximate cost of Rs. 100 per square mile. In Chamba 55 square miles on the 4 inch = 1 mile scale and 438 square miles on the 1 inch = 1 mile scale were also surveyed by the Forest Survey Branch.

400. *Working Plans.*—The Kála Chitta Working Plan and a revised Working Plan for Chánga Mánga were sanctioned during the year. Working plans for the Kulu forests and Simla Municipal forests have been prepared and will shortly be submitted for sanction. Working Plans are being prepared for the Kaghan and Dungagali Ranges, in Hazára Division, for the Mailsi-Kabírwála forests of Mooltan and for the Montgomery forests. No further progress has been made in the preparation of a Working Plan for the Kángra forests.

401. *General Protection and Breaches of Forest Law.*—The total number of forest offences was 3,556 against 3,831 in 1895-96. One thousand and seventeen cases were taken into court, of which 800 resulted in convictions. Two thousand three hundred and ninety-three cases were compounded under Section 67 of the Forest Act and Section 37 of the Hazára Forest Regulations against 2,317 last year. The decreases are in Ráwalpindi, Hazára and Mooltan. All other Divisions show an increase, which is most marked in Kángra, due to a number of trivial cases not considered worth sending to court. The average amount of compensation taken in each case and from each person was Rs. 3-0-11 and Re. 1-11-6 respectively, which are somewhat less than last year.

402. *Fire Protection.*—The year under report has been very favourable with regard to fires. In plains forests this is due to the sparse crop of grass owing to the drought and to the fact that villagers refrained from burning the grass as none was procurable elsewhere. In Hill Divisions there was good rain in April and May, which lessened the danger of forest fires. One hundred and forty-six fires occurred, burning 13,559 acres or 0·3 per cent. of the total area of the forests against 524 fires and 118,097 acres in the previous year.

403. *Regulation of Grazing.*—The areas under the Forest Department which were open to grazing are as follows:—

Year.	Entirely closed.	Partially closed.	Open.
	Square miles.	Square miles.	Square miles.
1896-97	421	1,261	5,134
1895-96	599	1,075	4,354

The decrease in area of "entirely closed" forests is due entirely to the fodder famine, which necessitated opening large areas, usually kept closed, to save cattle from starvation. The great extent of area of "partially closed" forests is due to the exclusion of browsers.

404. *Natural Reproduction.*—Natural reproduction has generally been bad,—in plains forests owing to the drought, and in Hill Divisions on account of scanty seed crops. The coppice was greatly retarded in the plains forests owing to the drought. In Ráwalpindi the reproduction of Sanatha has been very fair in spite of the drought.

405. *Experiments.*—The Robinia still continues to do well in the Simla Division, and has been introduced into other Divisions with satisfactory results so far. In Kulu the sugar maple is flourishing, and the sweet chestnut in Bashahr is doing well. The date palm in Kángra is not doing quite so well.

406. *Outturn of Forest Produce.*—The following statement gives a summary of the produce removed from the forests during the year under report:—

Agency.	Timber.	Fuel.	Bamboos.	Grass and grazing.	Minor produce.
	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet solid.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Government	826,287	2,248,169	455,451	82	1,108
Purchasers	641,605	1,966,165	112,133	1,60,046	8,377
Free grantees	47,023	57,063	...	18,184	204
Right-holders	804,806	24,937,880	...	2,54,871	44,931
Total	2,319,721	29,209,277	567,584	4,33,183	54,620
Total for 1895-96 ...	1,922,724	29,652,027	746,642	3,99,931	54,346

The outturn of timber has increased by about 4 lakhs cubic feet, while there is a decrease of about 4½ lakhs cubic feet in fuel and 179,058 in number of bamboos. The receipts under grass and grazing exceeded those of last year by Rs. 33,252.

407. *Financial Results.*—The financial results of the year show a surplus of Rs. 3,20,834 compared with Rs. 3,36,702 last year. The revenue and expenditure of the last three years has been as follows :—

YEAR.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95	10,81,224	7,37,392	3,43,832
1895-96	10,18,087	6,81,385	3,36,702
1896-97	10,66,458	7,45,624	3,20,834

Under revenue there is an increase of Rs. 48,371, while the expenditure shows an increase of Rs. 64,239, the resulting surplus being Rs. 15,868 less than last year. But the financial results of the year under report are exceptionally favourable, if the large revenue, lost by the opening of certain forest areas for free-grazing and grass-cutting owing to the distress caused by famine, is taken into consideration.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

408. MINES AND QUARRIES.—The total output of the Dandote Colliery during the year 1896 was 75,021 tons as compared with 66,355 tons in the previous year, showing an increase of 8,666 tons. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 6,28,746 and the expenditure to Rs. 5,49,887, the net profit being Rs. 78,859.

409. The output at the Bháganwála Colliery for the year was 3,992 against 6,137 tons for the year before. The decrease in the output as compared with last year is due to the mines having been worked for about six months only in the year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 30,895 and the expenditure to Rs. 51,827, thus showing a net loss of Rs. 20,932. The loss shown is partly due to the staff employed on capital works being debited to the working account.

410. The 2′ 6″ gauge tramway has been extended from Bháganwála to the foot of the hills, and is in good working order. The 2′ 6″ gauge Mountain Railway was completed during the year, as was also the rope incline.

411. Application has been made for the grant of a prospecting license to search for minerals in the Wazíri-Rúpi tract of Kulu, and the terms having been practically arranged it is expected that the question of the existence of precious metals in payable quantities in this locality will soon be settled.

TRADE.

412. EXTERNAL TRADE.—The weight and value of the total foreign trade of the Punjab during the last five years are given in the table below :—

YEAR.	Maunds.	Logs.	Value.
			Rs.
1892-93	2,366,389	12,692	2,32,13,521
1893-94	2,185,609	13,611	2,17,94,595
1894-95	2,480,368	24,953	2,50 41,493
1895-96	2,872,417	24,373	2,48,16,192
1896-97	4,111,031	50,037	3,08,02,020

Thus there has been an increase of 43 per cent. in the weight of the trade, of 105 per cent. in the number of logs, and of 24 per cent. in the value.

413. The following table gives the value of the trade with each of the foreign countries during the last two years :—

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.		Difference.	EXPORTS.		Difference.	Total trade for 1896-97.
	1895-96.	1896-97.		1895-96.	1896-97.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sewestán	7,24,440	7,34,023	+ 9,583	8,28,642	8,80,895	+ 52,253	16,14,918
Tirah...	1,03,833	1,46,744	+ 42,911	75,687	1,43,785	+ 68,098	2,90,529
Kabul...	15,63,857	14,47,558	− 1,16,299	31,90,285	29,86,720	− 2,03,565	44,34,278
Bajaur	13,29,105	38,28,772	+24,99,667	22,12,007	46,14,575	+24,02,568	84,43,347
Kashmir	70,29,043	75,97,399	+ 5,68,356	67,17,217	70,28,416	+ 3,11,199	1,46,25,815
Ladakh	4,31,233	5,75,080	+ 1,43,847	4,35,840	6,45,740	+ 2,09,900	12,20,820
Chinese Tibet	1,37,575	1,39,373	+ 1,798	37,428	32,940	− 4,488	1,72,313

414 It will be seen that the trade with Sewestán and Kashmir shows a slight increase; that with Kabul and Chinese Tibet a slight decrease; the trade with Tirah is still small, but has increased by 61 per cent.; the trade with Ladakh shows an increase of 40 per cent.; the trade with Bajaur has risen by 138 per cent. and now stands second to that of Kashmir.

415. A satisfactory feature of the trade with Sewestán is the large increase in the export of cotton, piece-goods, both European and Indian, showing a rise in the standard of living among the tribes brought into contact with

British India. The trade with Tirah has more than recovered from the fall of last year. The chief increases in imports are under the heads wheat, other rain crops, other dyeing materials, and other provisions; and in exports under the head cotton piece-goods (Indian), other rain crops, tobacco, other manufactured articles. The increase in trade was probably due to the fact of transport being more easily available than in the preceding year, when it was requisitioned for military purposes.

416. Last year the trade with Kabul showed a slight advance after several years of depression and gradual shrinkage. This year the tide has again turned and both imports and exports show a decrease.

The import of horses is little more than one-third of what it was last year, and the value of the trade under this head is now only one lakh of rupees. The Amír puts restrictions on the export from Afghánistán of mares and certain classes of horses. The import of non-intoxicating drugs has fallen by Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 16,206. On the other hand the imports of food grains have increased owing to the prevalent scarcity in the Punjab by over a lakh of rupees. Other large decreases under imports were in raw silk, tobacco, raw wool, manufactured piece-goods (wool); and large increases occurred in fruits (others), hides and *ghi*.

417. Under exports European piece-goods decreased by 2½ lakhs of rupees. This is said to have been due to the Powindahs having left Bombay prematurely owing to the plague. The exports of manufactured leathers also fell off by nearly a lakh of rupees. The cause of this is said to be the high duty imposed by the Amír. The amount of foreign tea exported exceeded the total of last year by nearly 1¼ lakhs, whilst the exports of brass and copper rose by close on a lakh of rupees. Large decreases in exports also occurred under the heads twist and yarn (Indian), indigo, raw silk, of which a large stock was left over from last year, Indian manufactured silk, Indian tea, Government and public silver; and large increases took place in raw cotton, European twist and yarn, grain of all sorts, iron, salt (other), manufactured European silk, and spices (other). The general falling-off in the Kabul trade may be ascribed, as suggested by the Deputy Commissioner of Kohát, to the fact that the influx of Ghilzai traders was checked by the scarcity of fodder and the high price of food prevailing in the Punjab. Those traders that came chiefly brought grain, the demand for which was great. It would appear that the trade from Kabul is gradually being diverted into two main streams, one to Pesháwar and one to Quetta. The Amír is anxious that the Afghán trade should pass through Pesháwar as he has an agent stationed there; whilst the flow to Quetta is natural owing to the improvement of communications and the extension of the railway in that direction. As to the Kabul trade with Quetta no figures are available; but the Kabul trade with Pesháwar has increased this year by Rs. 6,10,662, whilst the total trade of the Punjab with Kabul has fallen by Rs 3,19,864.

418. The increase in the trade with Bajaur has been general. Imports of grain have risen by 12 lakhs, and of *ghi* by 8 lakhs. Large increases have also taken place in the imports of sheep and goats, hides, skins of sheep and goats, mustard and rape, *til*, logs of timber and raw wool. Under exports the chief

increases are in European piece-goods (7 lakhs), Indian piece-goods (4 lakhs), indigo ($1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs), salt ($1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs), foreign tea ($1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs), tobacco ($1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs), and in madder, spirits, iron, petroleum, spices, refined sugar and Indian tea.

The immense increase in the Bajaur trade may be traced primarily to the British occupation of the approaches to Chitrál and the consequent improvement of communications; but no doubt part of the increase is also due to the demands of the garrison stationed there. Again, the profitable disposal of their crops in India must have brought a flood of wealth to the people, and this wealth has been spent on the purchase of those articles on the border line between comforts and luxuries which swell the total of this year's exports.

419. The total trade with Kashmir has increased by 6 per cent. Imports of grain have, owing to the famine, increased by over 6 lakhs: the trade in other timber also continues to rise and shows an advance of 6 lakhs. The number of shawls imported has fallen off, but the value has gone up. Decreases occurred in *charas* ($1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs), fruits ($1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs), hides, *ghi* and public silver. The decrease in *charas* is due to two causes: firstly, to the fact of large stocks having been brought to India in the preceding year in anticipation of the imposition of duty; and, secondly, to the stoppage of the pilgrimage to Mecca on account of the plague. The falling-off in the import of hides is accounted for by the season having been a healthy one for cattle in Kashmir.

Under exports European piece-goods increased by $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, refined sugar by over a lakh, and Government silver by $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The exports of iron fell off by $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The reason for this decrease is that in the preceding year large number of pipes were sent to Kashmir for water-works.

420. The figures for the trade with Ladakh and countries beyond are given in the table below:—

Name of country.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Maunds.	Value in rupees.	Maunds.	Value in rupees.
Chinese Tibet	10,321	2,42,195	2,164	1,08,238
Ladakh	2,853	29,577	9,598	5,68,694
Yarkand	3,951	4,42,521	17	1,735
Total ...	17,125	7,14,293	11,779	6,78,667

The import of *charas* from Ladakh has risen by over $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, merchants no doubt importing largely in anticipation of the enhancement of the duty. The export of European piece-goods to Ladakh rose by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs.

421. Dealing now with the total trans-frontier trade the principal increases in imports are noted below :—

Between Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 1,00,000	Skins of sheep. Rape and mustard.
Between 1 lakh and 2 lakhs of rupees	Logs of timber. Shawls.
Between 2 and 3 lakhs of rupees	Other spring crops. Rice, unhusked.
Between 4 and 5 lakhs of rupees	Wheat. Other rain crops.
Between 5 and 6 lakhs of rupees	Rice, husked.
Between 6 and 7 lakhs of rupees	Other timber.
Between 8 and 9 lakhs of rupees	Ghi.

The increased number of sheep skins came almost entirely from Bajaur. There is no increase as compared with the year 1894-95, when trade was undisturbed by war. The rape and mustard came from Bajaur and Kashmir; and the timber came from Kashmir. The number of shawls imported has actually fallen off, but they have been valued at a higher rate. The increased supplies of grain of all sorts have come from Bajaur and Kashmir. The enormous increase of *ghi* is almost entirely due to imports from Bajaur.

422. The chief decreases in imports are noted below :—

Between Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 1,00,000	Woollen piece-goods (Indian), public gold.
Between 2 and 3 lakhs of rupees	Horses, ponies and mules, public silver.

The decrease in woollen piece-goods was in the Kashmir and Kabul trade. The figures are now practically the same as they were in 1894-95. The falling-off in the import of horses is entirely in the Kabul trade. The decrease in the import of public gold and silver is due to the fact that the import of these articles from Kashmir has sunk to the normal after two years of inflation.

423. The following are the chief increases in exports :—

Between Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 1,00,000	European cotton twist and yarn. Indigo. Wheat. Other spices. Sugar, unrefined.
Between 1 and 2 lakhs	Cotton, raw. Other salt. Tobacco.
Between 2 and 3 lakhs	Sugar, refined. Tea, foreign.
Between 3 and 4 lakhs	Government silver.
Between 4 and 5 lakhs	Indian cotton piece-goods.
Between 11 and 12 lakhs	European cotton piece-goods.

The increases in cotton twist and yarn, indigo, unrefined sugar, raw cotton, salt, tobacco and Indian cotton piece-goods occurred almost entirely in the trade with Bajaur. The increased exports of wheat were to Kashmir and to Kabul, whilst spices went to Bajaur and Kabul. The increase in refined sugar was chiefly in the trade to Kashmir, and merely shows a partial recovery after a large drop last year. Foreign tea was sent in increased quantities to Kabul, Bajaur and Kashmir, the improvement in the Kabul trade being a reaction after the fall of last year. Three and a half lakhs of Government silver were exported to Kashmir beyond the amount exported last year. The total is still 4½ lakhs below that of the year 1894-95.

European piece-goods were taken in largely increased quantities by Bajaur, Kashmir and Ladakh; whilst there was a decrease of 2½ lakhs in the amount exported to Kabul.

424. The chief decreases in exports were as follows:—

Between Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 1,00,000	Leather, manufactured. Silk (raw). Silk (manufactured, Indian). Other manufactured articles.
Between 2 and 3 lakhs	Iron.

The decreases in leather or silk were in the trade with Kabul, whilst the decreases in manufactured articles and in iron were in the Kashmir trade.

425. The proportion borne by the trade of each country to the whole trade of the Punjab is given in the following table:—

Countries.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Sewestán ...	5·9	6·2	5·2
Tirah ...	1·0	0·7	0·9
Kabul ...	16·9	19·2	14·4
Bajaur ...	18·7	14·3	27·4
Kashmir ...	53·4	55·4	47·5
Ladakh ...	3·4	3·5	4·0
Chinese Tibet ...	0·7	0·7	0·6
	100	100	100

426. INTERNAL TRADE.—The year was a most unfavourable one from the agricultural point of view. The kharíf harvest of 1896 was 19 per cent. and the rabi harvest of 1897 was 19·4 per cent. below the decennial averages for the two harvests. Prices were high throughout the year and reached a famine level after the failure of the kharíf crop. The failure of the crops and the prevalence of high prices were the chief factors affecting the internal trade of the Province, but the ravages of the plague in Bombay and Sind had also a disturbing influence on the ordinary course of commerce, and as a consequence the prices of most articles ruled higher than in the preceding year.

427. The following table shows the weight and value of the total internal trade of the Province—excepting only the trade in living animals and in treasure—during the past two years :—

Year.		Imports.			Exports.		
		Ry rail.	By river.	Total.	By rail.	By river.	Total.
1895-96 ...	Weight, Mds. ...	13,580,530	273,207	13,853,737	24,047,463	1,900,307	25,947,770
	Value, Rs ...	10,70,69,900	16,14,255	10,86,84,155	10,53,45,389	65,30,084	11,18,75,473
1896-97 ...	Weight, Mds. ...	15,185,714	240,874	15,426,588	12,014,557	1,437,321	13,451,878
	Value, Rs. ...	11,26,97,528	16,71,610	11,43,69,138	7,93,85,903	66,26,948	8,60,12,851

The total trade has decreased by 109 lakhs of maunds, or 27 per cent., in weight, and by 201 lakhs of rupees, or 9 per cent., in value. The whole of the decrease is in the exports which have fallen in weight by 12,495,892 maunds, or 48 per cent., and in value by Rs. 2,58,62,622, or 23 per cent. Imports on the other hand have risen by 1,572,851 maunds, or 10 per cent., in weight, and by Rs. 56,84,983, or 5 per cent., in value. The value of the imports exceeds that of the exports by Rs. 2,83,56,287. Both the weight and the value of the imports are the largest on record : the value of the exports is almost the same as it was in 1893-94, but it is necessary to go back as far as the year 1888-89 to find a period during which the weight of the exports has been so small as in the year under report.

428. The weight and value of the rail-borne trade during the last five years are given in the following table :—

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity in maunds.	Value in rupees.	Quantity in maunds.	Value in rupees.
1892-93	12,185,885	9,19,98,135	11,823,964	6,63,36,722
1893 94	11,802,812	10,33,38,715	21,346,119	8,49,29,204
1894-95	12,623,531	10,61,89,796	37,542,720	11,26,73,672
1895-96	13,580,530	10,70,69,900	24,047,463	10,53,45,389
1896-97	15,185,714	11,26,97,528	12,014,557	7,93,85,903
Average	13,075,694	10,42,58,814	21,354,965	8,97,34,178

429. Taking the whole volume of provincial trade, the chief increases in imports are in the following articles:—

Articles.	*Weight.*	*Value.*
	Lakhs of maunds.	*Lakhs of rupees.*
Jowár and bájra	14½	46
Steel rails and fish-plates	...	42¼
Other Railway materials	...	27
Iron and steel	...	21¼
All other articles of merchandise ...	...	15¼
Ghi	...	10¼
Carriages and trucks	...	10
Sleepers, &c.	...	6
Other grains	2	5¾
Wheat	½	4¾
Til seed	...	4¾
Sugar (refined)	...	4¾
Wine	...	3¾
Rice in husk	1¼	3¼
Rice not in husk	...*	2½
Gram and pulse	35,000	2½
Woollen piece-goods (Indian) ...	...	2½
Horses, ponies and mules	...	2½
Other oil-seeds	...	2

* A decrease in weight of 14,000 maunds.

The increase in the weight of the imports of food-grains is due to the scarcity prevailing in the Punjab; but the increase in value is very largely due to the increased value rates adopted, owing to the rise in prices, in calculating the value of the imports. This is very apparent in the case of "rice not in husk," the imports of which decreased by 14,000 maunds in weight, whilst they increased by Rs. 2,50,000 in value.

Various kinds of railway materials account for an increase of over 85 lakhs of rupees. Steel rails, sleepers, carriages and trucks and other railway materials have all been imported largely for the Southern Punjab Railway Company and other recent extensions of railway lines. The rise in the value of the imports of iron and steel are, no doubt, partly due to the increased use of machinery and to the erection of cotton mills in Lahore; but is also partly accounted for by the sub-division of the head "iron" introduced from the third quarter of the year under report. Hitherto all iron has been valued at one rate; now different value rates have been adopted for different kinds of iron and steel and manufactures thereof. As a large proportion of the imports has been made up of the more highly valued sub-heads "iron and steel, wrought" and "manufactures of iron and steel," the total value of the imports of iron and steel have increased out of proportion to the increase in the weight of the imports. In fact the increase in weight comes to only 18,346 maunds.

The increase in "all other kinds of merchandise" calls for no remark, being due to the natural expansion of the demand for the smaller articles of commerce. The increased supplies of *ghi* came chiefly from the North-Western Provinces, but also to some extent from Rájpútána and Central India, and were imported to the Cis-Sutlej block and to the block between the Sutlej and the

Jhelum. A similar large increase in the import of *ghi* was noticed in the Report on the External Trade of the Province. The great mortality amongst the cattle of the Punjab and the poor feeding obtained by the survivors resulted in the local supply of *ghi* being altogether unequal to the local demand, which had therefore to be met from outside sources.

The imports of refined sugar have been less tha n last year in the case of all blocks except that between the Sutlej and the Jhelum. The increased imports to this block account for the increase in the provincial total. The additional supplies came from the No rth-Western Provinces. The reason for the increase is probably to be found in the growing taste in the larger towns for sugar refined by Europe an methods. The increase in woollen piece-goods (Indian) occurs in the imports from Bombay to Delhi. As the imports of woollen piece-goods (European) from Bombay to Delhi have fallen off by almost exactly the same amount as the imports of woollen piece-goods (Indian) have increased, and as large imports of Indian piece-goods from Bombay to Delhi are not *primâ facie* probable, there seems to be reason to suspect that the piece-goods classified as Indian were really European. If so, the imports of woollen piece-goods, both European and Indian, have not fluctuated to any great extent. The increase under the head "horses, &c.," is owing to 1,635 head having been imported from Calcutta (as against only 103 in the previous year) to the Cis-Sutlej block during the quarter January 1st to March 31st. The cause is not known. The kharíf crop of oil-seeds other than *til* was very short in the year 1896. This led to increased imports of oil-seeds from the North-Western Provinces during the quarter ending December 31st.

430. The principal decreases in the import trade are found under the following heads :—

Articles.	*Decreases in lakhs of rupees.*
Cotton peice-goods (European)	34½
Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	23
Gunny bags and cloth	18¼
Sugar, unrefined	17½
Coal and coke	11
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	6¾
Hides, raw	5½
Leather, manufactured	4½
Other dyes	4¼
Brass, unwrought	4¼
Other spices	4¼
Dried fruits and nuts	3½
Stone and lime	3¼
Copper, unwrought	3
Spirits	2½
Silk, raw (foreign)	2½
Woollen piece-goods (European)	2¼
Other metals	2

The fall in the amount of cotton piece-goods (European) imported follows on a fall of 13 lakhs of rupees in the preceding year. The prevalent agricultural distress will no doubt account for a considerable part of the

decrease; but at the same time it has to be remembered that during the year under report the exports of European piece-goods from the Punjab to Bajaur, Kashmir, &c., were exceptionally large and ought to have more than counterbalanced the decrease in local consumption. The agricultural scarcity will also account for part of the decrease in Indian piece-goods. It is probable, however, that the products of the local cotton mills in Delhi and Lahore, the outturn from which was very large during the year under report, are to some extent ousting imported articles from the market. The decrease in gunny bags is due to there being no demand for them for the exportation of grain. The sugarcane crop was good both in 1895 and 1896. This will explain the continuous decline in the imports of unrefined sugar. When sugar is imported at all, the preference is given to refined over unrefined sugar. The falling off in coal and coke brings the figures for these articles back to those of the year 1894-95. The increase in 1895-96 was apparently abnormal. The imports of cotton twist and yarn (European) fell off last year as well as during the year under report. These articles are being supplanted by the products of the local mills.

431. The chief increases in exports are noted below :—

Articles.	*Increases in lakhs of rupees.*
All other articles ...	9¼
Skins, dressed ...	7½
Other metals ...	7¼
Leather, manufactured ...	6¼
Skins, raw ...	3½
Sugar, unrefined ...	3
Wool, raw ...	2¾
Wine ...	2½
Indigo ...	2
Hides, raw ...	2
Hides, dressed ...	2

The cause of the increased export of skins, hides and leather is to be found in the excessive local supply owing to the abnormal mortality amongst cattle and other animals. The exports were chiefly to the North-Western Provinces and to the sea-ports. The entire increase of 7¼ lakhs of rupees against other metals is due to increased exports from the tract between the Jhelum and the Indus to Calcutta during the last two quarters of the official year. The cause is not known. The increased export of unrefined sugar and of indigo is accounted for by the fact of the sugarcane and indigo crops having been above the average in 1896. The increase in the export of raw wool is a reaction from the falling-off noted in the report for 1895-96. The increased export of wine was taken entirely by the North-Western Provinces.

432. The exports of the following articles declined largely :—

Articles.	*Decreases in lakhs of rupees.*
Wheat ...	120
Mustard and rape seed ...	99¼
Cotton, raw ...	12¼
Other grains ...	12
Jowár and bájra ...	10¾
Beer ...	7½
Cotton piece-goods (Indian) ...	7¼
Ghi ...	6¾
Other drugs ...	6¼
Other provisions ...	6
Til seed ...	5¾
Other oils ...	4¼
Stone and lime ...	4¼
Rice not in the husk ...	3½

The decreases in wheat, mustard and rape seed, cotton, other grains, *jowár* and *bájra*, *ghi*, *til* seed and rice not in the husk are accounted for by the failure of the crops and the scarcity of fodder during the last year. The decrease in the export of beer is not of any interest from the trade stand-point. The decrease in the export of cotton piece-goods (Indian) naturally accompanies the large decrease in the import of these goods already noted upon. The cause of the falling-aff in the export of "other drugs" is not known; but it is partially a reaction after the increase of last year. The decrease in the export of "other provisions" is made up of a decrease of four lakhs in the trade with the North-Western Provinces and of two lakhs in the trade with Rájpútána. The scarcity prevailing both in the exporting and in the importing Provinces will account for the falling-off. As the supply of oil-seeds and oil yielded by the harvests of 1896-97 was not sufficient to meet the local demand a diminution in the export of "other oils" was to be expected. The falling-off was most marked in the exports to Bengal and to the North-Western Provinces.

433. The trade in treasure has been registered for only one year. Comparisons are therefore impossible. The imports of bullion from Karáchi and Bombay have, however, been very large, amounting to 11 lakhs and 159 lakhs respectively. The greater part of this bullion was silver intended for export to Kashmir with a view to obtaining a refund of the 5 per cent. import duty levied at the ports, and it has been ascertained that after the import certificate was procured from the Kashmir authorities the silver was brought back into British territory, where it competed with duty-paid silver. It is understood that the Government of India have directed that no refunds be granted by the Port authorities in respect of silver so re-imported from Kashmir.

434. RIVER-BORNE TRADE.—The river-borne trade of the Punjab with Sind for the last two years is shown in the table below :—

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1895-96	273 thousand	16 lakhs.	1,900 thousand	65¼ lakhs.
1896-97	240 "	16½ "	1,437 "	66 "
Difference ...	−23 thousand	+ ½ lakh.	−463 thousand.	+ ¾ lakh.

Both exports and imports have decreased in weight, but have increased in value. Here again the want of agreement between the fluctuations in weight and in value is due to the rise in the prices of the more important articles of trade.

Of the total river-borne trade the respective shares of Karáchi and of the rest of Sind were as stated below :—

	Imports.	Exports.
	Rs.	Rs.
Karáchi	12,27,918	42,75,385
Sind	4,43,692	23,51,563

The chief variations from the figures of last year's returns are as follows :— Exports of raw cotton have increased by 2¼ lakhs of rupees, of gram and pulse and "other oil-seeds" by 1½ lakhs in each case, and of "other articles of merchandize" by 1¾ lakhs; while the exports of wheat have declined by 3 lakhs of rupees. The imports of Indian piece-goods and of unmanufactured tobacco have in each case increased by over a lakh of rupees; but the imports of European piece-goods have fallen off by 1½ lakhs of rupees. The increase in the amount of raw cotton exported by river is noticeable in view of the fact that the total export of this staple fell by 12¼ lakhs of rupees. The whole of this river-borne cotton went to Karáchi; and the total trade in cotton with that port was of almost the same value as in the preceding year, the value of the cotton carried by rail having fallen off to the same extent as the value of cotton carried by river increased. The saving of railway freight on a bulky article like cotton was probably of considerable importance in a year in which cotton was plentiful and cheap. The exports of gram and of other oil-seeds were for local consumption in Sind. The increased export of gram to Sind is difficult to explain in a year in which gram was dear in the Punjab and in which Sind was herself exporting food-grains to the Punjab. The crop of oil-seeds harvested in the rabi of 1896 was only a little below the average, and cultivators seem to have hastened to dispose of their produce as soon as possible. One-half of the total export of "other oil-seeds" to Sind took place in the first quarter of the official year, *i. e.*, just after the rabi crop was harvested. The other fluctuations seem to call for no special remark.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

435. COMPANIES.—There were, at the end of the year 1895-96, 38 companies on the register, 33 of which were shown as working and 5 in process of winding up. Seven new companies were registered during the year as below :—

(1) The Jumna Mills Company, Limited. (1) To establish banks and carry on banking business; (2) to establish printing presses and to carry on the business of printing, lithographing and engraving; (3) to cultivate and procure vegetable substances and convert the same into manufactured articles; (4) to erect and work factories, to manufacture textile, fibrous, metallic and other goods. (Registered on the 7th May 1896.)

(2) The Thekedár New Flour Mills Company, Limited. The grinding of flour and other products from wheat and other cereals on hire or for sale, and the acquisition by hire, purchase or otherwise of mills, machinery and premises for such grinding. (Registered on the 16th June 1896.)

(3) The Bhárat Insurance Company, Limited. To make and effect assurances on lives and survivorships, or on any contingency relating to or connected with lives or survivorships or against loss of health or incapacity from physical causes, and to insure houses, tenements, merchandize and all other property and effects against loss or damage by fire, storm accident or otherwise. (Registered 15th August 1896.)

(4) The Delhi Woollen Mills Company, Limited. The spinning, weaving and manufacturing of wool and materials into goods of all descriptions. (Registered on 19th August 1896.)

(5) The Metal and Wood Work Company, Limited. The working of metals of all sorts into utensils, wire, fancy and ornamental goods, cast and wrought, on hire or for sale, and the gilding, electroplating and electrotyping of the same. (Registered on the 24th August 1896.)

(6) The Simla Volunteer Club, Limited. To provide amusement and recreation for the members. (Registered on the 20th October 1896.)

(7) The Amritsar Cotton Mills Company, Limited. The conducting of all the usual operations connected with ginning, spinning, weaving and manufacturing of cotton, wool, silk and other materials. (Registered on the 21st December 1896.)

There were thus, at the end of the year 1896-97, 44 companies on the register, of which 39 are working and 5 in liquidation.

436. The 39 companies working at the end of the year are classified as follows:—

No.	Nature of Companies.	Working.
1	Banking, Loan and Insurance Companies	5
2	Trading Companies	7
3	Mills and Presses	14
4	Tea and other Planting Companies	1
5	Mining and Quarrying Companies	1
6	Ice Manufacture	1
7	Breweries	1
8	Other Joint Stock Companies, including Companies limited by guarantee	9
	TOTAL	39

437. The total fees realized during the year amounted to Rs. 2,573-14-0 compared with Rs. 2,292-14-0 in the preceding year. The increase is due to the fact that, during 1896-97, 7 new companies and 5 new societies were registered.

PUBLIC WORKS.

438. GENERAL REMARKS.—Excluding a sum of Rs. 4,28,738 spent by Civil and Public Works Officers on Famine Relief Works, the total expenditure on Public Works proper amounted to Rs. 54,45,895, against Rs. 59,01,935 in the preceding year. The decrease of Rs. 4,56,040 is due to smaller outlay (except in one case) under the several major service heads detailed below to the extent noted against each :—

	Rs.
Imperial Military	−1,25,630
Imperial Civil	+3,36,021
Provincial Civil	−2,21,480
Incorporated Local	−1,90,660
Municipal and Loans	−1,39,344
Private Contributions, &c.	−1,14,947
TOTAL ...	−4,56,040

Deducting the expenditure—Imperial Military, Rs. 6,33,252, Imperial Civil, Rs. 7,56,842, and Private Contributions, &c., Rs. 15,332, in which the Public Works Department acts as an agent, the expenditure incurred on Public Works on account of the Province amounted to Rs. 40,40,469. The District Fund Public Works Establishment, besides carrying out works and repairs from that fund to the extent of Rs. 7,28,232, executed Imperial Military works and repairs costing Rs. 2,539, and Provincial works and repairs costing Rs. 1,30,579. The Municipalities, on the othar hand, carried out only their own works and repairs to the extent of Rs. 7,04,934; while the Provincial Establishment spent Rs. 55,661 on District works and repairs, Rs. 1,38,102 on Municipal works and repairs, and the whole of the rest of the funds from all sources.

439. *Famine Relief Works.*—The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 4,28,738. This excludes an outlay of Rs. 3,29,576 incurred by this Department for the Irrigation Branch on the Jhelum Canal Relief Works.

440. *Unification of Provincial and District Board Public Works Establishments.*—The following transfers of buildings and roads were made with effect from the 1st April 1896:—

The Munsif's Court at Rúpar, Umballa District; the Sub-Tahsíl buildings at Tohána, Hissar District; the old Police rest-house at Tibba, Mooltan District; the new record-room attached to the District Court at Hissar; and the new godown attached to the Distillery building at Kángra were transferred to the District Boards with an annual aggregate grant of Rs. 635. The Government School building at Kálka, Umballa District, was transferred to the Kálka Municipality with an annual grant of Rs. 50. Twenty-eight miles of the Delhi-Sirsa and Rohtak-Bhiwáni roads in the Rohtak District and the Samrála-Machiwára road in the Ludhiána District were transferred to the Public Works Department from the District Boards with an annual aggregate grant of Rs. 16,923. The Pindi Bhatián road in the Gujránwála District and the Civil rest-house at Madina in the Rohtak District were retransferred from the District Boards to the Public Works Department, and the annual maintenance grant aggregating Rs. 2,014 was withdrawn. Other transfer proposals were also

under consideration by the Local Civil and Public Works Officers concerned. The total annual grants from Provincial Funds for Provincial buildings and roads transferred to Local Bodies for maintenance up to the close of the year amounted to Rs. 83,461 to District Boards and Rs. 5,109 to Municipalities; and the Provincial contribution of Rs. 25,200 per annum to 13 Civil Districts as grants-in-aid for Engineering Establishment was continued. The District Boards of Ludhiána, Rohtak, Ferozepore and Hissar, on the other hand, paid an aggregate sum of Rs. 45,556 on account of the yearly cost of repairs to District roads transferred to the Provincial Establishment for maintenance.

441. *Important works.*—The more important works in hand or carried out were—

Imperial Military.—Re-roofing with corrugated iron all the Military buildings, including the barracks, at Pára Chinár in the Kurram Valley; adding a storey to the two wings of the Army Head-quarters buildings at Simla; improving the road through the Khagán Valley; providing a water-supply at the encamping-grounds on the North-West Frontier road, section Kohát to Latammar; constructing a post at Wana; and military posts in the Tochi Valley.

Imperial Civil.—Constructing Militia lines at Pára Chinár in the Kurram Valley; improving the accommodation at Viceregal Lodge, Simla; reconstructing the Public Works Secretariat buildings at Simla, and providing furniture; and providing a pipe water-supply for the Cantonment and Civil Station at Pára Chinár in the Kurram Valley.

Provincial.—Constructing a new Sessions house at Jhelum; forty quarantine cells at Peshávar; a combined boarding house for the Central Training College, Normal and Model Schools at Lahore; a residence for the Commissioner and Superintendent of the Delhi Division; reconstructing the Chablat bridge at mile 201 of the Lahore and Peshávar road; constructing a new girder bridge at Kohalla across the River Jhelum; reconstructing the Bhimber bund at Gujrát; constructing a road from Nahakki to Chársadda; a road in the Chenab Canal Colony from Pindi Bhatián to Sheikhupura; metalling and improving the feeder road from Amritsar to Ajnála; and extending the River Protective Works at Dera Gházi Khan.

District.—Constructing a new Jubilee High School at Rohtak; metalling the Delhi-Najafgarh road in the Delhi District; the Gujránwála-Háfizabad road in the Gujránwála District; the Siálkot-Amritsar road in the Siálkot District; the Jhajjar-Bahádurgarh road in the Rohtak District; and constructing the Sarsuti Canal in the Karnál District.

Municipal.—Constructing a Municipal Board School building at Simla; and providing a water-supply at the Umballa City.

Famine Relief Works—District.—Raising the road from Phália to Rammal in the Gujrát District; and constructing the Kaithal Branch extension of the Sarsuti Canal in the Karnál District.

442. *Book value of Provincial buildings.*—The total value on 31st March 1897 stood at Rs. 1,47,76,571, and expenditure on maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,86,8[illegible]9, or a rate of 1·264 of a rupee per cent. on the capital cost. The

difference in the total value of Rs. 2,20,37,145 last reported, and that now given, is due to the exclusion of Provincial buildings transferred to other Departments for maintenance.

The following statement shows the value of the several classes of buildings separately, as well as the cost and percentage of maintenance :—

Class of buildings.	Book value.	Cost of maintenance.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Pacca	64,42,940	38,121	0·591
Katcha-pacca	60,65,991	1,08,311	1·785
Katcha	22,67,640	40 397	1·781
Total ...	1,47,76,571	1,86,829	1·264

443. *Comparative expenditure on Civil Buildings and Communications.*—The following figures compare the outlay of the year :—

Funds.	Original Works.		Repairs.	
	Civil Buildings.	Communications.	Civil Buildings.	Communications.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	4,63,111	62,616	1,02,854	15,809
Provincial	1,68,717	1,41,241	2,25,274	9,10,604
Incorporated Local	55,454	1,29,927	69,115	2,94,903
Total ...	6,87,282	3,33,784	3,97,243	12,21,316

Or a total of Rs. 26,39,625 against an aggregate provision of Rs. 41,00,600 available for all works and repairs, including establishment and tools and plant charges.

444. *Expenditure on Original Works.*—The following sums were spent on Original Military and Civil Works :—

	Imperial.	Provincial.	Incorporated Local.	Municipal.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military	2,47,875	...	...	...	2,47,875
Civil—					
Civil Buildings	4,63,111	1,68,717	55,454	32,448	7,19,730
Communications	62,616	1,41,241	1,29,927	1,237	3,35,021
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	8,629	2,09,653	58,968	2,35,912	5,13,162
	5,34,356	5,19,611	2,44,349	2,69,597	15,67,913
TOTAL ...	7,82,231	5,19,611	2,44,349	2,69,597	18,15,788

Or about 33 per cent. of the total expenditure, *vide* paragraph 446 onward.

445. *Damages by floods and fire.*—The main boat bridge over the River Jhelum at Khusháb was swept away on the night of the 15th January 1897, when the river suddenly rose 5 feet and a country boat came into collision with the bridge.

Portions of the boat bridges over the Kabul River at Nowshera and Khund were also swept away on the night of the 13th and 14th April 1896 owing to an unexpected heavy flood which came down the Swat Branch of the river.

Three piers with four arches of the Lyall Viaduct over the River Chakki on the Kángra Valley Cart Road were washed away by heavy floods in the Chakki and Jabbar Rivers on the 10th August.

A portion of the Dera Gházi Khan-Peshin Road at miles 13 and 14 was washed away in August 1896 by a flood in the Vidore torrent. The damage was made good during the year.

The 1st Class Police Station at Dhaka in the Muzaffargarh District was threatened by the erosion of the River Indus in July 1896. The building was dismantled to save the material.

On the 4th July 1896 a heavy flood came down the North-West Frontier Road, Section Dera Ismail Khan to Peyzu, and washed away a large gap near Chunda in mile 168. The gap was reconstructed in March 1897.

Owing to frequent floods in the Tochi River a riding track had to be opened in the Tochi Valley between Saidgi and Kajuri Kach as an alternative route.

The Largi bridge on the Kulu-Lahoul road was destroyed by an accidental fire on the 14th May 1896. A wire suspension bridge has been sanctioned to replace it.

446. DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE—*Total Expenditure.*—The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 54,45,895, *vide* Table A, page 181, of which Rs. 53,00,447 were charged against the various grants of the General Public Works Budget Estimates prepared by the Local Government as noted below:—

Major Service Heads.	Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Barrack Department.	Suspense.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Military ...	2,47,875	2,56,778	1,11,603	5,968	*11,028	...	6,33,252
Do. Civil	5,34,356	1,20,029	94,486	5,697	...	2,274	7,56,842
Provincial do.	5,19,611	11,78,695	6,57,042	31,283	...	26,909	24,13,540
Incorporated Local ...	2,44,349	4,27,824	1,05,545	6,175	...	...	7,83,893
Municipal	2,69,597	4,04,354	36,050	2,919	...	...	7,12,920
Total ...	18,15,788	23,87,680	10,04,726	52,042	11,028	29,183	53,00,447
Deduct expenditure in England, including loss by exchange.	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,223
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,73,224

* Includes Rs. 1,002 on account of Establishment charges.

The total expenditure of the year on 33—Famine Relief amounted to Rs. 4,28,738,—*vide* Table C, page 183; and the table below shows the distribution of this amount on the different sub-heads:—

MAJOR SERVICE HEADS.	Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Civil	64,443	44,759	667	15,606	...	1,25,475
Incorporated Local	84,985	1,76,616	4,241	6,645	...	2,72,487
Municipal	22,070	8,348	280	78	...	30,776
TOTAL ...	1,71,498	2,29,723	5,188	22,329	...	4,28,738

447. *Comparison between Actuals and Budget and Revised Estimates.*—The total actual outlay, the Budget and Revised Estimates of the year, and the actuals of 1895-96 are compared in the following table:—

MAJOR SERVICE HEADS.	Actuals, 1895-96.	1896-97.		
		Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Military	7,58,882	5,52,200	6,40,800	6,33,252
Imperial Civil	4,20,821	4,58,000	7,85,600	7,56,842
Provincial Civil	26,35,020	24,53,000	24,55,000	24,13,549
Incorporated Local	9,74,553	10,64,000	8,60,000	7,83,893
Municipal	7,96,932	8,99,211	*	7,12,920
TOTAL	55,86,208	54,26,411	47,41,400	53,00,447

* No Revised Estimate is prepared.

Imperial Military.—The decrease in the expenditure as compared with the actuals of 1895-96 is mainly due to the curtailment of the allotment for Original Works. The actuals compare favourably with the Revised Estimate.

Imperial Civil.—The large increase in the actual expenditure in contrast with that during 1895-96 is due to the outlay incurred on reconstructing the Public Works Department Secretariat building at Simla; improving Viceregal Lodge and the Snowdon Estate at Simla, and the Retreat Estate at Mashobra; constructing levy posts at Dera Ismail Khan and in the Tochi Valley; purchasing the Hawthorn Villa Estate at Simla; and constructing a Post Office at Gilgit. The lapse on the Revised Estimate is due chiefly to excess provision having been made on account of percentage for Establishment on the outlay on the Public Works Department Secretariat building at Simla.

Provincial.—The outlay during the year was far below that of 1895-96. This was due to the Budget Estimate having been passed for a sum nearly two lakhs below the actuals of the previous year, and to which an addition of Rs. 2,000 only was made during the year. Savings on the figures entered in the Revised Estimate took place under Original Works and Establishment, in consequence of funds provided for the former having been reserved for expenditure, if necessary, on famine relief works, and to requirements on account of the latter having been over-estimated.

Incorporated Local.—The reduction in the outlay during the year in comparison with the outlay during 1895-96 was chiefly due to the curtailment of expenditure with a view to the amount being expended on famine relief works during 1897-98.

Municipal.—The grant was reduced during the year from Rs. 8,99,211 to Rs. 7,89,220. The outlay of the year fell short of the latter figure by Rs. 76,300; and the lapse occurred chiefly under the Municipalities of Ferozepore, Jhang, Jhelum, Mooltan, Umballa and Ludhiána.

Famine Relief Works—Comparison between Actual and Revised Estimates.—The total actual outlay and the Revised Estimates of the year are compared in the following table:—

Major Service Heads.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Civil	*Nil.*	21,000	1,25,475
Incorporated Local	*Nil.*	3,23,000	2,72,487
Municipal	*Nil*	*	30,776
Total	*Nil.*	3,44,000	4,28,738

* No Revised Estimate is prepared.

The excess under Provincial Civil and the saving under Incorporated Local was due to a writeback from the latter to the former, effected under the orders of the Government of India after the close of the year.

448. *Lapses.*—The following table shows the lapses over Rs. 2,000 on Major Original Works, Imperial and Provincial:—

Division.	Locality.	Name of work.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Lapse.
			Rs	Rs.	Rs.
1. Hazára ...	Abbott-abad ...	Re-roofing kahárs' and hospital servants' quarters in the Infantry Hospital.	2,800	...	2,800
2. Simla ...	Simla ...	Adding a storey to the two wings of the Army Head-quarters buildings.	36,400	33,531	2,869
3. Kohát ...	Pára Chinár ...	Constructing Civil buildings at Pára Chinár.	4,000	...	4,000
4. Simla ...	Simla ...	Providing boundary pillars and fencing at the Retreat.	5,425	3,332	2,093
5. Do. ...	Do. ...	Constructing servants' quarters at Snowdon	10,430	8,127	2,303
6. Umballa ...	...	Gulah-Pehowa Railway Feeder road.	8,500	56	8,444
7. Delhi ...	Hissar ...	Digging a ditch round the boundary of the Government Cattle Farm (famine relief works).	5,000	1,604	3,396
8. D. I. Khan ...	...	Purchasing tools and plant for famine relief works.	2,500	385	2,115

The explanation for the lapses is as follows :—

(1). The work was completed in 1895-96. The allotment was reserved for expenditure on other works, but could not be utilized.

(2). Due to savings on estimate.

(3). The allotment was granted late in the year.

(4). Heavy and late falls of snow interfered with the completion of the work during the year.

(5). Due to savings on estimate.

(6). The amount was reported as available at the end of the year, but it was too late to utilize it elsewhere.

(7). Funds were allotted towards the end of the year, and the entire amount could not be utilized.

(8). The lapse was due to the purchase of those tools only which were urgently required.

449. 44—MILITARY WORKS.—The total expenditure was Rs. 6,33,252,—*vide* Table B, page 182. The outlay on Major Works amounted to Rs. 2,05,865 and Minor Works to Rs. 42,010.

450. The following works were completed :—Enlarging the dining room of the Officers' Mess-house, Corps of Guides, Mardán; improvements to the Native Infantry barracks inside the fort at Mardán; additions and alterations to the Native Officers' quarters inside the fort at Mardán; slate flooring of the wards of the Gurkha Hospital and the Infantry Hospital at Abbott-abad; gymnasium for the Native troops at Abbott-abad; providing 25 iron tanks for the storage of rain water at the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanáwar.

Those in progress were :—Constructing fortified Public Works Department rest-houses on the Mardán-Dargai road; re-roofing with iron a portion of the transport mule lines at Abbott-abad; constructing a new horse infirmary for the Cavalry lines at Jhelum; re-roofing with corrugated iron all the military buildings including the barracks in the fort at Pára Chinár, Kurram Valley; re-roofing with sheet-iron the regimental mule lines at Abbott-abad; adding a storey to the two wings of the Army Head-quarters buildings at Simla; improving and converting into a mule road the first section of the Khagán Valley road from Bálákot to Dewánbela beyond Manur; providing encamping-grounds at Kurram and Chichána; on the North-West Frontier road, Section Kohát to Latammar, a water-supply at the encamping-grounds on the section Kohát to Latammar; and sinking a second well at the Latammar encamping-ground; special repairs to the Cattle Farm buildings at Hissar; constructing a post at Wana; and military posts in the Tochi Valley; and improving the Cantonment water-supply at Fort Dalípgarh.

451. The following is a statement of the work done on the more important works :—

Post at Wana.—The work was completed last year. Only the material at site of the work has been brought on to stock.

Military Posts in the Tochi Valley.—Sites for these posts have been selected at Saidgi, Idak, Miran Shah, Boya and Datta Khel; and investigations were made for the water-supply at all of them. Expenditure was incurred in carrying out the preliminary works, provided for in a sanctioned estimate, such as the collection of materials, the hutting of troops at Miran Shah and Datta Khel, and constructing temporary huts for Public Works Department supervision purposes at all the posts, and for the Postal, Telegraph and Commissariat Depôts at Datta Khel. Designs for the permanent posts are under preparation.

Khagán Valley Road.—Section I, Bálákot to Dewánbela, 32 miles; estimate sanctioned for Rs. 1,42,198; expenditure to end of 1896-97, Rs. 1,18,824. During the year the Ghanoul, Bhunjah, Ucheri and Natni bridges at miles 11, 21, 23 and 28 respectively were all completed. The foundations for the Chumbal Nullah bridge were put in and materials collected. Major diversions at miles 4, 5, 14, 15, 18, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 32 were carried out with numerous minor ones, as also widening and dressing all along the road. Rest-houses were constructed at Kawai and Manur, and that at Bálákot nearly finished. This section is now in good order throughout, and all that remains to complete it in accordance with the sanctioned estimate is to finish the diversions at miles 22 and 31, Chumbal Nullah bridge, Bálákot rest-house, terrace the Kawai encamping-ground, widen the road in some places and ease the steep gradings in others.

Section II, Dewánbela to the Bábusar Pass, miles 32 to 93. The estimate was got out and sanctioned for Rs. 1,57,250, but no construction work was done during the year.

The whole road from Bálákot to the Bábusar Pass was kept in repair and open for traffic during the year, being freely used by traders.

Military buildings at Pára Chinár in the Kurram Valley.—An estimate was sanctioned late in the year for re-roofing all the buildings, including the barracks, with corrugated iron. Nothing was done beyond collecting materials.

452. IMPERIAL CIVIL WORKS.—The total expenditure was Rs. 7,56,842,—*vide* Table B, page 182. The outlay on Major Works was Rs. 4,46,681, and on Minor Works Rs. 87,675.

453. The following works were carried out or in progress :—

CIVIL BUILDINGS—*Post Offices.*—A Post Office at Gilgit, together with quarters for clerks and peons; a Post Office at Lyallpur; and out-offices in the Bullock Train Agency at Simla were provided.

Viceregal buildings.—The Hawthorn Villa Estate at Simla was purchased; tenant's improvements on a piece of land purchased for the Retreat Estate at Mashobra were acquired; and the servants' quarters in connection with Viceregal Lodge and staff-houses were rebuilt. Providing boundary pillars and fencing at the Retreat Estate at Simla; and improving the accommodation at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, were in progress.

Secretariat buildings.—The reconstruction of the Public Works Department Secretraiat Office at Simla was sufficiently advanced by the end of the year to permit of partial occupation.

Political agencies.—The Militia lines at Pára Chinár in the Kurram Valley were completed, and cook-houses for the same were in progress.

Miscellaneous.—The servants' quarters at Snowdon, Simla, were completed; and additions and alterations to the Government Central Press buildings at Simla, and constructing a guard house at Snowdon, Simla, were in progress.

454. COMMUNICATIONS—*Unmetalled roads.*—Levy posts at Wana in the Tochi Valley, and Sarwekai and Haidari Kach in Southern Wazíristán, were constructed; and others in the Tochi Valley between Kajuri Kach and Wana (Ngandioba), at Kánirogha, Idak, Muhammad Khel, Miran Shah, Datta Khel, Sheranna, Bibi Algad, and Narioba were in progress.

455. MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS—*Water-supply.*—The provision of a water-supply for the Cantonment and Civil Station of Pára Chinár in the Kurram Valley was completed; and the provision of an additional reservoir for the storage of water in the defensible enclosure at Pára Chinár was in progress.

456. PROVINCIAL CIVIL WORKS—(*Including Incorporated Local (District) Municipal and Contribution Works*).—Excluding the outlay on Contribution Works Rs. 1,53,434, Table D, page 185, the aggregate expenditure amounted to Rs. 39,10,353, of which Rs. 10,33,557 were spent on Original Works; Rs. 20,10,873 on Repairs; Rs. 7,98,637 on Establishments; Rs. 40,377 on Tools and Plant; and a sum of Rs. 26,909 was under suspense.

The aggregate expenditure on 33—Famine Relief amounted to Rs. 4,28,738, of which Rs. 1,71,498 were spent on Original Works; Rs. 2,29,723 on Repairs; Rs. 5,188 on Establishments; and Rs. 22,329 on Tools and Plant.

457. CIVIL BUILDINGS—*Land Revenue.*—The additions to the record-room of the District Court at Gujránwála, and the re-roofing of a portion of the Tahsíl building at Naráingarh, Umballa District, were completed; and the construction of a new tahsíl at Khángah Dográn, Gujránwála District, and a tahsíl at Lyallpur were in progress.

Treasury and Currency.—The conversion of the judicial lock-up at Delhi into a currency reserve strong room was in progress.

Excise.—The construction of a new distillery at Mooltan was in progress.

Residences for Local Governments.—Additions and alterations to Barnes Court at Simla, including the provision of a verandah on the north side, were completed.

Monuments and Antiquities.—The following more important buildings among others of historical or architectural interest were kept in repair:—

Memorial obelisk at Chilliánwála; General Nicholson's monument at Margala; Lála Rukh's tomb at Hasan Abdál; Baoli in fort at Gujrát; tomb of Colonel Macdonald and others at Jalozai; archæological buildings in Delhi Fort; old Fort Masjid at Delhi; old Fort Sair Manázar at Delhi; Humáyún's tomb at Nizám-ud-dín; Muhammad Tughlaq Shah's tomb at Tughlaqabad; Qutab Minár at Qutab; tomb of Kamáli, Jamáli, and Mosque of Kutab; Safdar Jang's tomb near Delhi; tomb of Nizám-ud-dín and Baoli at Nizám-ud-dín; Khairpur Mosque; Jantar Mantar and Jai Singh's observatory at Delhi; Gujri Mahal at Hissar; Sheikh Chilli's tomb at Thánesar; Kabili Bágh Mosque at Pánipat; Ibráhím Lodi's tomb

at Pánipat; serai at Núrmahal; tombs at Nakodar; Memorial monument at Delhi; Battlefield monuments in the Ferozepore and Ludhiána Districts. In the Lahore District, the Shalimár Gardens; Emperor Jehángír's tomb at Shahdara; Mahárája Ranjít Singh's tomb; Bárádari at Hazúri Bágh; and the palace in the fort. In the Dera Ismail Khan District Sir Henry Durand's tomb.

Educational—Provincial.—The combined boarding house for the Central Training College and the Normal and Model Schools at Lahore was completed.

District.—The following works were completed: Boarding house at Karnál; new school houses at Kalánaur and Gujar Khan; conversion of the hospital at Pasrur into a high school; additions to the school at Tarn Táran.

Those in progress were:—New boarding house at Sonepat; and timbering the school house at Samrála. Funds were also contributed towards the construction of a new Jubilee High School at Rohtak, which was completed.

Municipal.—The works completed were: Municipal Board School at Simla, and new Primary School at Kasúr. The new school at Kaithal was in progress.

Funds were also contributed towards the construction of a new Jubilee High School at Rohtak, which was completed.

Law and Justice—Provincial.—The new Sessions house at Jhelum was in progress.

Jails—Provincial.—The construction of 40 quarantine cells in the District Jail at Peshávar was completed; and the works in progress were: Providing iron-grated doors to, and improving the ventilation of, cells in block No. 14 of the Central Jail at Lahore; constructing quarters for 20 married warders in the Central Jail at Lahore; constructing two work sheds in the Central Jail at Montgomery; and re-roofing certain buildings in the District Jail at Rohtak.

Police—Provincial.—The re-roofing of the Police Station at Bahádurgarh and the construction of a Border Military Police post at Shergarh on the Ranizai border of the Peshávar District were completed. The construction of a 2nd Class Police Station at Barki in the Lahore District was in progress.

Medical—District.—The new dispensary, including quarters for the native doctor and servants, at Lyallpur was in progress.

Municipal.—The construction of a men's ward at Maghiána, Jhang District, and of a hospital for infectious disease at Ráwalpindi were in progress.

Miscellaneous or General—Provincial.—The completed works were: Re-roofing the Civil Rest-house at Dewal; constructing a combined residence, with office, for the Colonization Officer at Lyallpur; and a Public Works Department Rest-house at Lyallpur. Those in progress were: Constructing a new 2nd Class Rest-house at Khángah Dográn; a residence for the Commissioner and Superintendent, Delhi Division, and a residence for the District Superintendent of Police at Muzaffargarh.

Contribution Works.—The construction of a new Jubilee High School at Rohtak was completed; and the provision of fittings for the Jubilee Museum at Lahore was in progress.

458. COMMUNICATIONS—*Metalled and Unmetalled Roads—Provincial.—Grand Trunk Road, Delhi to Lahore,* 312 *miles.*—Cost of maintenance, including Rs. 7,364 for special repairs, amounted to Rs 1,47,980, or Rs. 474 per mile.

Lahore and Peshâwar Road, 275 *miles.*—Cost of maintenance amounted to Rs. 65,620, or Rs. 239 per mile. The reconstruction of the Chablat bridge at mile 201 was in progress.

Hazára Trunk Road, Hasan Abdál to Muzaffarabad, 85 *miles.*—Cost of maintenance amounted to Rs. 16,977, or Rs 200 per mile. Improving the gradients on the approaches to the Sasna Nullah was practically completed; and improving the gradients in and out of the Nikka pani Nullah, and in miles 9 and 10 on the second section of the road were in progess.

Murree-Kohála Cart Road in the hills, 28 *miles.*—Cost of maintenance amounted to Rs. 20,668, or Rs. 738 per mile. An estimate, amounting to Rs. 15,723, was sanctioned for improving the road by reconstructing the bridge at mile 54, renewing the floors of bridges and the stop walls and retaining walls above and below bridges, widening the roadway of two bridges, making 10 new culverts, renewing 60, and extending 320 and providing them with catch pits. The work was completed.

Ráwalpindi-Murree Road, 39 *miles.*—Twenty-five miles of this road from Baracow to Murree are in the hills, and the cost of maintenance amounted to Rs. 23,700, or Rs. 948 per mile. The cost of maintenance of the 14 miles from Ráwalpindi to Baracow, including Rs. 1,145 for special repairs, amounted to Rs. 9,203, or Rs. 657 per mile.

Umballa-Kálka-Simla Road, 93 *miles.*—Fifty-eight miles of this road from Kálka to Simla are in the hills. The cost of maintenance of this portion amounted to Rs. 50,000, or Rs. 862 per mile. The cost of maintenance of the 35 miles of this road from Umballa to Kálka amounted to Rs. 18,520, or Rs. 529 per mile.

Kángra Valley Cart Road, 73 *miles.*—Cost of maintenance, including Rs. 1,529 for special repairs, amounted to Rs. 14,380, or Rs. 197 per mile. An estimate, amounting to Rs. 14,570, was sanctioned for metalling and improving the section of this road from Shahpur to Pálampur to render it fit for tonga traffic. The work was completed.

Hindustán-Thibet Road, 175 *miles.*—Only 166 miles of this road were maintained at a cost of Rs. 10,098, including Rs. 222 for special repairs, or Rs. 61 per mile.

Feeder and Approach Roads.—The feeder road from Chiniot Railway Station to Phadiánwála in the Chenab Canal Colony was completed, and that from Pindi Bhatián to Sheikhupura was practically completed. Metalling and improving the feeder road from Amritsar to Ajnála was in progress.

The left approach road to the railway bridge over the River Ravi was metalled.

The construction of the road from Nahakki to Chársadda was completed; and improving and metalling the Bunderghát-Mooltan road, and metalling the Bungal link of the Dalhousie and Pathánkot road, were in progress.

The construction of a wire suspension bridge at Largi on the Kulu and Lahoul road was taken in hand.

District.—The works completed were : Metalling the remaining portion of the Delhi-Najafgarh road, Delhi District, the Saidpur road, Ráwalpindi District, and 9 miles of the Gujránwála-Háfizabad road, Gujránwála District ; pacca flooring to the Shikar bridge, Gurdáspur District ; improving and metalling the existing katcha road from Jagraon to Bassián, Ludhiána District ; improving and bridging the Karnál-Pehowa road, Karnál District ; improving the Gohána-Pánipat road, Rohtak District ; and constructing a new bridge over the Deg Nullah, Montgomery District.

The following works were in progress : Constructing the Bassián-Jagraon road, Ludhiána District ; metalling two miles of the Rámnagar-Chináwán road, Gujránwála District ; and two miles of the Siálkot-Amritsar road, Siálkot District ; improving the Havid road, Bannu District ; and the Batála-Aliwál road, Gurdáspur District ; constructing a regulator and irrigation channel at the Shikar bridge, Gurdáspur District ; raising, bridging and partially metalling the Talwandi-Bhái Zíra road, Ferozepore District ; metalling the Jhajjar-Bahádurgarh road, Rohtak District ; constructing two bridges for Mirzapur Kheri and Chichhichrána, Rohtak District ; and metalling the bridge at Hatcher, Siálkot District.

Famine Relief—District.—The following works were in progress : Raising the Bhindusu-Nangli road ; raising and bridging the Farídabad-Majholi road, Delhi District ; raising and improving the Jhajjar-Kesli road, Rohtak District ; and raising the Mangowál road, Kádirabad-Khotala Shaikhán road, the Phália-Chilliánwála road, Phália to Ramnal road, Kádirabad to Mung, and Kadirabad-Ranwal road, Gujrát District. Raising and improving the Karnál-Asandh road, Karnál District, was completed.

459. *Roads maintained.*—Excluding station roads the total road mileage at the end of the year was 26,056¼ miles, *viz.*, 2,327 miles metalled and 23,729¼ miles unmetalled, classified as under :—

	Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Total.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Imperial	334¾	532	866¾
Provincial	1,335¾	2,614¼	3,950
District	656½	20,583	21,239½
TOTAL	2,327	23,729¼	26,056¼

Imperial Roads.—The Provincial Public Works Department maintained 709¾ miles ; the Military Works Department 16 miles ; and the balance, 141 miles, were kept in repair by the District Board Establishment from funds provided by Superintending Engineers.

Provincial Roads.—The Executive Engineers had 3,221 miles under their direct charge; the Military Works Department kept in repair 26½ miles within the limits of certain cantonments; and the District Board Establishment maintained the balance, 702½ miles.

District Roads.—The Provincial Public Works Department maintained 249¼ miles; and the District Boards the balance of 20,990¼ miles from District Funds.

Roads renewed—Imperial.—Eleven and a quarter miles were renewed during the year,—11 miles by the Provincial Public Works Department, and ¼ of a mile of frontier roads by the local Military authorities.

Provincial.—One hundred and seventy-seven miles were renewed by the Public Works Department, 9 miles by Civil Officers, and ¾ mile by the Military Works Department, or 186¾ miles in all.

District.—The Provincial Public Works Department renewed 6½ miles, and the District Boards 41½ miles.

460. *Boat bridges.*—Boat bridges were maintained at Khusháb over the River Jhelum; at Khushálgarh, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Ghâzi Khan over the River Indus; at Shahdara and Chichawatni over the River Ravi; at Nowshera, Adozai and Khund over the River Kabul; at Daudzai over the Adozai, Nagoman, and Shahalam branches of the River Kabul; at Chársadda and Khiáli over the River Swat; at Rájghat, Sanauli, Mirghan, Khajgipur, Memarpur and Chainsa over the River Jumna; and at Dera Gopipur over the River Beas.

461. *Ferries.*—During the rainy season ferries were worked at Khusháb and Jhelum over the River Jhelum; at Khushálgarh over the River Indus; at Khund over the River Kabul; at Daudzai over the Adozai branch of the River Kabul; at Rájghat, Sanauli, Mirghan, Khajgipur, Memarpur and Chainsa over the River Jhelum; and at Dera Gopipur over the River Beas.

Steam ferry services were also worked over the River Indus at Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Gházi Khan under the management of the North-Western Railway for a fixed annual payment of Rs. 33,000, including 10 per cent. for supervision.

462. The capital cost of all boat bridges and major ferries on 31st March 1897 was Rs. 5,47,868, and the cost of their maintenance during the year Rs. 1,55,396.

The financial results of the year were—

	Rs.
Gross income	1,62,730
Cost of maintenance	1,55,396
Net income	7,334
Four per cent. on capital cost	21,914
Net loss	14,580

The net income credited to Provincial Funds from major and minor ferries was Rs. 1,87,173 as shown below:—

		Rs.
Receipts—		
Major ferries	... ...	1,37,926
Minor ferries	... ...	64,336
	Total ...	2,02,242
Expenditure—		
Establishment Contingencies	... ...	15,069
	Net income ...	1,87,173

463. *Accommodation for travellers—Provincial.*—The following works were completed: Re-roofing the dâk bungalow at Tret on the Ráwalpindi-Murree road, and erecting new out-houses and stables; rebuilding the dâk bungalow at Dharmpur on the Kálka-Simla cart road; and improving the hostage serai at Shekh Budín, Dera Ismail Khan.

District.—The new serai at Beas, and the new rest-house at Jandiála, Amritsar District, were completed.

464 *Arboriculture.*—The Provincial operations of the year are summarised as follows:—

Nurseries.—3·048 acres added, 4·731 acres given up or transferred to groves, leaving a total of 14·358 acres.

Plantations.—0·534 acres of new grounds sown, 0·045 acres failed, leaving a balance of 156·673 acres.

Groves.—0·83 acres planted or transferred from nurseries, 6·66 acres failed, leaving a total of 1,150·35 acres.

Avenues.—49·33 miles planted, 83·81 miles failed, leaving a total of 973·646 miles.

Expenditure Rs 28,695, income Rs. 21,024, or a difference of Rs. 7,671.

465. *Contribution Works.*—The construction of the new girder bridge across the River Jhelum at Kohalla was entirely completed in 1895-96; but the balance of the contribution due from the Kashmir Darbár was adjusted during the year. The balance of the moiety chargeable to the North-Western Railway on account of the reconstruction of the Bhimber bund was adjusted during the year. The raising and bridging of the Karnal-Asandh road, Karnál District, was completed.

466. MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS—*Improvements to towns—District.*—The District Local Funds Office at Jhang was completed; and the District Board Office at Delhi, Gujrát and Montgomery were in progress.

Municipal.—The octroi post near the Lahore Railway Station was completed. Those in progress were: Improvements to the Town Hall at Simla; the construction of a new Octroi Office at Ludhiána, a Town Hall at Hoshiárpur, and a Local Fund Office at Pesháwar; re-flooring the Town Hall at Amritsar; and demolishing a portion of the city wall and filling in the city ditch at Lahore.

Markets—Municipal.—The construction of a beef market at Simla and two slaughter-houses at Pesháwar were completed; and improvements to the meat market at Amritsar were in progress.

Paving and Streets—Municipal.—The following were completed: Retaining walls below the Grand Hotel and above "Walterton" at Simla; a staging near the Town Hall, Simla; and paving the Tayanwáli streets at Dera Ismail Khan.

Famine Relief—Municipal.—The construction of the Kaisari Mandi, Ferozepore District, and filling in low grounds on Begam road and at Charing Cross, Lahore, were in progress.

Water-supply—Provincial.—Funds were contributed for the Umballa water-works, and a small item of expenditure on account of the Simla water-works was adjusted.

District.—The Sarsuti Canal in the Karnál District was partially opened for irrigation.

Municipal.—The following were in progress: Constructing a reservoir at Serhan village, Simla District; a dhobi's ghát at Annandale, Simla; a water-supply at Pind Dádan Khan, Jhelum District; a pacca water-cut at Edwardesabad, Bannu District; and excavating a tank in connection with the Bhiwáni water-works, Hissar District. Funds were also contributed towards the Umballa water-works.

Famine Relief—District.—Clearing the Shamsi tank at Mehrauli, Delhi District, and constructing the Kaithal branch of the Sarsuti Canal, Karnál District, were in progress. A contribution was also made to the Ferozepore Municipality on account of famine works.

Sewage and Drainage.—Provincial Funds were contributed towards the Lahore drainage works, which were in progress.

District.—The clearing and improving of the main drain No. VI in Delhi was completed.

Municipal.—The main outfall sewer at Jhelum was completed; and drainage works at Ládwa, Umballa District, were in progress.

Conservancy.—A new iron latrine in the Amritsar District was provided.

Miscellaneous Works—Provincial.—Funds were contributed towards the river protective and defence works at Dera Gházi Khan, which were in progress.

District.—The construction of a new embankment over the Wali Muhammad Canal, Mooltan District, was in progress.

Municipal.—The construction of protective bunds for the town of Pindi Dádan Khan, Jhelum District, was in progress.

467. *Contribution Works—Water-works, Umballa.*—The amount of the sanctioned supplementary estimate was Rs. 3,58,595, and the total expenditure to end of 1896-97 was Rs. 3,54,554. The work was commenced in November 1893 and completed in March 1896. The estimate was kept open only to adjust the cost of certain machinery which were obtained from England.

Water-works, Delhi.—The estimate was sanctioned for Rs. 10,42,227, and the outlay to the end of 1896-97 amounted to Rs. 9,50,197. Work was commenced in December 1890; a small expenditure only was incurred during the year to augment the supply of water as a temporary measure. An estimate is under preparation for additional works to improve the yield of water to the extent required.

Lahore Sewage and Drainage Works.—In the city the work of remodelling and reconstructing the drains in Sections 1 and 2 on slopes giving a minimum velocity of flow at 2½ feet per second was continued. In Anárkali some drains were made in Changar Mohalla (Section 2). The estimate for the Chowburji scheme was sanctioned for Rs. 77,884, and work was commenced in May. This scheme provides for an underground sewer about 7,900 feet long starting from Kapurthala House to a point in line with, and half a mile from, the Volunteer Rifle Range close to Rájgarh village. At this point there are to be pumping works with precipitation tanks, pumping wells, and engine shed. After the sewage is pumped it is to be run in an open outfall, about a mile long, into the Meean Meer outfall channel, if necessary, but it is intended to use it for irrigation of fields on either side of the outfall channel—a ready sale being anticipated. The covered sewer was completed, pumping well was under construction, and arrangements were made for experimental pumping machinery.

Dera Ghází Khan Protective Works.—The works mentioned in last year's report, *viz.*, the remaking of the north end of the stone bund and two detached groyne heads were completed before the floods came on. The north end of the old bund was severely tried, the full force of the main stream setting dead on to it. The head acted perfectly and prevented further erosion of the bank. The detached groynes hardly came into action. Unfortunately erosion of the bank about a mile above the most northern groyne continued very actively, and, as the position of the main stream changed into a westerly channel late in the season, it was decided that further extension of the groyne heads up-stream was imperative, to avoid danger of the existing works being outflanked by possible further erosion up-stream in 1897. Accordingly an estimate was made out for two more groyne heads and connecting bunds similar to those made the previous year, but with a clear interval of four instead of two furlongs. This extension was put in hand in December, and by the close of the year was well advanced.

This extension, together with the original mile of continuous bund, now protects the river bank for a distance of three miles.

The expenditure on the estimate of 1895-96 amounted to Rs. 4,89,701 and that on the estimate for this year's extension was Rs. 82,100, or a total of Rs. 5,71,801 out of the 12½ lakhs which was contemplated as possible after the floods of 1895.

468. FAMINE RELIEF OPERATIONS—FIRST CIRCLE—*Jhelum Canal.*—Work was started on the 25th December 1896 by the Civil Officers after the 7th March it came under the supervision of the Public Works Department.

The total number of workers (including dressers and náib mates) employed up to the 31st March was 2,246,086, giving a daily average of 28,076 workers, excluding Sundays, &c., and the quantity of earthwork done was 246 lakhs cubic feet, of which 65 lakhs was done after the 7th March. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,17,429.

On sanitation and miscellaneous work 52,530 persons were employed, giving a daily average of 656, at a cost of Rs. 5,029.

The total number of non-working children and dependents in receipt of relief was 1,542,978, giving a daily average of 19,287 persons, at a total cost of Rs. 47,790. Gratuitous relief, under Section No. 140 A. of the Punjab Famine

Code, was given to 75,747 persons, giving a daily average of 946 persons, at a total cost of Rs. 5,375. Expenditure to the extent of Rs. 86 was incurred on affording relief to sick persons. The miscellaneous expenditure of all kinds on hutting, &c., was Rs. 39,681. The expenditure on Work Charge Establishment was Rs. 14,186, and the total expenditure of all sorts was Rs. 3,29,576.

Famine work on the following six roads which were in the hands of the Civil Officers were inspected by the Public Works Department and estimates for the same were checked:—

(i) Road from Phália to Chilliánwála, amount Rs. 12,190.
(ii) Road from Gujrát to Phália *viá* Sadullapur, amount Rs. 44,925.
(iii) Road from Kunjah to Gujrát, amount Rs. 4,339.
(iv) Road from Phália to Manghowál, amount Rs 16,908.
(v) Road from Kádirabad to Kuthiala Sheikán, amount Rs. 6,716.
(vi) Road from Ranwál to Kádirabád, amount Rs. 11,051.

The total quantity of work done on these roads was 116 lakhs, and the expenditure was Rs. 96,130.

SECOND CIRCLE—*Delhi Division*—In the Hissar District the following works were opened under the supervision of the Public Works Department:—

(i) Hissar-Barwála Road;
(ii) Kalawáli-Dabwáli Road;
(iii) Fatahabad-Bahuna Road;
(iv) Bahuna-Tohána Road;
(v) Hissar Bír Ditch;
(vi) Rangoi Channel; and
(vii) Bhiwáni Water Works Storage Tanks.

The following tabular statement shows what was done on the first four works above enumerated:—

Serial No.	Name of road.	Mileage length.	Date of: Starting work.	Date of: Closing work.	Actual days occupied excluding non-working days.	Number of workers employed.	Cubic feet of earthwork performed.	Cost paid in wages.	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet.	Remarks.
								Rs.	Rs. A	
I	Hissar-Barwála Road.	13	17th Decr 1896	27th Feby. 1897	65	93,680	2,063,18[illegible]	7,996	3 14	Owing to violent dust-storms which considerably damag- ed the road, the Deputy Commissioner, Hissar, or- dered further work to be stopped, as it was con- sidered useless to continue it.
II	Kalawáli-Dabwáli Road.	...	11th Jany. 1897.	...	30	29,481	682,714	3,065	4 8	This work like the above was also closed, as nothing but sand was met with and it was deemed inexpe- therefore to pursue it any further.
III	Fatahabad-Bahuna Road.	...	25th Jany 1897.	3rd March 1897.	34	176,753	2,6[illegible]5,061	15,952	6 0	Completed.
IV	Bahuna-Tohána Road.	...	Ditto.	20th March 1807.	43	146,683	3,283,014	12,490	3 13	Completed.

A start was also made in March on the excavation of a ditch round the Bír at Hissar to keep out cattle. This was getting into full swing at the close of the year.

Another work, which was started, was the widening of an old irrigation channel known as the Rangoi cut, which takes off spill from the Ghaggar River when in flood. It will be a work of great utility, as a considerable area will be watered from it when it has been widened and regraded.

The Bhiwáni water-works storage tanks were commenced on the 17th December. The tanks are about 300 feet square and 17 feet deep each. About 36½ lakhs of earthwork, chiefly in hard clay, were done.

The mean lead to spoil banks was 700 feet and mean lift 15 feet The cost of the work up to the close of the year was approximately Rs. 22,000.

The rate for excavation, taking wages only, worked out to about Rs. 6 per 1,000 cubic feet, and, including supervision, hutting, etc., to Rs. 7-4-0 per 1,000 cubic feet.

The number of workers relieved from the commencement of the work to the end of the year was roughly 200,000 men, women and children in nearly equal numbers, and the number of dependents and non-workers 9,000, of which over 80 per cent. were young children.

The work was being carried out entirely by Public Works Department Agency with Municipal Funds.

The famine relief works in the Rohtak District have been carried out by the Civil Department with some supervision from the Public Works Department. The works taken in hand were the raising of two roads, the deepening of 31 tanks, and quarrying kunkar on the Jhajjar-Rohtak road. Work was commenced in the last week of January 1897, and, at the end of the year, the total work done was approximately as follows :—

Earthwork 30 lakhs cubic feet and kunkar collection 1 lakh (at the quarries).

The main lead was from 200 to 250 feet, and the mean lift 20 feet. The cost of the earthwork was about Rs. 6 per 1,000 cubic feet and of kunkar Re. 1-12-0 per 100 cubic feet. There was a very large number of non-working children and dependents on these works.

The accounts of this work were kept entirely by the Civil Department.

In the Karnál District an estimate for the Karnál-Asandh road was prepared by this Department, and work was started as a famine relief one by the Civil Department at the beginning of December. It was transferred to the Public Works Department from 21st January and completed on the 1st March. The rate per 1,000 cubic feet of earthwork was Rs. 5-8-0, and the total cost was Rs. 15,300.

An estimate for a new road from Mubárikpur to Khangesra was prepared by the Public Works Department, and sanctioned by Government, to be started as a famine relief work, but it has been held in abeyance for the present.

Famine relief estimates were also prepared by this Department for improving the Karnál-Pehowa and Shahabad-Ládwa roads.

Plans and estmates have likewise been prepared during the year under report for 14 other works, chiefly roads in the Karnál and Umballa Districts.

Plans and estimates for four other works in the Umballa District, amongst others a large project for the drainage of the town of Ládwa, were similarly prepared by this Department and submitted to the Deputy Commissioner for approval and countersignature.

A plan showing the work to be done in cleansing out the sacred Kurukshettra tank was also prepared by this Department.

In the Ferozepore District quarrying kunkar as a famine relief work was started by the District Board in December, and subsequently taken over by this Department. Work was carried out at one quarry in each of the tahsíls of Ferozepore, Zíra, Moga, Muktsar and Fázilka. The works were small, the total expenditure by this Department being Rs. 4,058, and the total daily average of labourers about 1,506. On the opening of work on the Aghawála Canal in February by the District Board quarrying operations were stopped.

In February two tanks were started as famine relief works, one at Kaboolshah in the Fázilka Tahsíl, and the other at Gulábíwála in the Muktsar Tahsíl. At the former Rs. 1,428 were expended with an average daily attendance of 567 labourers including a large percentage of begárís and foreigners from the Bikaner State. At Gulábíwála Rs. 1,028 were spent, the average daily attendance of labourers being 257.

All the famine works in this district were at the cost of District Funds.

In the Jullundur and Hoshiárpur Districts some surveys for the preparation of famine relief projects were in hand.

469. ESTABLISHMENT.—The following table shows the financial adjustment of the outlay on works and repairs and establishment, and the percentage which the charges for establishment bear to the expenditure under the former heads :—

MAJOR SERVICE HEADS.	EXPENDITURE.		Establishment percentage.
	Works and Repairs.	Establishment.	
	Rs.	Rs	
Imperial Military	5.04 653	1,11,603	22·11
Imperial Civil	6,54 385	94,486	14·43
Total Imperial	11,59,038	2,06,089	17·78
Provincial	16,98,306	6,57,042	38·68
Contributions	1,43,527	9,740	6·78
Total Provincial	18,41,833	6,66,782	36·20
Total Imperial and Provincial	30,00,871	8,72,871	29·08
Local District	6,72,173	1,05,545	15·70
Municipal	6,73,951	36,050	5·35

The above percentages do not, however, represent the actual rate on the entire work performed by the various establishments, which would be as follows :—

PUBLIC WORKS ESTABLISHMENT.	EXPENDITURE.		Establishment percentage.
	Works and Repairs.	Establishment.	
	Rs.	Rs.	
Provincial	29,16,440	8,80,149	30·17
Local District	7,56,604	99,269	13·12
Municipal	6,65,565	36,050	5·41

and, if the Provincial establishment had received the uniform rate of 23 per cent. or all work executed by it from Local Funds and other contributions, the credit

would have been Rs. 44,088 instead of Rs. 16,542, and the net Provincial charge would have been reduced from Rs. 6,57,042 to Rs. 6,29,496, and the percentage from 38·68 to 37·06.

The distribution of charges on the entire Provincial establishments amounted to—

	Cost. Rs.	*Percentage.*
Direction	2,50,374	8·56
Construction	6,04,222	20·65
Accounts	27,377	0·94

Accounts.—The office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab, was held by Rái Pandit Prem Náth, Bahádur, throughout the year, except during the period he was on privilege leave (*viz.*, from the forenoon of 12th August 1896 to the afternoon of the 8th October 1896), when Mr. R. Douglass, Examiner of Accounts, officiated.

470. *Assistance rendered by the Provincial Public Works Department.*—The work undertaken for District Boards and Municipalities is summarised below:—

Circle.	Estimates and Plans prepared by Local Boards and checked by P. W. D.		Projects prepared by P. W. D.		Works inspected.	Works undertaken by Public Works Department.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.			Rs.
First	6	22,844	2	1,71,187	1	1	49,086
Second	68	2,45,137	40	7,36,473	23	22	6,73,037
Third	31	43,850	1	4,137	4	...	...
Total ...	105	3,11,831	43	9,11,797	28	23	7,22,123

The above table does not include figures of assistance rendered to District Boards and Municipalities in connection with famine relief works, which is as follows:—

Circle.	Estimates and plans prepared by Local Boards and checked by P. W. D.		Projects prepared by P. W. D.		Works inspected.	Works undertaken by P. W. D.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.			Rs.
First	21	2,04,013	51	15,16,710	6	...	...
Second	51	3,55,686	142	23,18,135	65	15	85,602
Third	108	3,03,102	15	1,81,186	3	...	...

471. *Works of public utility.*—Miscellaneous works of public utility were constructed by private individuals from private contributions at a cost of Rs. 73,274.

The major works executed were—

District.	Constructed by	Description of work.	Cost.
			Rs.
Ráwalpindi	Kalián Dás, Contractor ...	A pacca serai and well on the Ráwalpindi-Murree road.	10,000
Do.	Wazír Chand, pensioned Extra Assistant Commissioner.	A pacca baoli at Sagri	5,000
Do.	Ahmad Khán of Attock	A pacca well and accommodation for travellers on the Grand Trunk road between Wah and Serai Kála.	5,000
Delhi	Moti Lál, Khatri, of Naya Bans, Delhi.	Pacca well with pyao and room and garden for use of travellers near Bara Pulla on the Delhi-Mathra road.	2,500
Do.	Sádhu Rám, Bohra, of Minthal.	Dharmsála near Minthal on road leading to Memarpur ferry.	3,000
Karnál	Bindrában of Pundri, Tahsíl Kaithal.	A pacca bathing ghât with a temple, one room, one satdara, doors, and a platform at the Pundri tank.	5,000
Hoshiárpur	Labha of Babhour, Tahsíl Una.	Pacca well near Dehlon on the Santokgarh-Babhour road.	2,500
Do.	Milkh Ráj of Santokgarh, Tahsíl Una.	A furnished rest-house at Santokgarh on the Una-Núrpur road for European travellers and officers on tour.	3,000
Ludhiána	Shib Diál (deceased), of Máchiwára.	Serai at Samrála	3,204
Ferozepore	Madan Gopál of Fázilka ...	Small masonry tank at Muktsar	2,500
Do.	Rabbi Mal of Dharmkot ...	Serai at Dharmkot	5,000
Amritsar	Rám Chand, Honorary Magistrate, Amritsar.	Show-room outside Hall Gate for specimens of work made and sold in Amritsar.	10,000

472. *Inspections.*—The Divisional Offices were all inspected by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, and were found in good order.

473. *Revenue Receipts.*—The following table shows the receipts realized as compared with the actuals of 1895-96, and the Budget and Revised Estimates of the year :—

Major Heads.	Funds.	Actuals, 1895-96.	1896-97. Budget Estimate.	1896-97. Revised Estimate.	1896-97. Actuals.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XXXI—Military Works	Imperial	5,864	5,000	7,000	10,593
XXXII—Civil Works	Do.	47,806	40,000	50,000	47,306
	Provincial	90,047	50,000	60,000	62,260
	Incorporated Local	2,181	1,000	2,000	2,158
	Total ...	1,45,898	96,000	1,19,000	1,22,317

The difference between the Revised Estimate and Actuals against Imperial Military is due to the sale proceeds of buildings having been realized long after the submission of the Revised Estimate.

TABLE A.

Statement showing the Public Works Expenditure incurred by the Punjab Provincial, District and Municipal Fund Public Works Establishments during 1896-97.

Heads.	Expenditure.							Remarks.
	Imperial Military.	Imperial Civil.	Provincial.	District.	Municipal and Loans.	Private and other funds.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
By Provincial Public Works Establishment.								
Works	2,47,575	5,34,356	5,09,741	41,862	1,26,154	11,434	14,71,122	
Repairs	2,54,539	1,20,029	10,58,512	6,299	2,936	3,003	14,45,318	
Barrack Department	10,026	...	...	...	...	...	10,026	
Tools and Plant	5,968	5,697	31,283	698	109	58	43,813	
	5,18,108	6,60,082	15,99,536	48,859	1,29,199	14,495	29,70,279	
Establishment charges	1,12,605	94,486	6,56,516	6,802	8,903	837	8,80,149	
Total	6,30,713	7,54,568	22,56,052	55,661	1,38,102	15,332	38,50,428	
By District Fund Public Works Establishment.								
Works	300	...	9,870	2,02,487	...	...	2,12,657	
Repairs	2,239	...	1,20,183	4,21,525	...	...	5,43,947	
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	5,477	...	...	5,477	
	2,539	...	1,30,053	6,29,489	...	...	7,62,081	
Establishment charges	...	...	526	98,743	...	...	99,269	
Total	2,539	...	1,30,579	7,28,232	...	...	8,61,350	
By Municipal Public Works Establishment.								
Works	...	...	...	...	2,61,611	...	2,61,611	
Repairs	...	...	...	...	4,04,354	...	4,04,354	
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	2,919	...	2,919	
	...	...	...	...	6,68,884	...	6,68,884	
Establishment charges	...	...	...	...	36,050	...	36,050	
Total	...	...	...	...	7,04,934	...	7,04,934	
Suspense account	...	2,274	26,909	...	...	...	29,183	
GRAND TOTAL	6,33,252	7,56,842	24,13,540	7,83,893	8,43,036	15,332	54,45,895	

TABLE B.

Statement of Expenditure from Imperial Funds on Public Works during 1896-97.

DETAILS.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
44—MILITARY WORKS.			
Buildings for accommodation of European Troops	2,706	2 200	4,906
Ditto Native Troops	51,537	32,551	84,088
Ordnance Buildings	6	1,184	1,190
Commissariat Buildings	436	168	604
Staff and Miscellaneous	44,480	4,944	49,424
Roads to Hill Stations or lines of Military Communications	1,06,256	1,58,340	2,64,596
General Cantonment Works	7,010	29,473	37,383
Stud Buildings	7,068	2,463	9,531
Fortifications	27,476	25,165	52,641
Rent of buildings or compensation for quarters	...	290	290
Total ...	2,47,875	2,56,778	5,04,653
Establishment	...	...	1,11,603
Tools and Plant	...	...	5,968
Barrack Department (exclusive of establishment)	7,645	2,381	10,026
Establishment	...	...	1,002
Suspense	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL, MILITARY WORKS ...	...	...	6,33,252
Deduct—(*a*) Credits to "Expenditure in England" at 2 shillings per rupee ...	...	...	5,701
(*b*) Credits to "Loss by Exchange" at estimated average of Secretary of State's drawings for value of English Stores received and other items charged off finally in England	...	...	3,768
Net Expenditure in India, Imperial Military Works ...	...	...	6,23,783
IMPERIAL.			
45—CIVIL WORKS.			
Civil Buildings.			
Post Offices	22,042	16,216	38,258
Telegraph Buildings	2,370	5,696	8,066
Administration	4,07,538	67,531	4,75,069
Miscellaneous	3[illegible],161	13,411	44,572
Total Civil Buildings ...	4,63,111	1,02,854	5,65,965
Communications.			
Metalled and Bridged Roads	65	...	65
Unmetalled Roads	60,286	15,809	76,095
Accommodation for Travellers	2,265	...	2,265
Total Communications ...	62,616	15,809	78,425
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.			
Water-supply	8,629	597	9,226
Miscellaneous	...	769	769
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	8,629	1,366	9,995
Total ...	5,34,356	1,20,029	6,54,385
Establishment	...	...	94,486
Tools and Plant	...	...	5,697
Suspense	...	...	2,274
GRAND TOTAL, IMPERIAL CIVIL WORKS ...	...	...	7,56,842
Deduct—(*a*) Credits to "Expenditure in England" at 2 shillings per rupee ...	...	...	10,690
(*b*) Credits to "Loss by Exchange" at estimated average of Secretary of State's drawings for value of English Stores received and other items charged off finally in England	...	...	7,064
Net Expenditure in India, Imperial Civil Works ...	...	...	7,39,088

TABLE C.

Statement of Expenditure on Public Works from Provincial, Local (Incorporated) District, and Municipal Funds during 1896-97.

Heads.	Provincial Funds.		Incorporated Local District Funds.		Municipal Funds.		Grand Total.	
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.
CIVIL BUILDINGS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Administration...	54,817	56,131	533	13,345	...	1,329	55,350	70,805
Minor Departments	1,649	6,473	...	...	...	...	1,649	6,473
Law and Justice	12,790	14,495	462	3,864	...	291	13,252	18,650
Ecclesiastical	2,916	10,281	...	...	...	13	2,916	10,294
Jails	27,822	35,425	...	...	...	...	27,822	35,425
Police	20,028	55,220	...	13	3,697	5,485	23,725	60,718
Educational	5,623	12,591	39,500	27,291	14,806	8,083	59,929	47,968
Medical...	3,948	7,427	7,957	13,505	13,945	15,194	25,850	36,126
Miscellaneous	39,124	27,231	7,002	11,094	...	906	46,126	39,231
Total ...	1,68,717	2,25,274	55,454	69,115	32,448	31,301	2,56,619	3,25,690
COMMUNICATIONS.								
Metalled roads. A. Bridged and drained throughout.	39,722	5,45,243	3,742	83,483	...	...	43,464	6,28,726
Metalled roads. B. Partially bridged and drained.	...	...	8,273	9,088	17	112	8,290	9,200
Unmetalled roads. A. Bridged and drained throughout.	50,903	91,786	43,679	19,295	...	...	94,582	1,11,081
Unmetalled roads. B. Partially bridged and drained.	29,252	59,237	44,962	1,22,043	...	716	74,214	1,81,996
Roads ... Banked and surfaced with "muram" or similar material, but not drained.	94	...	...	2,949	...	...	94	2,949
Roads ... Banked, but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained.	...	1,994	114	5,796	...	...	114	7,790
Roads ... Cleared, partially bridged and drained.	...	2,905	1,470	17,143	...	...	1,470	20,048
Roads ... Cleared only	1,279	11,360	3,949	12,322	...	...	5,228	23,682
Roads ... Boat bridges and ferries	210	1,46,698	...	4,088	...	...	210	1,50,786
Roads ... Accommodation for travellers	19,781	29,353	23,738	18,696	1,057	2,976	44,576	51,025
Roads ... Arboriculture	...	22,028	...	...	163	5,788	163	27,816
Total ...	1,41,241	9,10,604	1,29,927	2,94,903	1,237	9,592	2,72,405	12,15,099
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.								
Improvements to towns	—1,176	1,698	6,047	3,041	42,344	26,890	47,215	31,629
Water-supply	20,915	4,064	46,348	36,078	57,960	44,987	1,25,223	85,129
Markets...	...	...	135	11	15,530	4,060	15,665	4,071
Paving and streets	1,171	30,286	1,357	17,465	58,544	2,40,103	61,072	2,87,854
Lighting	...	...	...	...	1,139	126	1,139	126
Sewage and drainage...	21,419	...	270	5,035	39,449	35,769	61,138	40,804
Conservancy	...	...	...	15	6,776	6,630	6,776	6,645
Miscellaneous	1,67,324	6,769	4,811	2,161	14,170	4,896	1,86,305	13,826
Total ...	2,09,653	42,817	58,968	63,806	2,35,912	3,63,461	5,04,533	4,70,084
	5,19,611	11,78,695	2,44,349	4,27,824	2,69,597	4,04,354	10,33,557	20,10,873
Total Works and Repairs ...	16,98,306		6,72,173		6,73,951		30,44,430	
Establishment	6,57,042		1,05,545		36,050		7,98,637	
Tools and Plant	31,283		6,175		2,919		40,377	
Suspense Balance	26,909		...		...		26,909	
GRAND TOTAL ...	24,13,540		7,83,893		7,12,920		39,10,353	

TABLE C—CONCLUDED.

33—FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.

Statement showing Expenditure on Public Works from Provincial, Local (Incorporated) District, and Municipal Funds during 1896-97.

Heads.	Provincial Funds.		Incorporated Local District Funds.		Municipal Funds.		Grand Total.	
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.
CIVIL BUILDINGS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Administration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minor Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law and Justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ecclesiastical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Educational	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	500	...	...	...	500	...
Total ...	...	...	500	...	...	...	500	...
COMMUNICATIONS.								
Metalled roads. A. Bridged and drained throughout.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metalled roads. B. Partially bridged and drained.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unmetalled roads. A. Bridged and drained throughout.	...	24,679	3,553	20,020	...	...	3,553	44,699
Unmetalled roads. B. Partially bridged and drained.	59,098	...	36,814	27,509	...	...	95,912	27,509
Roads ... Banked and surfaced with "muram" or similar material, but not drained.	...	...	1,758	...	...	...	1,758	...
Roads ... Banked, but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roads ... Cleared, partially bridged and drained.	...	20,080	...	38,874	...	...	...	58,954
Roads ... Cleared only	181	...	458	...	...	...	639	...
Roads ... Boat bridges and ferries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roads ... Accommodation for travellers.	...	...	...	750	...	...	...	750
Roads ... Arboriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	59,279	44,759	42,583	87,153	...	...	1,01,862	1,31,912
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.								
Improvements to towns	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	84
Water-supply	...	...	41,902	89,463	2,500	6,423	44,402	95,886
Markets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paving and streets	3,559	...	...	...	18,584	1,594	22,143	1,594
Lighting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sewage and drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conservancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	1,605	...	...	...	986	247	2,591	247
Total ...	5,164	...	41,902	89,463	22,070	8,348	69,136	97,811
Total Works and Repairs	64,443	44,759	84,985	1,76,616	22,070	8,348	1,71,498	2,29,723
	1,09,202		2,61,601		30,418		4,01,221	
Establishment	667		4,241		280		5,188	
Tools and Plant	15,606		6,645		78		22,329	
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,25,475		2,72,487		30,776		4,28,738	

TABLE D.

Statement of Expenditure on Contribution Works from Municipal, Private and other funds during 1896-97.

Heads.	Municipal and Loans.		Private and other funds.		Grand Total.	
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.
CONTRIBUTIONS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CIVIL BUILDINGS.						
Medical	...	...	40	...	40	...
Law and Justice	...	...	200	...	200	...
Educational	7,078	...	...	...	7,078	...
Jails	...	...	75	...	75	...
Police	...	...	470	...	470	...
Minor Departments	...	...	1,125	...	1,125	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	2	...	2	...
Total ...	7,078	...	1,912	...	8,990	...
COMMUNICATIONS.						
Metalled roads bridged and drained throughout.	...	...	4,687	335	4,687	335
Unmetalled roads bridged and drained throughout.	...	200	2,900	...	2,900	200
Accommodation for travellers	...	...	...	592	...	592
Roads cleared only	...	...	102	...	102	...
Total ...	...	200	7,689	927	7,689	1,127
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.						
Water-supply	27,037	492	73	150	27,110	642
Sewage and drainage	25,339	...	109	...	25,448	...
Miscellaneous...	66,700	2,244	...	1,862	66,700	4,106
Total ...	1,19,076	2,736	182	2,012	1,19,258	4,748
	1,26,154	2,936	9,783	2,939	1,35,937	5,875
Works done for Military and other departments.	...	...	1,651	64	1,651	64
Establishment	* 8,867	36	403	434	9,270	470
Tools and Plant	109	...	25	33	134	33
Total Contributions ...	1,35,130	2,972	11,862	3,470	1,46,992	6,442
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS ...	1,38,102		15,332		1,53,434	

* This excludes Rs. 222 adjusted through miscellaneous advances.

TABLE E.

Provincial Public Works Establishment Charges and Expenditure incurred by such Establishment during the official year 1896-97.

Circle.	Public Works Division.	Cost of establishment.	Expenditure on Works and Repairs excluding cost of Establishment, Suspense and Tools and Plant.						Percentage of establishment on outlay.
			Imperial.	Provincial.	Local Incorporated.	Municipal and Loans.	Private and other funds.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
First	Hazára	65,264	1,60 708	1,78,554	...	11,424	152	3,50,838	18·60
	Ráwalpindi	72,689	11,002	2,38,408	191	2,453	4,902	2,56,956	28·29
	Kohát	45,194	1,36,165	27,925	...	488	150	1,64,728	27·44
	Total Executive ...	1,83 147	3,07,875	4,44,887	191	14,365	5,204	7,72,522	23 71
	Superintending Engineer	33.493	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·34
Second	Umballa	36,578	8,797	1,63,323	1,541	12,721	3,250	1,89 632	19·29
	Simla	64,276	5,78,578	85,769	...	200	122	6,64,669	9·67
	Delhi	52,867	12,727	1,13,305	33,792	21,960	470	1,82,254	29·01
	Jullundur	63,224	4,569	1,77,503	12,532	...	2,355	1,96,959	32·10
	Total Executive ...	2,16,945	6,04,671	5,39,900	47,865	34,881	6,197	12,33,514	17·59
	Superintending Engineer	47 996	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·89
Third	Lahore	89.377	9.037	2,79,699	105	13.148	1,475	3,03,464	29·45
	Dera Ismail Khan	69,921	2,17,623	64,579	...	...	1,561	2,83,763	24·64
	Dera Ghází Khan	44,832	27,183	2,39,188	...	66,696	...	3,33,067	13·46
	Total Executive ...	2,04,130	2,53,843	5,83,466	105	79,844	3,036	9,20,294	22·18
	Superintending Engineer	35.248	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·83
Direction	Chief Engineer and Secretary	1,33.637	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·56
Accounts	Examiner, Public Works Accounts (96279 —68902) ...	27.377	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 94
	Examiner's Auxiliary Accounts	...	136	...	...	...	...	136	...
	TOTAL ...	8,81,973	11,66,525	15,68,253	48,161	1,29,090	14,437	29,26,466	30·14

TABLE F.

Mileage of Metalled and Unmetalled Imperial, Provincial and District Roads in the Punjab during 1896-97.

Imperial, Provincial, or District Roads.	Public Works Division or District.	Metal renewed during 1896-97.	Total length to close of 1896-97. Metalled.	Total length to close of 1896-97. Unmetalled.
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Imperial ...	Hazára Division—			
	Under Executive Engineer	...	...	51½
	Peshâwar Independent Executive Charge—			
	Under Executive Engineer	3½	28	19¼
	Ráwalpindi Division—			
	Under Executive Engineer	¼	5¼	1¼
	Gujránwála Independent Executive Charge...	...	...	...
	Kohát Division—			
	Under Executive Engineer	7	92½	138½
	Do. Civil Officers	...	...	35
	Dera Gházi Khan Division—			
	Under Executive Engineer	¼	18¼	51
	Do. Civil Officers	...	...	33
	Do. Military Works Department ...	¼	5	4
	Dera Ismail Khan Division—			
	Under Executive Engineer	...	178¾	63
	Do. Civil Officers	...	...	73
	Tochi Independent Executive Charge—			
	Under Executive Engineer	...	...	62
	Lahore Division	...	...	...
	Mooltan Independent Executive Charge ...	...	...	...
	Jullundur Division	...	...	...
	Simla Ditto	...	...	...
	Umballa Ditto	...	...	...
	Delhi Ditto	...	...	...
	Under charge of Military Works Department.	...	7	...
	Total Imperial Roads ...	11¼	334¾	532
Provincial ...	Hazára Division—			
	Under Executive Engineer	...	44	306½
	Peshâwar Independent Executive Charge—			
	Under Executive Engineer	8¼	69	95½
	Do. Military Works Department ...	...	4½	...
	Kohát Division—			
	Under Executive Engineer	...	...	132½
	Do. Civil Officers	...	1	3½
	Ráwalpindi Division—			
	Under Executive Engineer	26½	247¼	172½
	Do. Military Works Department ...	...	4	...
	Gujránwála Independent Executive Charge—			
	Under Executive Engineer	3¼	88½	47¼
	Do. Civil Officers	4	28	54¾
	Do. Military Works Department ...	...	2¾	...
	Delhi Division—			
	Under Executive Engineer	36¼	126	...
	Do. Civil Officers	...	10	77
	Jullundur Division—			
	Under Executive Engineer	10	100¾	333½
	Do. Civil Officers	2¾	23¼	212
	Do. Military Works Department ...	...	¾	1¼
	Simla Division—			
	Under Executive Engineer	21¼	58	166
	Do. Military Works Department ...	...	...	3½
	Umballa Division—			
	Under Executive Engineer	25½	166	63½
	Do. Civil Officers	2¼	8	...
	Do. Military Works Department ...	...	3½	...
	Lahore Division—			
	Under Executive Engineer	20¾	168	135
	Do. Military Works Department ...	...	1½	...
	Do. Civil Officers	...	5½	2
	Mooltan Independent Executive Charge—			
	Under Executive Engineer	1	26¾	86½
	Do. Military Works Department ...	¾	1¼	...
	Dera Gházi Khan Division—			
	Under Executive Engineer	¾	14¾	173½
	Do. Civil Officers	...	7½	...
	Dera Ismail Khan Division—			
	Under Executive Engineer	...	3¾	278
	Do. Civil Officers	...	...	270
	Ferozepore Independent Executive Charge—			
	Under Executive Engineer	23½	118	...
	Do. Military Works Department ...	...	3½	...
	Total Provincial Roads ...	186¾	1,335¾	2,614¼

TABLE F—CONCLUDED.

Mileage of Metalled and Unmetalled Imperial, Provincial and District Roads in the Punjab during 1896-97—concluded.

Imperial, Provincial, or District Roads.	Public Works Division or District.	Metal renewed during 1896-97.	Total length to close of 1896-97. Metalled.	Total length to close of 1896-97. Unmetalled.
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
District ...	Peshāwar—			
	Under Civil Officers	...	16½	510
	Kohāt—			
	Under Civil Officers	...	...	306
	Hazára—			
	Under Civil Officers	...	...	395
	Muzaffargarh—			
	Under Civil Officers	1½	16¼	540
	Bannu—			
	Under Civil Officers	...	½	574
	Dera Ismail Khan—			
	Under Civil Officers	...	...	823
	Dera Gházi Khan—			
	Under Civil Officers	...	...	500
	Shahpur—			
	Under Civil Officers	...	7	812½
	Siálkot—			
	Under Civil Officers	...	27½	757¼
	Gujránwála—			
	Under Civil Officers	4	13	1,231
	Ráwalpindi—			
	Under Civil Officers	...	37¾	1,075
	Gujrát—			
	Under Civil Officers	...	9	603
	Jhelum—			
	Under Civil Officers	...	28	1,080
	Mooltan—			
	Under Civil Officers	2¼	14	1,179
	Gurdáspur—			
	Under Civil Officers	...	21	581½
	Amritsar—			
	Under Civil Officers	1	16½	334½
	Lahore—			
	Under Civil Officers	...	11¾	822¼
	Montgomery—			
	Under Civil Officers	...	1½	1,060½
	Jhang—			
	Under Civil Officers	...	15½	1,053½
	Hoshiárpur—			
	Under Civil Officers	...	16	713
	Kángra—			
	Under Civil Officers	...	...	710
	Jullundur—			
	Under Civil Officers	11¾	82¼	336½
	Ludhiána—			
	Under Civil Officers	...	1½	226½
	Do. Executive Engineer	5½	66¼	...
	Ferozepore—			
	Under Civil Officers	...	...	829
	Do. Executive Engineer	1	12	...
	Hissar—			
	Under Civil Officers	...	10½	802
	Rohtak—			
	Under Civil Officers	10	63	573
	Gurgaon—			
	Under Civil Officers	10	75	571
	Delhi—			
	Under Civil Officers	...	39	448¾
	Do. Executive Engineer	...	24½	22½
	Karnál—			
	Under Civil Officers	1	18	543
	Do. Executive Engineer	...	...	93
	Umballa—			
	Under Civil Officers	...	12¾	450¼
	Do. Executive Engineer	...	...	31
	Simla—			
	Under Civil Officers	...	...	6
	Total District Roads ...	48	656½	20,583

POST OFFICE.

474. EXPANSION OF THE POST OFFICE.—The following statement shows the progress of the Post Office in the Punjab during the past six years. In that period of time there has been an increase of 884 in the number of post offices, of 1,781 in the number of letter boxes, of 201 in the number of postmen and of 732 in the number of village postmen, and the figures at the end of the statement show the considerable growth that has been attained by the postal business of the Province. At the end of the last official year there were in existence 1,672 post offices, 2,264 outside letter boxes, 893 postmen and 1,383 village postmen :--

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	1890-91.	1896-97.	Increase or decrease.
Number of post offices—Imperial	751	1,300	+ 549
District Dâk	37	372	+ 335
Both Imperial and District Dâk	788	1,672	+ 884
Number of letter boxes—Imperial	435	1,725	+ 1,290
District Dâk	48	539	+ 491
Both Imperial and District Dâk	483	2,264	+ 1,781
Number of postmen—Imperial	670	883	+ 213
District Dâk	22	10	— 12
Both Imperial and District Dâk	692	893	+ 201
Number of village postmen—Imperial	295	656	+ 361
District Dâk	356	727	+ 371
Both Imperial and District Dâk	651	1,383	+ 732
Number of post and telegraph combined offices	84	163	+ 79
Number of articles of all kinds (excluding money orders) delivered ...	35,587,839	53,093,005	+ 17,505,166
Number of money orders issued	522,699	1,047,456	+ 524,757
Number of money orders paid	530,178	1,056,478	+ 526,300
Number of Savings Bank Accounts	26,640	49,533	+ 22,893

The arrangements for the collection and delivery of letters in villages continued to receive special attention. New letter boxes to the number of 443 were placed in villages where it was found they were badly needed, and 99 new

village postmen (Imperial) were employed during the year under review, some of them having been transferred from the District Dâk Establishment, and the others newly appointed to serve localities where rural delivery arrangements were in a backward condition.

475. POSTAL TRAFFIC.—The table below shows that the total number of postal articles of all kinds delivered (calculated from the two actual enumerations made during the year) was 53,093,005 as compared with 51,060,293, the estimated record for the year 1895-96:—

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase or decrease.
Letters—Paid ...	19,241,366	19,466,310	+ 224,944
Do. Unpaid ...	2,427,276	2,258,776	− 168,500
Do. Registered ...	901,472	1,001,195	+ 99,723
Do. Value-payable registered ...	40,750	56,810	+ 16,060
Do. Insured ...	11,237	11,550	+ 313
Do. Service privileged ...	797,447	773,878	− 23,569
Post Cards—Single ...	20,970,241	22,742,290	+ 1,772,049
Do. Reply ...	736,153	817,079	+ 80,926
Newspapers ...	3,625,988	3,503,505	− 122,483
Book and pattern packets registered and unregistered and book packets, value-payable registered and unregistered.	1,883,999	2,050,804	+ 166,805
Registered parcels, paid, unpaid, insured and value-payable ...	412,606	383,981	− 28,625
Unregistered parcels ...	11,758	26,827	+ 15,069
TOTAL ...	51,060,293	53,093,005	+ 2,032,712

It will be seen that, except in the case of unpaid letters, service privileged letters, newspapers and registered parcels, there was an increase under each head. The decrease under the head of unpaid letters when considered together with the large increase under the head of paid letters may be said to afford a satisfactory indication that the advantages of prepaying correspondence are beginning to be recognized in the Punjab. The decrease in the number of registered parcels was probably due to some extent to an increasing preference on the part of the public for 'unregistered parcels'; but taking the traffic in both kinds of parcels together, there was a falling-off which can only be attributed to the disturbed conditions of this year of famine. As regards newspapers, the decrease shown may be merely due to errors of classification. It is not always easy for poorly paid postal officials to distinguish between 'newspapers' and 'book packets,' and it is satisfactory to find that, taking newspapers and packets of all kinds together, there was an increase of 44,322 in the total number.

476. LAHORE DEAD LETTER OFFICE.—Of the total number of articles of all kinds (586,862) received in the Dead Letter Office, 111,665, or 35·41 per cent., were successfully disposed of by being redirected and then delivered to the addressees, while 234,328 were returned to the senders and 114,506 only

were found to be unreturnable. A number of hundís, cheques, bills of exchange, currency notes and other valuables amounting to Rs. 39,748 in value were found inside the articles opened in the Dead Letter Office. Valuables amounting to £65 9s. in sterling were also similarly found. With the exception of articles of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,766-1-6 and of a British Postal Order for 5 shillings, the whole of the property was successfully delivered.

Since the issue, to schools in the Punjab, of an abstract of postal information showing, together with other things, how a postal article should be addressed, the number of articles with incomplete or incorrect addresses, or without addresses, has diminished, and while the number of articles received for delivery in the circle has been largely increasing, the number of insufficiently addressed and undecipherable articles, as well as the total number of articles consigned to Dead Letter Office, has been satisfactorily decreasing, as will be seen by the following figures:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
Number of articles received in the circle for delivery ...	51,060,293	53,093,005
Number of articles received by the Dead Letter Office from post offices ...	466,236	463,001
Number of unclaimed and undecipherable articles received in the Dead Letter Office ...	321,900	315,336

In September 1896 the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, drew the attention of his officers to the orders of 1894 on the subject mentioned above, and directed them to permit no neglect or slackness in this important practical matter of teaching boys in the Punjab Schools how to address letters, &c.; but the scheme requires further pushing in the direction of instructing professional letter-writers.

477. REVENUE MONEY ORDERS.—During the year, 9,859 revenue money orders of the value of Rs. 5,81,235 were issued as compared with 9,697 amounting to Rs. 6,01,244 in the previous year. There was thus an increase of 162 in the number and a decrease of Rs. 20,009 in the aggregate value of this class of orders, as well as a decrease of Rs. 211 in money order commission from which Rs. 6,458 was realized. In the case of official money orders, there was a small decrease of 45 in the number and an increase of Rs. 3,773 in the amount paid during the year, the total number being 3,775 and the total amount Rs. 86,266 as compared with a total of 3,820 orders amounting to Rs. 82,493 paid in the previous year.

478. REMITTANCE OF VILLAGE SCHOOL MASTERS' SALARIES BY MONEY ORDER.—The number and amount of money orders issued in payment of School Masters' salaries rose from 12,711 and Rs. 2,21,168 in the previous year to 13,412 and Rs. 2,28,896 respectively during the year 1896-97. The revenue derived from these transactions, by the post office, by way of money order commission amounted to Rs. 3,416 against Rs. 3,305 in the preceding year.

479. TRANSMISSION OF COPIES OF COURT DOCUMENTS BY VALUE-PAYABLE POST.—This system was in force in 26 districts at the close of the year under report as compared with 21 districts during the preceding year. It was extended to the Kohát District in April last.

The total number of court documents sent through the post under the value-payable system in the year 1896-97 was 67,199 as compared with 47,381 in the year 1895-96, and the income derived from this source was Rs. 12,077 against Rs. 8,228, or Rs. 3,849 more than in last year.

The total amount specified for recovery on the 67,199 articles posted was Rs. 93,357-3-0, giving an average of Re. 1-6-3 per article as compared with Rs. 54,237-12-6, the total amount specified for recovery during 1895-96, when the average was Re. 1-2-4 per article. Special endeavours were made to popularise the scheme, and every case in which one of these documents was returned, whether owing to a refusal on the part of the addressee to take delivery or from any other cause, was carefully investigated. Among other things it was noticed that documents posted were in many cases refused owing to excessive delay in despatching them, and that in other cases they were returned undelivered owing to the address written by the copying agent being imperfect, incomplete or incorrect. With a view to remove these defects, the Deputy Commissioners concerned issued, at the request of the Postmaster-General, Punjab, special instructions to copying agents, pointing out the necessity of always addressing the covers clearly, and of mentioning in the address, in addition to the applicant's own name, the name of his father, his caste and occupation and the thána and tahsíl to which the village in which delivery is to be made is attached.

480. BRITISH POSTAL ORDERS.—During the year under report 11,327 British postal orders, to the value of Rs. 1,25,488, were sold as compared with 10,667 amounting to Rs. 1,27,649 in the previous year. Thus, there was an increase of 660 in the number, and a decrease of Rs. 2,161 in the value of the orders sold. The largest sale was at Simla, Ráwalpindi, Peshávar, Ferozepore and Umballa.

481. SALE OF NON-JUDICIAL STAMPS BY POST OFFICE.—The number of offices authorized to sell non-judicial stamps was 277 at the close of the year under report as compared with 231 in the previous year. Ten offices ceased their sales during the year, while 56 new ones were added to the list with the result of a net increase of 46 in their number.

482. CAMPS OF EXERCISE.—Camps of Exercise were held at Campbellpore, Dhagal, Muridki, Kala Amb (on the Barára-Náhan line) and at Urna near Samrála in the Ludhiána District. To serve the troops concentrated at these places, camp sub-offices were opened at Dhagal, Muridki and Kala Amb, and the establishment of the permanent offices at Campbellpore and Samrála was strengthened. The arrangements made by the post office were pronounced satisfactory in every respect.

483. TREATMENT OF VALUE-PAYABLE REGISTERED LETTERS, &C., IN THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.—During the year a somewhat important change in the inland parcel post system was introduced in connection with the treatment of value-payable registered letters and packets and railway

receipt notes as articles of the letter mail instead of as articles of the parcel mail. The postal articles named now travel quicker than before, and the change has been of great advantage to the public.

484. USE OF LOCAL POST.—The endeavours made to encourage the use of the post for *local* letters, hand-bills, &c., have been very successful at Simla, although the articles posted are mainly of a private nature, the red-coated chaprási being still the principal bearer of official and demi-official chits and papers. The statistics kept show that as many as 3,900 local letters were delivered one day, and the daily *average* of such letters posted has been about 900. To give every possible facility to the public, four deliveries of local correspondence exclusively were made at Simla at hours fixed with reference to the convenience of the public.

485. COMPLAINTS BY THE PUBLIC.—There was a slight decrease in the number of complaints received from the public during the year under report as compared with the figures for the previous year. The use of moveable hour-type instead of index letters in date stamps, introduced last year as an experiment, tended to reduce the number of complaints under the head of 'late delivery of letters.' The hour marked by the stamp conveys a clear meaning to the public, and makes the staff careful. The result of the experiment warranted the general introduction of new stamps, and, with the approval of the Director-General of the Post Office of India, these have now been supplied to all the head offices and principal sub-offices in the circle. The proportion of cases in which the complaints proved to be well-grounded was 35 per cent., while the percentage of entirely groundless complaints was 45. The remaining cases were either pending at the close of the year or were cases in which no definite conclusion could be arrived at.

486. OFFENCES COMMITTED.—The number of offences punishable by law, committed by servants of the post office, increased from 23 during the previous year to 29 during the year under report. Legal convictions were obtained in 11 cases; in 14 the offenders were punished departmentally, while in 4 cases they escaped punishment. Postmen and village postmen were as usual the principal offenders. The number of cases relating to the loss of Government money increased from 15 in the previous year to 27 during the year 1896-97. Of these 14 were cases of theft and burglary, 11 were cases of fraud in connection with the money order and savings bank business, while the remaining 2 related to the temporary misappropriation of office cash. There were 42 officials concerned in these offences. Of these 12 were punished under the law and 21 were dealt with departmentally, while 9 evaded punishment. The total loss during the year amounted to Rs. 3,952-3-8. Out of this sum Rs. 2,292-14-11 was recovered from the parties in fault or their sureties, Rs. 100 was decreed against the Post Office Guarantee Fund, and Re. 1-3-0 against profit and loss, and Rs. 1,558-1-9 remained unadjusted at the close of the year. There were, besides, 6 cases of highway robbery of mails. One of these occurred on the morning of the 30th April 1896 near Thatti stage, at a distance of five miles from Jand in the Ráwalpindi District. The runner was killed by two robbers, who abstracted Rs. 120 from one of the two mail bags and carried the money away. The mail bags, together with the body of the runner and his staff, were thrown into a pond about half a mile from the Jand-Makhad road. The mail bags were found soon after

by the Police, who also succeeded in recovering the money stolen. Both the men were arrested, tried, and sentenced by the Sessions Judge, Ráwalpindi, to capital punishment. Another highway robbery took place in foreign territory (Wazíristán) on the night of 18th April 1896. The mail runner was attacked by Wazírís, who took away two mail bags containing two registered letters, two parcels and some unregistered letters. The line on which the robbery was committed is under the Political Officer, Wana, and that officer succeeded with great difficulty in recovering the mail bags with their contents intact. The third case was an attempt at highway robbery, near Gulistan Fort, in the Kohát District. The runner, carrying mails between Gulistan and Fort Lockhart, was attacked by two trans-border men, but fortunately a sepoy of the 36th Sikhs arrived on the spot, brought in the mails and the wounded runner. The fourth case occurred in the Hissar District, at a place three miles distant from the Tosham Police Station. The runner carrying mails between Bhiwáni Khera and Tosham was waylaid by robbers. The mails were subsequently recovered, having been found scattered at some distance from the scene of occurrence, but the culprits could not be apprehended. The fifth case was of a runner carrying mails between Chiniot and Chiniot Road Railway Station in the Jhang District having been stopped by four men armed with *láthís*. The robbers helped themselves to Rs. 55 abstracted from the mail bag, but the amount was subsequently recovered from them, and the four men were sentenced to different terms of imprisonment. The sixth case was of a village postman Malkha in the Gujrát District having been robbed of Rs. 111, the amount he had for payment of money orders in villages. The alleged robbery could not be proved, and a portion of the money lost was therefore, recovered from the village postman himself.

487. POSTAL TELEGRAPH (COMBINED) OFFICES.—During the year 1896-97, 21 new postal telegraph offices were opened and 2 previously existing combined offices were closed. There was therefore a net increase of 19 in the number of combined offices. All these new offices were opened at places where there was previously no Government or Railway Telegraph Office. There was an increase of 35,620, or 20·69 per cent., in the number of messages sent, and of 26,738, or 14·06 per cent., in the number of messages received by combined offices. The revenue exceeded that of last year by Rs. 40,472-15-0, or 23·20 per cent., and the amount collected for the Telegraph Department was in excess of the amount expended on its behalf by Rs. 1,61,883-4-9. The number of combined offices authorized to accept foreign messages was 46 as compared with 43 in the previous year. Thirty-five postal officials qualified as signallers and 17 candidates were under training at the close of the year. Apart from the 163 combined offices at which telegrams were despatched and received over the wires, 75 post offices at the close of the year 1896-97 were receiving telegrams for despatch by post to the nearest telegraph office. The number of these receiving offices was 9 more than at the close of the previous year. The number of telegrams booked and the revenue realized were larger than in the previous year. Nine hundred and seventy-five messages were booked and Rs. 967-15-0 was realized as compared with 897 and Rs. 748-5-0 in 1895-96.

488. PASSENGER AND GOVERNMENT BULLOCK TRAIN SERVICE (KALKA-SIMLA LINE).—The revenue of the passenger and bullock train services during the year 1896-97 amounted to Rs. 3,45,873 against Rs. 2,75,372 in

1895-96. The gross expenditure on the combined service was Rs. 4,38,242 against Rs. 3,06,902. Thus, the expenditure exceeded the revenue by Rs. 92,369. This sum is taken as the cost of conveyance of mails. Twelve tongas on the average travelled daily in each direction up and down the hill solely for mail purposes. The average cost therefore to Government of each service of 58 miles was in this year of famine nearly Rs. 10-8-0 only against Rs. 25, being the fare of a tonga.

The system of sending passengers' luggage, railway parcels, fresh fruits &c., by express post service from Simla to Kálka and intermediate out-agencies and *vice versâ*, organized during the preceding year, was much in favor of the public. The rates, 8 annas for every 10 seers or fraction thereof between Kálka and Simla and 8 annas for every 20 seers or fraction thereof between Kálka and any intermediate out-agency, as also free delivery of parcels, &c., within a radius of three miles from the post office, were much appreciated. The entire system was a success. The revenue derived from local traffic was about Rs. 3,000 and that from through traffic about Rs. 17,000. The management of the line was attended with a good deal of difficulty during the year. There was great scarcity of grass and fodder last summer, and the failing of the rains added to the difficulty. The prices all throughout the year have ruled practically at famine rates, yet the service has been worked very economically. The charges would have been less had it not been that compensation to the extent of Rs. 48,000 had to be paid to the line contractors and that unusual expenses had to be incurred on account of the prevailing scarcity.

489. PAYMENT OF MILITARY PENSIONERS THROUGH THE POST OFFICE.—The system of paying the pensions of pensioners of the Native Army through the agency of the post office has now been in force in the Punjab for the last seven years. The table below shows the yearly progress in this branch of business since it was undertaken by the Post Office in 1890 :—

YEAR OF PAYMENT.	Number of pensioners paid.	Amount paid.
		Rs. A. P.
1890-91	19,131	11,72,924 1 1
1891-92	21,060	12,76,556 5 2
1892-93	21,592	15,29,578 14 6
1893-94	22,271	15,76,103 8 7
1894-95	22,801	16,23,096 10 6
1895-96	23,485	16,74,896 14 8
1896-97	24,112	17,46,333 5 6

TELEGRAPHS.

490. TELEGRAPHS.—During the year 522 miles of line and 1,136 miles of wire were added to the telegraphic communication of the Punjab.

491. Seventy-seven new offices were opened and 14 old offices were closed against 59 opened and 10 closed during 1895-96.

492. The following statement shows the number of offices open at the close of the year 1896-97 :—

Government Offices	... ...	193
Railway and Canal Offices	... ...	258
Office not open for paid telegrams	... ...	229
	Total ...	680

493. The number of messages despatched from Government Offices was 420,561, representing a decrease of 5,017 as compared with the figures for 1895-96.

494. The Indian share of the collections amounted to Rs. 5,75,271, or Rs. 2,04,103 less than in 1895-96.

IRRIGATION.

495. CANALS.—The direct recepits and expenditure of the Irrigation Department during the year were as follows :—

Class of Works.		Direct Receipts.	Direct Expenditure.		
			Capital.	Working Expenses.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Major Irrigation Works ...	Imperial	1,04,13,194	38,20,743	28,91,775	67,12,518
	Contributions ...	44,080	54,493	2,75,713	3,30,206
Minor Irrigation Works ...	Imperial	6,91,505	1,99,270	10,40,548	12,39,818
	Contributions ...	...	...	...	...
Provincial Canals		33,871	...	36,888	36,888
Grand Total		1,11,82,650	40,74,506	42,44,924	83,19,430
Grand Total, 1895-96 ...		74,25,489	38,04,057	40,31,716	78,35,773

496. In addition to the direct receipts, the indirect revenue credited to the canals on account of enhanced land revenue amounted to Rs. 13,73,751 against Rs. 13,78,924 in 1895-96.

497. The expenditure during the year on Famine Relief Works, which was originally incurred from Provincial Funds, amounted to Rs. 6,28,769, of which Rs. 2,09,215, representing the normal value of work done, were transferred to the debit of Imperial Funds. A sum of Rs. 3,039, being expenditure in excess of normal rates on certain works in connection with the head works of the Ghaggar Canals, which were undertaken as ordinary and not as famine works, has been transferred to Famine Relief, Provincial, making a total debit against that head of Rs. 4,22,593.

498. The following table gives the areas irrigated by the several canals in 1896-97 compared with those for the year 1895-96:—

Names of Canals.		1895-96.	1896-97.	Difference.
Major Irrigation Works.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Swat River Canal		81,210	123,087	+41,877
Western Jumna Canal	Imperial	(a) 605,064	(b) 677,336	+72,272
	Patiála State (Contributions) ...	62,545	62,416	−129
Bári Doáb Canal		617,463	731,942	+114,479
Sirhind Canal	Imperial	653,483	943,789	+290,306
	Native States Branches (Contributions).	276,268	394,291	+118,023
Chenab Canal		369,935	540,087	+170,152
Lower Sohág and Pára (Inundation)		75,762	58,923	−16,839
Sidhnai Canal		116,427	149,454	+33,027
Total Major Irrigation Works.	Imperial	2,519,344	3,224,618	+705,274
	Contributions	338,813	456,707	+117,894
Minor Irrigation Works.				
Upper Sutlej Series		126,830	163,419	+36,589
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Series		295,866	285,421	−10,445
Indus Series		177,137	165,144	−11,993
Shahpur Canals	Imperial	30,505	34,896	+4,391
	Provincial	14,803	16,032	+1,229
Muzaffargarh Series		294,059	295,198	+1,139
Total Minor Irrigation Works.	Imperial	924,397	944,078	+19,681
	Provincial	14,803	16,032	+1,229
Total Major and Minor Irrigation Works.	Imperial	3,443,741	4,168,696	+724,955
	Provincial	14,803	16,032	+1,229
	Contributions	338,813	456,707	+117,894
Grand Total		3,797,357	4,641,435	+844,078

(a) Includes 69,216 acres in Jínd State.
(b) Includes 61,330 acres in Jínd State.

Major Irrigation Works.

I.—Swat River Canal.

499. *Capital Account.*—The Trans-Kalpáni Rájbaha and its four minors were completed during the year, and were opened in April 1897 to test the high embankments and cause them to settle. Some irrigation will probably be done during the kharíf of 1897, but in view of the breaches which are sure to occur it will not be very secure.

A new inspection house with enclosed compound was sanctioned to be built at Shahbáz Garhi in connection with the Trans-Kalpáni and Trans Mokam extensions. The chauki was built to plinth level and the out-houses to roof level.

500. *Extensions and Improvements.*—Quarters, on a plinth raised ten feet above the ground, were built for the safety of the chaukídárs at Nawadand, Jinda, and at the head of Rájbaha No. VI.

501. *Maintenance and Repairs.*—In addition to the usual repairs to works and channels the plantations were extensively thinned.

502. *Irrigation.*—The area irrigated was—

	Acres.
Kharíf	43,037
Rabi	80,050
Total ...	123,087

The kharíf area was 3,044 acres in excess of the highest previously recorded, and 13,638 acres above the average of the past ten years. The rabi area exceeded by 437 acres, the maximum area hitherto attained, and was 14,747 acres above the average of the previous ten years. The increase is attributed to the completion of the settlement operations, which enabled the landlords to make satisfactory terms with their tenants.

At the close of the year sanction was accorded to the construction of a weir across the Bára River, and of two tunnels, to supply the Sheikhán and Sangoo water-courses. Preliminary reports, with surveys and levels, were prepared for the Trans-Mokam and Shamshi Dhand schemes, as also for the proposed inundation canal taking out of the right bank of the Indus at Pehur, and detailed estimates are in course of preparation. An estimate is also being prepared for a minor from Rájbaha No. VIII of the Swat Canal to irrigate 1,000 acres of land for the Cavalry Regiment stationed at Nowshera.

II.—Western Jumna Canal.

503. *Capital Account.—New Main Line.*—A canal office was built at Karnál with a view to the removal of the Karnál Division head-quarters to that place. The Nardak Rájbaha was begun as a famine work.

504. *Hánsi Branch.*—Two cuts-off were made at Manoharpur and Khokhri and were opened at the beginning of the cold weather with good effect. The Hánsi Branch was thus shortened by 2½ miles.

A complete remodelling scheme for the Hánsi Branch from Safidon to Rájthal was drawn up, but will not be submitted to the Government of India for sanction until funds can be made available.

A project for the remodelling of the Hánsi Branch, Rájthal to Hissar, was sanctioned and commenced as a famine work.

The lock at Rájthal was finished. An inspection house was built at Rájthal; one was sanctioned for Hissar and one for Rájpura. Two were completed on the Petwar Rájbaha and the third nearly so.

The Petwar Rájbaha was begun and practically completed during the year. It will irrigate in the kharíf of 1897.

The remodelling scheme for right bank rájbahás, Hánsi Branch, in Hissar Division, was sanctioned, but not commenced, as funds could not be made available.

505. *Butána Branch.*—The unfinished minors of the Bhiwáni Rájbaha were completed, and some of the permanent outlets built.

The irrigated area amounted to 67,869 acres during the year, or more than the area (50,000 acres) contemplated in the project.

506. *Delhi Branch.*—The rebuilding of the lower Thokar mills at Nigambode, which had fallen in, was nearly completed.

The Kurana and Ghilor Minors of the Gohána and Rohtak Rájbahás, respectively, were constructed during the year.

507. *Sirsa Branch.*—The telegraph line was extended down the Sirsa Branch *viá* Badopal, mile 107, to Hissar, and signaller's quarters were built.

New heads were constructed for the Harsola and Titram Branches, which were formerly part of the Sudkan Rájbaha System, but are now independent.

The permanent outlet system on this Branch was nearly completed.

The Baguwáli Minor of the Suchan Branch Rájbaha was completed, while the Khwája Khera and Kasan Khera Minors and the Sirsa Minor extension were approaching completion.

508. *Drainage Works.*—The Hanouri Drain and its connections were made for the purpose of draining the land to the left of the Main Line between Badarpur and Indri, and worked well.

509. *Extensions and Improvements.*—The works done under this head were all of a petty nature, except the Abdullapur cut-off below the North-Western Railway Bridge at Jagádhri, which was constructed as a famine work and nearly completed during the year.

510. *Maintenance and Repairs.*—A shoal which formed at the weir at Tájawála last autumn has given great trouble. In order to scour it away a line of crates has been laid for 1,000 feet along the weir, and a cut was made to bring the river supply from a point higher up direct to the western sluices so as to outflank the shoal, which, however, still causes anxiety.

At Dádupur the Pathrála Dam was thoroughly repaired and should be stronger than ever; gates have also been fitted to many bays to facilitate regulation. The canal rapid urgently needs repair, but the work can only be done during a closure, which has not been practicable during the two last rabi seasons.

A little progress was made in silting up low land on the right bank of the Old Main Line, but much yet remains to be done.

The Sirsa Branch has been greatly improved and safely carries heavier supplies than before, but the first reach still requires further improvement.

The Hánsi and Delhi Branches have also been considerably improved, but the New Main Line is not in a satisfactory state, and a scheme for improving it is in hand.

511. *Irrigation.*—The efficiency of the Western Jumna Canal as an irrigating system has been greatly enhanced by the many works of improvement recently carried out, but much remains to be done. The results of the work already accomplished are evidenced by the large increase in the irrigated areas, which during the year were as follows :—

Crop.	Old Branches.	Sirsa Branch.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharff	247,007	111,921	358,928
Rabi	275,173	105,651	380,824
Total ...	522,180	217,572	739,752

The above include 61,330 acres in Jínd and 62,416 acres in the Patiála State.

512. *Minor Works.*—The Ghaggar Canals were commenced as a famine work in December, and two-thirds of the earthwork had been done by the end of the year. Sanction was given to commence the head works in February, and the excavation of the Dhanur Weir foundations was at once commenced. The foundations were deep, and the soil very hard, so that masonry could not be commenced till the 9th March. Once begun, the work proceeded fast, the deep foundations were all filled up in March, and work was pushed on in the hope that irrigation might begin in the kharíf of 1897. The portions of these canals in Bikaner territory also made good progress.

513. *Sarusti Canal.*—The Sarusti District Canal, which was opened in 1896, was supervised by Canal Officers.

514. *Famine Works.*—In parts of this Circle, especially the Hissar District, there was severe distress and famine works were opened in consequence. The Ghaggar Canals, which are situated partly in the Sirsa Tahsíl of Hissar District and partly in Bikaner territory were started in December, and the famine labourers increased in number to over 30,000 in British and to about 12,000 in Bikaner territory. The amount of earthwork done in British territory was 330 lakhs and in Bikaner 130 lakhs of cubic feet.

The *Abdullapur cut-off*, in the Jagádhri Tahsíl of the Umballa District, was commenced in February and nearly completed by the end of the year.

Cuts-off in Hánsi Branch were started at Raipur (between Hánsi and Hissar) in March, but other cuts-off could not be started as the land required was under crop. The numbers employed rose to about 3,000.

The *Nardak Rájbaha* was started on 1st March, the numbers rising to about 10,000 as a maximum, while 64 lakhs of cubic feet of earthwork were done during the month.

Roads near the Ghaggar Canals were also started in March to give more work to the famine labourers, and the progress made amounted to about 3 lakhs of cubic feet of earthwork.

III.—Bari Doab Canal.

515. *Capital Account.*—On the Kasúr Branch Lower and Sobráon Branch the work of remodelling was pushed on and considerable progress made. On the former Branch the remodelling of three reaches was completed, while that of four other reaches was far advanced. On the latter Branch two more reaches were almost completed.

On the Kasúr Branch the new distributary channels called Kalsián and Makhi Minors, the Nauneh Rájbaha and the Bundála and Jandiála Minors were practically completed and will irrigate during the kharíf of 1897.

The work of more effectually draining the Kahnuwán Chamb was put in hand and completed. The drain down the centre of the swamp was cleared, and the drainage system extended and improved.

On the Main Branch Lower mills were built at Luliáni, Bedián and Bhambeh. A rapid was also built at the latter site. The Vahn Rájbaha was extended with a view to the colonization of the rakh lands.

On the Lahore Branch a rapid at the Bhoma Bridge was built, this being the last of the series required in connection with the remodelling of that Branch. The failure of certain old works at Aliwál necessitated the construction of a combined head regulator and channel for some of the Aliwál Mills and for the Aliwál and Kotla Rájbahás. An Inspection house and Patwári's quarters were built at Patoki on the extension of the Vahn Rájbaha.

Water-courses have been made in the rakhs which are to be irrigated by the extension of the Vahn Rájbaha, as well as in Rakhs Gandián, Theh Dubli, Mundeki and Dhig on the Handal Rájbaha. For the Civil Department the rakh lands situated on the Vahn Rájbaha Extension were demarcated in the usual way.

516. *Revenue Account—Extensions and Improvements.*—Some additions were made to the Sarna and Kotla Mills. Telegraph offices and quarters were built at Manihála on the Kasúr Branch and at Diláwalpur on the Sobráon Branch. A well was sunk at Patti Chauki. Regulating apparatus was provided for several distributaries. The Aliwál rest-house was greatly enlarged, and that at Kotla was remodelled so as to replace the Jethowál Chauki, which will be sold to the District Board. Wells were sunk at Chína and Patoki rest-houses in the rakh tracts. On the Lahore Branch the Niáz Beg Rájbaha was remodelled and its outlets improved. Bridges were constructed at Rániwáli over the Mill channels. Several new cook-houses have been built for canal rest-houses.

Maintenance and Repairs.—The works carried out were of an ordinary character. Heavy expenditure was incurred on the Main Canal in repairing and extending the protection below Dhamrai, Nánúnangal and some other rapids. The cost of works at the head was less than usual. Much earth-work was carried out in connection with special repairs to the Main Canal.

Irrigation.—The area irrigated amounted to 731,942 acres, thus exceeding by 114,479 acres, the area attained last year, which was the largest on record.

IV.—Sirhind Canal.

517. *Capital Account.*—Permanent outlets were built on 11 rájbahás (3 in Ludhiána and 8 in Ferozepore Division). The raising of the banks of the First Feeder, Kotla and Ghaggar Branches of the Native States Branches, was commenced in order to allow higher supplies to be carried than originally intended.

518. *Revenue Account—Extensions and Improvements.*—A second head and a new outfall for the Budha Nullah Drain were excavated. The head regulator of the Bhatinda Branch was fitted with iron gates and winches. A syphon on the Jassowál Rájbaha, Abohar Branch, to pass drainage was built. The head reaches of the Bága Purána Rájbaha were modified in order to restrict supply. A masonry inlet and two outlets below the Phidda Fall on the Sutlej Navigation Channel were constructed to pass drainage.

Sub-divisional offices were built at Dhaipai and Asabutar, Abohar Branch Additional piers to Sahoki Fall and an extension of the shed accommodation of the Bogra Flour Mills on the Kotla Branch were completed.

519. *Maintenance and Repairs.*—Repairs to the weir and the protection of the left bank of the river above and below have formed the principal works carried out. Also the pitching of the sides of the Main Line channel has been continued. Protective works on the torrents crossing the canal have been carried out, notably at Budha Bhora on the Budki and Khalílpur on the Siswán.

520. *Navigation.*—The traffic amounted to 8,760 tons valued at Rs. 4,49,176. The receipts from tolls, mostly due to rafting, amounted to Rs. 10,118 against Rs. 7,742 in 1895-96.

521. *Irrigation.*—The area irrigated was as follows :—

	Acres.
British Branches	943,789
Native States	394,291
Total ...	1,338,080

The areas irrigated on both British and Native States Branches are the largest on record and are due to drought in both seasons.

The areas irrigated in the preceding year were—

	Acres.
British Branches	653,483
Native States	276,268
Total ...	929,751

522. *General Remarks.*—The canal was closed for 17 days in April and May, more for the purpose of scouring the river bed than for carrying out works, but the opportunity was taken to do some necessary repairs. The monsoon failed early and a severe drought set in which lasted all through the rabi season. The river was free from high floods. The canal ran with very little interruption during the kharíf season and continuously from the end of August to the close of the following rabi. There was practically no scouring of the

Main Line by means of the escapes. The silt deposit rose from 79 lakhs cubic feet in May 1896 to 211 in August, then fell to 99 in April 1897 under the action of the very heavy supplies that were passed down for irrigation purposes.

V.—Chenab Canal.

523. *General.*—The following table shows the quantity of work done during the year in each Division under the principal heads of construction :—

Division.	Earthwork.	Brickwork, Rubble and Concrete.	Pitching.	Kacha-pakka Masonry.	Kacha Masonry.
	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
First	106,101,309	804,696	78,070	8,200	...
Second	706,483	157,486	362	138,595	8,222
Third	127,100,000	Not reported—Entirely in buildings.			
Fourth	86,303,000	225,000	8,399	Not reported.	
Fifth	52,139,565	360,966	22,445	45,372	13,787
Total ...	372,350,357	1,548,148	109,276	214,176	

The total quantity of earthwork done was greater than in any previous year since the Extension Project Estimate was sanctioned, while the quantity of brickwork, rubble and concrete was only exceeded in 1893-94, when the large works of the Main Line were in progress.

Labour was plentiful and much greater progress could have been made had funds been available and the sanctioned channels been entirely available for contract labour.

A short account of the work done in each Division is appended below :—

1st Division, Chenab Canal.

Head Works.—The weir crest in Bay No. 1, where subsidence had occurred in October 1895, was repaired during the cold weather of 1896-97, this bay, as well as a part of No. 2, being strengthened by the addition of a line of wells sunk to 20 feet below crest level at a distance of 55 feet up-stream of the crest, and of an apron of 2 feet of puddle, and 1·5 feet of masonry blocks between the crest and the line of wells, and for a distance of 20 feet up-stream of the latter. Similar protection was also laid in Bay No. 8 and in part of No. 7, the only difference being that a line of sheet piling replaced the line of wells. These repairs and additions had all been completed at the end of April 1897.

Main Line.—The only work remaining is the removal of the central bund between the old canal and the new channel, as well as the making up of the right bank to full section in some places. Both these were proceeded with as opportunity offered, but as there was no long closure of the canal, the progress made was not very great, one dredger only being at work during a few months of the year. The Chakchatta Rájbaha and its Pírkote Minor were completed during the year and opened for irrigation.

Gugera Branch Upper.—Of the earthwork in the length (32 miles) of channel in this Division, only one-sixth remained to be done at the end of the year. Of 31 masonry works, 26 had been completed and the remaining 5 were half done. The Jaurián and Kassoki Rájbahás were practically completed, while on the Gajiána and Mananwála work was in progress.

2nd Division, Chenab Canal.

The 5-stone turbine mill at Salárwála was completed and leased during the year. All the canal buildings sanctioned for Lyallpur were completed. They comprise:—

Six sets of officers' quarters (with stables, servants' houses, and cook room); two buildings for the English and four for the Revenue offices of four Divisions; three sets of menials' quarters; one set of sowárs' quarters; one workshop; two wells; four latrines.

Thirty-one miles of water-courses and avenues were laid out, as were also the public gardens.

The silting reaches at Sangla were maintained and other reaches were completed during the year.

A siding to the canal stone quarry was laid from the Sangla Hill Station of the Wazirabad-Lyallpur Railway, which included the construction of a girder bridge of 3 spans over the canal, and an engine-house and quarters. A great deal of work was done in extending plantations throughout the Division.

3rd Division, Chenab Canal.

Survey work was continued, and approval was obtained to the entire distributary system of the Gugera Branch Lower. Base and cross lines were laid down in about two-thirds of the area of Crown waste commanded by the Buralla and Lower Gugera Branches to enable the Settlement squares to be marked out. These squares were completed in about one-third of the area, and levelling on the lines was commenced.

A double chauki, with complete out-houses, subordinates' rest-house and well, was built at the bifurcation of the Gugera Branch Upper (Buchiána), and single chaukís, with out-houses, subordinates' rest-house and well, at Jaranwála, Jasuána, Satiána, Rodu Kara, Tirkháni, Mungi and Bhagat on the Gugera Branch, and at Rurála, Burála and Kunya on the Buralla Branch. One thousand one hundred and seventy-one out of 1,350 lakhs of cubic feet of excavation were done in the Gugera Branch.

One hundred lakhs of cubic feet were also excavated in a central channel in the Buralla Branch to allow water to be passed into the jungle.

A good deal of miscellaneous work was also done in clearing boundary and junction roads, laying out compounds, &c.

One hundred and eighty-six lakhs of bricks were outturned and a good many were carted to site of works.

4th Division, Chenab Canal.

The Jhang Branch Upper and its major distributaries were reported complete in 1895-96. The minor distributaries and all the water-courses were completed during the year, including the construction of about 450 Government outlets and 180 road culverts; 98,406 acres of Crown waste had been allotted by the end of December 1896, and of this over 35,000 acres bore a rabi crop, this result testifying to the efficiency of the distributary system.

On the length of 24 miles of Gugera Branch Upper situated in this Division the alignment, grading and sections of all the distributaries were approved.

The channel earthwork was almost completed; boundary roads were made and distance marks built. Two chaukís with complete sets of out-houses, subordinates' quarters and wells were completed.

Three bridges were built and three others almost finished; one bridge with fall was completed and the concrete foundations of two others were laid.

5th Division, Chenab Canal.

The Bhawána Branch and all the Government distributaries with the exception of four miles of a small rájbaha (Langrána) were completed. The water-courses for five rájbahás were also constructed, and the land is being given out for kharíf irrigation.

The Jhang Branch Lower with all its buildings, works, &c., was completed, as was also the Government distributary system with the exception of about 20 miles of minors and the water-course outlets.

The water-course system of the Amipur Rájbaha has been completed and the land given out to settlers.

The only work remaining in this Division is therefore the construction of a few miles of minors and the water-course system of the Jhang Branch Lower and of a portion of the Bhawána Branch.

524. *Colonization.*—The area of Crown waste allotted at the end of the year on the Rakh and Mián Ali Branches was as follows:—

Class of grantee.	Of which possession has been taken.	Of which possession has not yet been taken.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Auction purchasers, &c.	13,131	*Nil.*	13,131
Military grantees	8,434	*Nil.*	8,434
Capitalists	20,298	28	20,326
Yeomen	36,485	299	36,784
Peasants	348,566	530	349,096
Total ...	426,914	857	427,771

The area allotted on the Jhang Branch was—

	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Auction purchasers	1,326	202	1,528
Military grantees	4,350	1,586	5,936
Capitalists	843	278	1,121
Yeomen	1,296	278	1,574
Peasants	97,300	14,377	111,677
Total ...	105,115	16,721	121,836
GRAND TOTAL ...	532,029	17,578	549,607

Of the whole area shown above, 125,303 acres were allotted during the year.

525. *Irrigation.*—The area irrigated during the year was—

Kharíf.

	Acres.	Acres.
1st Division	30,994	
2nd Division	169,769	
Irrigation from waste water in 4th and 5th Divisions	19,808	
		220,571

Rabi.

	Acres.	Acres.
1st Division	37,379	
2nd "	229,372	
4th "	46,395	
5th "	6,370	
		319,516
Total ...		540,087

The project forecast for 1896-97 was 84,000 acres of Kharíf and 188,000 acres of Rabi, or a total of 272,000 acres for the year, so that the actual irrigation exceeded the forecast by 268,087 acres, or nearly 100 per cent. The remissions for failed crops continue to decrease in a satisfactory manner owing to the improved supplies.

526. *Miscellaneous.*—The amount of miscellaneous work done for other Departments was not so great as in previous years, and consisted entirely in laying down the bases and square lines for blocking out the Crown waste on the Gugera and Buralla Branches; in the development of Lyallpur Civil Station; and in the construction of water-courses and culverts for the settlers.

V A.—JHELUM CANAL.

527. In December 1896 orders were received to start a Survey Party in the "*Bár*" to prepare detailed plans, so as to permit a final detailed scheme and estimate being prepared for this canal. A base line was laid down the centre of the "*Bár*" from the end of the Main Line on the Bhera-Miáni-Gondal Road and lockspitted on the ground; cross lines at right angles being similarly laid down at every 3,300 feet extending on each side of the base line to the limits of the "*Bár*" land. Forty-two miles of base line and 809½ miles of cross lines were thus laid down. This system of having one central base line and lock-spitting this and the equidistant lines of cross sections on the ground at right angles to the base line before the lines are levelled is a new departure, and is one which has so many advantages that it is likely to be adopted in all future canal surveys. The interval between the lines of cross sections is a multiple of the side of the future colonization square, and the intermediate lines can be lock-spitted and levelled at once, or at leisure during the construction of the canal, but in good time for the laying out and construction of the future village water-courses before the canal is opened. The system is one which ensures that there shall be no loss of power in doing work twice and gives ample data for aligning the irrigation channels of all sizes without recourse to further surveying.

528. *Jhelum Canal excavation.*—This was started as a Famine Relief Work in January. The land for 11½ miles of the Main Line was acquired, and 24,488,469 cubic feet of earthwork dug.

VI.—LOWER SOHAG AND PARA (INUNDATION) CANAL.

529. *Capital Account.*—The only transaction under this head was a reduction of Rs. 1,266 in the Suspense Account. There was no outlay on works.

530. *Revenue Account.*—Under Extensions and Improvements a small charge on the Faridpur Minor was incurred on account of arrears for work done during the previous year.

Maintenance charges were of an ordinary character and amounted to less than usual.

531. *Irrigation.*—The area irrigated was 58,923 acres against 75,762 acres in the previous year. The falling-off was due partly to the low river gauges consequent on the early failure of the rains, but chiefly to the silting up of the head as a result of erosion above the off-take.

VII.—SIDHNAI SERIES.

532. *Capital Account.*—The expenditure incurred under this head was for the completion of the High Level Bridge on Sidhnai Dam; the improvement of the Koranga, Fazil Shah, and Abdul Hakím Canals, and a new head for the Koranga Canal in the right Lock wall.

533. *State of River Ravi.*—The floods during the year were even fewer than in the previous year, which was a favourable one in the matter of floods. The maximum discharge observed was 40,528 cusecs, which occurred on 15th August 1896, with a gauge reading of 6·9 down stream of the dam.

The Ravi ceased flowing on 21st October 1896, and water did not again reach the dam till 1st February 1897. The river ran dry again on 23rd March 1897, and remained dry to the end of that month.

534. *Working of Canals.*—The *Sidhnai Canal* worked satisfactorily throughout the kharíf, and there were no accumulations of silt during the year. The river was very favourable in this respect.

The *Subsidiary Canals* worked well, and kept free of silt to a marked degree. They were worked on an intermittent system, and a full supply only was allowed to enter the canals. The Koranga Canal was further improved by having a new head constructed in the Lock Channels.

The Abdul Hakim Canal Head was also improved by being advanced to the river, to avoid the silt accumulation which used to form in front of the old head.

535. *Irrigation.*—The following are the areas irrigated during the year:—

Crop.	Gross.	Kharába.	Net.
	Acres.	Acres	Acres.
Kharíf	97,416	...	(a) 97,416
Rabi	52,884	846	52,038
Total 1896-97 ...	150,300	846	149,454
Total 1895-96 ...	126,882	10,455	116,427

(a) Includes 6,551 acres of Kharíf failed or damaged crops (*kharába*) which were assessed with water-rates owing to the cultivators having failed to construct wells in their lands.

Minor Irrigation Works.

VIII.—Upper Sutlej Canals.

536. *Capital Account.*—New inspection bungalows were built at Doblie and Gidpur on the Chunián Rájbaha of the Katora Canal.

The extensions of the Chunián and Nainwál Branches of the Pakhoki Rájbaha (Katora Canal) were practically completed. All outlets have not yet been built. On the Khánwah Canal much progress was made on the Kanganpur Rájbaha, which will be in operation during the kharíf of 1897.

537. *Revenue Account.*—Under "Extensions and Improvements," a needle weir for regulation at the head of the Nainwal Branch of Pakhoki Rájbaha was built. On the Khánwah Canal diversion cuts to straighten the channel at two bends were in progress, but not completed.

538. *Maintenance.*—The bridges at Khudián and Hussain Khánwála on Katora Canal were completed. A new supply channel for the Katora Canal was commenced and some earthwork done in raising banks and improving bends.

539. *Irrigation.*—The irrigated area of the year was 163,419 acres against 126,830 acres in 1895-96. Owing to the premature cessation of the monsoon, the supply failed somewhat early in the season, but in spite of this there was an increase in the irrigated area owing to the favourable set of the river.

IX.—Lower Sutlej and Chenab Series.

540. *State of Rivers.*—The Sutlej was lower during the year than in the previous year, when it was unusually low; in fact, the supply was sufficient for the canals only in August, after which the river fell rapidly.

The Chenab also was considerably lower than usual throughout the year. The supply fell off steadily from the beginning of September. In the middle of January a moderate flood came down, after which the supply fluctuated till the end of the year.

541. *Erosion.*—There was considerable action near the head of the Jámwah Kalán Canal of the Sutlej Series, and a reclamation bund to protect the head channel has been sanctioned.

542. *Working of Canals.*—In spite of the low state of the river, the Sutlej Canals worked fairly well and irrigated a larger area than usual.

The Chenab Canals all worked well except the Mattithal.

543. *Irrigation.*—The area irrigated during the year was considerably larger than in any of the three preceding years. A steady increase has taken place on the Gajju Hatta Canal due to the protection afforded by the flood embankments constructed in the Shujabad Tahsíl.

Year.	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Total.	Remarks.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1893-94	124,970	204,193	329,163	Matured areas.
1894-95	155,725	177,481	333,206	
1895-96	139,737	156,129	295,866	
1896-97	150,971	134,450	285,421	

X.—Indus Series.

544. *Extensions and Improvements.*—The principal works executed under this head were the Kasturi and Chibri Canal diversions, the Dhundi Regulator and extensions of Kote Daud Reclamation Bund.

545. *State of River.*—The Indus was abnormally low in April except during a sudden flood which occurred in the middle of the month when the Dera Gházi Khan gauge read 6·9′. During May the river continued low and the fluctuations were gradual. In June also the river remained low till the end of the month, when it rose to a level 1·25′ higher than in the corresponding period of 1895.

Throughout July, August and the greater part of September the river continued somewhat higher than in the previous year, but at the end of September it began to fall in the usual way. On 27th June a flood occurred, reading 46′ on the Attock gauge, the highest on record being 51′, but the corresponding rise in the river at Dera Gházi Khan was less than might have been expected. When the annual river survey was completed in October it was found that the main stream of the river had come over to the right bank from a point about 5 miles above Dera Gházi Khan, but in December it reverted to the eastern channel and remained there till the end of the year. Lower down the main stream has taken a decided turn into the left bank between the Adamgarh Bund and the head of Dhundi Canal, and it appears very probable that heavy erosion will set in there next year.

During May slight erosion set in at several places along the left bank of Pír Adil Creek and particularly just above Steamer point, where it continued during June, but in July very severe cutting set in at this point with the result that 2,000 feet had been cut away by the end of the month. The erosive action then began to slacken, and by the end of August it had ceased.

Higher up the Pír Adil Creek there was severe erosion during August near the Bahar Shah Head of the Kastúri Canal, where the banks for a length of 1,000 feet were cut away.

There was also severe erosion at intervals during the flood season at the Adamgarh Bund and near the Head of Dhundi Canal, but no serious damage was done here or elsewhere.

546. *Working of Canals.*—In spite of the low river all the canals worked well till the end of August, when the following canals ran dry :—

Massúwah	On 30th August.
Pír Adil Head ... ... }	27th do.
Shoria (and Kastúri) ... ... }	
Gamunwála and Sohan	28th do.

In the case of the Shoria and Kastúri Canals, the Khosawála and Joiwála Heads were opened which gave both the canals a fair supply during September, while the head of Gamunwála and Sohan Canals was cleared of silt with the same result.

By the end of October all the canals were dry except the Sahiban and Kadra, which dried up early in November.

On the whole the canals worked better than was expected, from the abnormally low state of the Indus during most of the irrigating season.

547. *Irrigation.*—The area irrigated was 165,144 acres against 177,137 in 1895-96 and 193,255 in 1894-95. The results were satisfactory except in the case of the Shoria and Kastúri Canals, the supplies to which were interrupted by the failure of the Pír Adil Head in August.

XI.—Shahpur (Imperial) Inundation Canals.

548. *Capital Account.*—No Capital works were in progress, nor were any extensions or improvements of importance carried out. The silt clearances were normal. The banks were strengthened where weak, and jungle was cleared so as to allow an inspection road along the banks.

549. The area irrigated was as follows :—

Crop.	Gross.	Kharába.	Net.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif	23,279	4,648	18,631
Rabi	18,572	2,307	16,265
Total ...	41,841	6,955	34,896
Total 1895-96 ...	34,714	4,209	30,505

The rainfall was 4 inches below the average.

XI A.—SHAHPUR (PROVINCIAL) CANALS.

550. *Extensions and Improvements.*—A new auxiliary head for the Ràniwáh has been opened to supplement the supply at the end of the irrigating season when the creek supplying the existing feeders is liable to run dry. The silt clearances were light.

551. The area irrigated was as follows :—

Crop.	Gross.	Kharába.	Net.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif	15,318	2,441	12,877
Rabi	5,616	2,461	3,155
Total	20,934	4,902	16,032
Total 1895-96	17,993	3,190	14,803

552. *Sulki Canal.*—In May 1896 instructions were received to carry out the surveys necessary for the preparation of an estimate for a new Inundation Canal from the Jhelum River, to extend irrigation to the Ara Assessment Circle. This was done and a detailed scheme and estimate were submitted at the end of the year.

XII.—MUZAFFARGARH CANALS.

553. *Extensions and Improvements.*—The principal work executed under this head was the construction of a residence and office for the Executive Engineer at Muzaffargarh.

554. *Erosion.*—There was no erosion on the Chenab side opposite any of the canal heads. In August the river began to erode the right bank north of the Sher Shah Bridge above the stone embankment, which was immediately protected with stone boulders by the Railway authorities. On the Indus side erosion more or less serious occurred at the heads of all the canals. In consequence of the cutting action up stream a large shoal was formed opposite the head of the Mirani Creek which fed the Gharku and Magassan Canals, and the river receded about half a mile away from the head.

There was violent erosion above the head of the Nishanwála Creek which last year fed the Magassan Canal at the beginning of the season; the head of the creek was completely closed up with silt, and had to be abandoned.

Violent erosion also occurred in July and August at the head of the Maggi Canal, and the side channel from which it received its supply receded about 1,000 feet from the head, leaving a big shoal opposite the canal, and silting up the head which greatly affected its working. A large shoal was also formed opposite the head of the Ghuttu Canal and the head was heavily silted up in August, the supply in the canal being thus considerably reduced when the river subsided.

The worst erosion during the year was at the Puran and Sulemán Canal heads. That at the Puran head at first attacked the river bank about 3½ miles above the Head Regulator opposite the Escape channel in July and eroded it fast till the end of August, when the action ceased at that point.

The erosion at the Sulemán head began in June near the tail of the Sohni Creek, and working downwards cut out a large slice of the country. The river burst into the Sulemán Canal at about 8,000 feet above the crossing of the Jatoi Dhaka Road on 13th September and carried away a length of over half a mile of its channel as well as a portion of the Rattanwah running alongside. The erosion has now apparently ceased. A new head for the Sulemán is being excavated.

555. *Working of Canals.*—As a whole the canals worked remarkably well.

556. *Irrigation.*—The area irrigated was 295,198 acres against 294,059 acres in 1895-96.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

RECEIPTS AND CHARGES.

557. The statement in Appendix No. 50 of this Report shows the accounts of the Punjab Government for the year under review in comparison, as usual, with those of the previous year. The receipts and charges of the several Incorporated Local Funds are those grouped under the head "Local" and the general revenues and expenditure are distributed under the heads "Imperial" and "Provincial" in the proportions determined by the quinquennial scheme of decentralization which came into operation in 1892-93 and terminated with 1896-97. In Chapter III of this Report will be found a brief separate notice of the accounts of the principal Incorporated Local Funds, *viz.*, the District Funds administered by District Boards constituted under Act XX of 1883. The only other Incorporated Local Funds of any importance are the Patwári Funds, which consist of the cess levied under the Punjab Land Revenue Act, XVII of 1887, for the payment of Patwárís, and are managed by Deputy Commissioners under the general control of Government.

558. In the following review of the accounts the figures in every case represent even thousands of rupees.

559. In the Budget Estimate for 1896-97 the total revenue (excluding contributions under the Adjusting Heads) was estimated at 4,19,94 and the expenditure adjustable in the Civil Accounts at 2,61,92, leaving a surplus of 1,58,02. In the Revised Estimate the totals were altered to 4,18,70 for revenue and 2,69,17 for expenditure, which reduced the estimated surplus to 1,49,53. The actual figures for the year are, however, 4,14,50 for revenue and 2,69,52 for expenditure, thus reducing the surplus to 1,44,98, or 13,04 less than estimated for in the Budget; the deterioration being due to a decline in revenue aggregating 5,44 and to enhanced expenditure amounting to 7,60. Compared with the year 1895-96 the revenue was 3,09 less, the expenditure 10,25 more and the resultant surplus therefore worse by 13,34.

560. The comparison of the revenue of the years 1895-95 and 1896-97 is as follows :—

Revenue.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Difference 1896-97 : greater (+) or less (—)
Principal heads of Revenue	3,80,67	3,73,95	—6,72
Interest	2,56	2,39	—17
Post Office	57	62	+5
Receipts by Civil Departments	16,79	16,49	—30
Miscellaneous	4,90	4,83	—7
Irrigation	4,83	9,08	+4,25
Buildings and Roads	7,27	7,14	—13
TOTAL	4,17,59	4,14,50	—3,09

561. The important variations occur under the following Principal Heads of Revenue :—

Land Revenue	—11,03
Stamps	+3,34
Excise	+51
Provincial Rates	—1,65
Forest	+94
Registration	+1,00

562. The decreases under Land Revenue and Provincial Rates are due mainly to remissions and suspensions of revenue necessitated by bad harvests which resulted in scarcity in many parts of the Province and actual famine in some. The increase under Stamps is attributable partly to growth of Civil litigation, but mainly to increased borrowing transactions owing to the general distress. The rise under Registration is due to the same cause. The increase under Excise is chiefly due to an import duty on *charas* and opium, other than Málwa opium, having been realized for the first time during the year 1896-97.

563. The Forest revenue of 1896-97 was swelled by unusually large sales of timber in the Jhelum, Chenab and Bashahr Divisions and an increased output of sleepers and other scantlings from the Forests in Chamba.

564. The decrease under Receipts by Civil Departments occurs under several heads, the largest being in the Local receipts from fairs under "Scientific and other Minor Departments," the usual spring cattle fairs in Rohtak and Hissar not having been held owing to the famine in those districts. The increase under Irrigation is in the owner's rate realizations on the Western Jumna Canal due partly to the opening of the Bhiwáni Rájbaha in the Rohtak District and partly to the increased demand for canal irrigation owing to the drought. The differences under the other heads call for no special notice.

565. The comparison of the Expenditure for 1895-96 with that for the year 1896-97 is as follows :—

Expenditure.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Difference 1896-97: greater (+) or less (—).
Direct Demands on the Revenue	52,23	53,79	+1,56
Interest	3,11	3,32	+21
Post Office	2,12	2,25	+13
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	1,44,08	1,49,26	+5,18
Miscellaneous	19,36	19,64	+28
Famine Relief	...	6,18	+6,18
Irrigation	73	1,24	+51
Civil Works	37,64	33,84	—3,80
TOTAL	2,59,27	2,69,52	+10,25

566. Under Direct Demands on the Revenue there are increases aggregating 1,79 composed of 11 under Refunds, 85 under Land Revenue, 12 under Stamps, 6 under Excise, 45 under Forest and 20 under Registration, and savings of 23 under Assignments, resulting in a net increase of 1,56 as shown in the table above.

567. The increase of 21 under Interest occurs partly in the interest of the Provincial Advance and Loan Account and partly in interest of the Provident Institution of the North-Western Railway, while the large increase of 5,18 against Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments is the result of larger expenditure in several departments, the head Courts of Law showing an increase of 42, Jails 2,08, Police 1,93, Ecclesiastical 33, Medical 12 and Political 68, making a total of 5,56 against which there is a decrease of 38 in the expenditure on General Administration and in the Education and Scientific Departments, resulting in a net increase of 5,18.

568. The increase of 28 under Miscellaneous is the result of extra expenditure of 1 under Civil Furlough, 30 under Superannuation and of 32 under Miscellaneous, or 63 in all, counterbalanced by savings of 35, of which 11 occur under Territorial and Political Pensions and 24 under Stationery and Printing. The increase of 6,18 under Famine Relief consist of 1, of Imperial 3,10 of Provincial and 3,07 of Local expenditure. Under Irrigation, the increase of 51 is due mainly to a special grant made from the District Fund, Ferozepore, in aid of Local Canal Works. The decrease of 3,80 under Civil Works is chiefly due to reduced outlay on ordinary Public Works to provide funds for Famine Relief Works and operations.

569. The variations are more fully explained in the review by Major Heads which follows.

570. In the accounts of the Provincial services or revenues and expenditure assigned to the Local Government for Provincial uses and management the total receipts are 1,84,96 as compared with 1,84,31 and the total expenditure 1,91,60 as against 1,85,03 in the previous year. The expenditure of the year exceeded the revenue by 6,64 and left the Local Government with a balance of 5,00 at its credit on 31st March 1897 as compared with 11,64 on the 31st March 1896. The former balance is just half the amount which the Local Government is required to maintain as a minimum balance, the reduction below the minimum having been specially authorised by the Government of India under the special circumstances of the year, in which there was a decrease of revenue and an increase of expenditure on account of the famine. The Government of India undertook to meet from the Imperial revenues as much of the expenditure on Famine Relief which could not be charged against the Provincial revenues without reducing the Local Government's balance below half the prescribed minimum. By this adjustment out of a total outlay of 8,61 on Famine Relief, excluding the expenditure incurred on this account from Municipal Funds and purely Imperial projects, the Imperial and Provincial shares are 2,44 and 3,10, leaving 3,07 charged against the District Funds administered by District

Boards. The balances remaining at the credit of the District Boards at the end of the year aggregated 6,46. The other Incorporated Local Funds closed the year with a balance of 8,40.

A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.

571. I.—LAND REVENUE—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.
Ordinary Revenue	2,30,68	2,13,78
Assessment of alienated lands less quit-rent	2,24	2,21
Sale of proprietary rights, sale of waste lands, &c., and receipts for the improvement of Government estates.	1,77	7,13
Fisheries and other receipts classed as Miscellaneous Revenue	9,32	9,86
TOTAL	2,44,01	2,32,98

The decrease under *Ordinary Revenue* occurs principally in fixed collections and is attributable to remissions and suspensions of Land Revenue on account of the famine.

The increase under *Sale of Proprietary Rights*, &c., is chiefly due to sales of land (1) for cultivation in the Chunián Tahsíl of the Lahore District in consequence of the construction of the Luliáni Rájbaha of the Bári Doáb Canal, (2) for the formation of towns in the recently colonized tracts along the Chenab Canal in the Jhang District and (3) for conferment of proprietary rights to settlers on the Sidhnai Canal in Mooltan.

The increase under the last head occurs partly in the receipts from sale-proceeds of trees, which were swelled by the land sales in Lahore above mentioned, and partly under other items of a fluctuating nature.

572. II.—OPIUM—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.
Cost price of opium sold in Excise Department	81	77

The decrease is due to a smaller consumption of Excise opium.

573. IV—STAMPS—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.
Court Fee Stamps	28,29	29,34
Commercial and other Stamps	13,85	16,05
Fines, Penalties and Miscellaneous	46	55
TOTAL	42,60	45,94

The revenue realized during the year under report is considerably larger than that derived in any previous year. The increase under *Court-Fee Stamps* is consistent with an increase in Civil litigation. That under *Commercial and other Stamps* appears principally in sales of the ordinary impressed paper used for deeds representing sales and mortgages, transactions of this class in connection with land having greatly increased owing to agricultural depression. The increase under the last head occurs under *duty on impressing documents*, and is ascribed to expansion in banking business.

574. V—EXCISE—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.
License and Distillery fees and duties for sale of Liquors and Drugs	20,24	20,31
Opium	1,17	1,60
Other Receipts	1	2
TOTAL	21,42	21,93

Under this head also the revenue realised during 1896-97 is the highest on record. The increase over the previous year is due mainly to the imposition of a duty on *charas* and opium other than Málwa opium.

575. VI—PROVINCIAL RATES—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.
The Local Rate (Act XX of 1883)	28,89	27,74
Patwárís' Cess	13,38	12,89
Rates on Wards' Estates	19	18
Other Miscellaneous Cesses	10	10
TOTAL	42,56	40,91

The decreases under the first two heads are mainly due to the causes mentioned in explanation of the diminution in the Land Revenue, namely, the suspensions and remissions of revenue in consequence of the prevailing scarcity.

576. VII—CUSTOMS—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.
Excise duty on Cotton Manufactures	5	13

At present these receipts occur in the Delhi District only and the increase is due to a larger production of cotton goods by the mills there.

577. VIII—ASSESSED TAXES—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.
Income Tax	13,10	13,24

Here too, the revenue realised during 1896-97 is the highest on record. The increase of 14 appears under ordinary collections, and is mainly due to careful assessment.

578. IX—FOREST REVENUE—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97
Timber and other produce removed from Forests by Government Agency ...	6,11	7,12
Timber and other produce removed from Forests by consumers or purchasers	3,02	3,14
Other Receipts	1,01	82
TOTAL	10,14	11,08

The increase is due on the whole to unusually large sales of timber in the Jhelum, Chenab and Basháhr Divisions and to an increased output of sleepers and other scantlings from forests in Chamba. Sales of fuel and grazing collections were however less. The year 1896-97 was exceptionally favourable financially when it is considered that in some divisions of the Province revenue was lost by the opening of certain forest areas to free grazing and grass-cutting and others at half and smaller rates, owing to the distress caused by famine.

579. X—REGISTRATION—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.
Fees for registering documents	2,34	3,07
Fees for copies of registered documents	68	92
Other receipts	17	20
TOTAL	3,19	4,19

The highest revenue previously recorded was 3,24 in 1892-93. The rise in 1896-97 is due almost entirely to the prevailing scarcity which led to a large increase of loan transactions requiring registration.

580. XI—TRIBUTES FROM NATIVE STATES—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.
Tributes from Mandi	1,00	1,00
Ditto Kapurthala	1,31	1,31
Tributes and Contributions under 5	47	47
TOTAL	2,78	2,78

The tributes are practically fixed and therefore show little or no variation from year to year.

A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE.

581. I—REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.
Land Revenue	52	62
Stamps	38	44
Assessed Taxes	14	7
Other Revenue Refunds	5	7
TOTAL	1,09	1,20

No remarks.

582. 2—ASSIGNMENTS AND COMPENSATIONS—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.
Land Revenue Compensations	1,11	1,10
Excise Compensations	6	6
Customs Compensations	20	6
Miscellaneous Compensations	20	10
Purchase of Life Pensions	4	6
TOTAL	1,61	1,38

The decrease of 14 under *Customs Compensations* is due to the fact that sums payable during the year were not claimed until the following year, 1897-98; that under *Miscellaneous Compensations* is explained by larger payments in 1895-96 to the Kashmír Darbár as compensation for loss of irrigation from the Ravi caused by the construction of the Bári Doáb Canal.

583. 3—LAND REVENUE—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.
Charges of District Administration	19,42	19,76
Survey and Settlement	3,34	3,88
Land Records and Agriculture	15,51	15,52
Allowances to District and Village Officers	76	72
TOTAL	39,03	39,88

The increase under the head *Charges of District Administration* is chiefly in (1) the salaries of Tahsíldárs, the charge for which was augmented owing to absences on leave, (2) travelling allowances and (3) charges for compensation for dearness of provisions to inferior officials, rendered necessary by the prevalence of high prices.

The increase under *Survey and Settlement* is mainly due to additional expenditure in connection with the survey and demarcation of lands thrown open to cultivation on the Chenab Canal.

584. 6—STAMPS—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.
Charges on sale of Stamps, including Discount	1,22	1,30
Stamps supplied from Central Stores	81	85
TOTAL	2,03	2,15

The growth of expenditure under the first head occurs chiefly in charges for discount on sale of general stamps consequent on unexpectedly large sales of stamps. The increase under the last head is due to the larger demand for stamps.

585. 7—EXCISE—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.
Charges of Collection...	49	55

The increase occurs partly in contingent charges and partly owing to the payment of compensation for dearness of provisions to inferior servants.

586. 8—PROVINCIAL RATES—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.
Establishment and other Charges	5	5

No remarks.

587. 10—ASSESSED TAXES—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.
Collection of Income Tax	12	12

No remarks.

588. 11—FOREST EXPENDITURE—

	Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.
Conservancy and Works.	Timber and other produce removed from Forests by Government Agency.	2,50	2,75
	Timber and other produce removed from Forests by consumers or purchasers.	3	3
	Other charges	1,23	1,33
Establishment		3,02	3,12
	Total	6,78	7,23

Extended timber operations in Chamba and Bashahr, disbursements in the Kulu Division on account of exploitations carried out in the previous year and similar work prescribed for 1897-98 but executed in the year under report, larger receipts of timber in the depôts of the Chenab Division, additional expenditure on buildings, surveys and roads and the grant to establishments of compensation for dearness of provisions account for the increase.

589. 12—REGISTRATION—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.
District Charges	1,03	1,23

The increase is partly due to the payment of compensation for dearness of provisions, but mainly to the larger disbursements of commission to Sub-Registrars in consequence of the expansion of the revenue from Registration.

B.—Interest.

590. XII—Interest—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.
Interest on Loans to Municipal and other Public Corporations (excluding Presidency Corporations).	1,46	1,42
Interest on Loans to Landholders, &c.	8	6
Interest on Advances to Cultivators	1,01	89
Interest on Government Securities	1	1
Other Items	...	1
Total	2,56	2,39

The decrease under *Interest on Advances to Cultivators* is probably due to remissions and suspensions having been rendered necessary owing to the unfavourable agricultural conditions of the year.

591. 13—Interest on Ordinary Debt—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.
Interest on Provincial Advances and Loan Accounts	2,05	2,15

The amounts represent interest at 4 per cent. per annum paid from the Provincial to the Imperial revenues on the mean balance for the year of the Provincial Advance and Loan Account.

592. 14—INTEREST ON OTHER OBLIGATIONS—

MINOR HEAD OF OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.
On Special Loans	1	1
Savings Bank Deposits	1,02	1,12
Miscellaneous	3	4
TOTAL	1,06	1,17

The increase under the second head is on account of interest on deposits in the Provident Institution of the North-Western Railway and is due to the normal growth of that Institution.

C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH AND MINT.

593. XIII—POST OFFICE—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.
District Post Collections	57	62

594. 15—POST OFFICE—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.
District Post Charges	2,12	2,25

The receipts consist of the traffic earnings, including subsidies from the Imperial Post and Municipal Funds, of a carriage dâk service maintained partly by the Local Government and partly by the District Board in Dera Ismail Khan and of similar services maintained by the District Boards in Jhang, Bannu, Kohát, Gurgaon and Mooltan Districts. The charges, which represent the cost of maintaining these carriage dâk services and the ordinary village post, were in 1896-97 swelled by grants of compensation for dearness of provisions to inferior establishments and horse contractors.

D.—Receipts by Civil Departments.

595. XVI A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.
Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property	10	13
Court-Fees realized in cash	7	5
General Fees, Fines and Forfeitures	3,59	3,29
Other Receipts	45	47
Total	4,21	3,94

The receipts under the head *General Fees, Fines and Forfeitures* which consist chiefly of magisterial fines, fluctuate from year to year according to the state of crime in the Province. The reasons assigned for the decrease in 1896-97 are that the proportion of realizations has diminished on account of the bad harvest, and that the Chief Court issued instructions in November 1896 that heavy fines should not be imposed in consideration of the distress due to the famine prevailing in the Province.

596. XVI B—Law and Justice—Jails—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.
Sale proceeds of Jail Manufactures	1,66	1,81
Other Receipts	40	33
Total	2,06	2,14

The increase under the first head is partly due to a change of classification, whereby the price of country paper supplied by jails and used for lithographic printing is credited to Jail Manufactures instead of to the head Other Press Receipts under XXIII.—Stationery and Printing as before, and partly to the withdrawal of prisoners from extramural labor and their employment on jail manufactures. This latter circumstance also accounts for the decrease under the second head.

597. XVII—POLICE—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.
Police supplied to Municipal, Cantonment and Town Funds	5,66	5,84
Police supplied to Public Departments, Private Companies and Persons ...	19	21
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures	1,27	1,23
Other Receipts	12	15
TOTAL	7,24	7,43

The increase against the first head is chiefly due to recoveries from Municipal and Cantonment Funds on account of compensation for dearness of provisions paid to their Police and charged to the head 20.—*Police.*

598. XIX.—EDUCATION—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.
Fees and Fines	1,10	1,18
Contributions	6	7
Other Receipts...	3	4
TOTAL	1,19	1,29

The increase against the head *Fees and Fines* occurs partly in Provincial and partly in the Local Section of the Accounts and denotes the progressive tendency of the receipts derived from school fees.

599. XX—MEDICAL—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.
Medical College and School Fees	7	8
Hospital Receipts	8	6
Lunatic Asylum Receipts	1	1
Contributions	38	39
Other Receipts	3	3
TOTAL ...	57	57

No remarks.

600. XXI—SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.
Receipts on account of Experimental Cultivation	8	9
Botanical and other Public Garden Receipts	50	52
Receipts on account of Public Exhibitions and Fairs	74	35
Veterinary and Stallion Receipts	5	5
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	15	11
TOTAL ...	1,52	1,12

The decrease in *Receipts on account of Public Exhibitions and Fairs* occurs chiefly in the Local Section of the Accounts, and is due to the usual spring cattle fairs not having been held in the Hissar and Rohtak Districts owing to scarcity of fodder and the distress of famine.

D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

601. 18.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.
Salary of the Lieutenant-Governor	1,01	1,04
Staff and Household Expenses	23	23
Legislative Council	...	2
Civil Secretariat	2,62	2,56
Tour Charges	62	70
Financial Commissioners, &c.	1,91	1,91
Commissioners	3,83	3,58
Account Offices	1,74	1,65
Paper Currency Office	12	12
Inspector-General of Stamps, Excise and Registration	52	53
General Establishment of Local Funds	1,31	1,43
TOTAL ...	13,91	13,77

The higher expenditure in 1896-97 under the first head is due to the salary and subsidiary leave allowances of Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick for the first 9 days of March 1897, having been paid in that month, and to the transit pay of his successor Sir Mackworth Young having been drawn in this Province. The sum of 2 shown against the head *Legislative Council* represents the amount paid to the Honorable Mr. C. M. Rivaz on account of his allowance as an Additional

Member of the Viceroy's Council. The expenditure against *Tour Charges* exceeded the Actuals of 1895-96 owing to the tour of the Lieutenant-Governor having been more extended than usual. Under *Account Offices* the saving occurs in salaries and exchange compensation allowance of officers.

The increase under the last head appears in the Local Section, and is due to the Municipal share of office establishments employed conjointly by District Boards and Municipalities being incorporated in the accounts of the former. The cost of establishments in 1896-97 was swelled by the grant of compensation for dearness of provisions to inferior servants.

602. 19 A—LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF LAW—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.
High Courts, Chief Courts, &c.	3,38	3,32
Law Officers	80	78
Civil and Sessions Courts	12,40	12,51
Courts of Small Causes	30	34
Criminal Courts	15,67	15,98
Refunds	55	59
TOTAL ...	33,10	33,52

The increase in the expenditure of *Civil and Sessions Courts* is due to the payment of compensation for dearness of provisions. The decrease under the head *Courts of Small Causes* is due to Extra Assistant Commissioners, whose salaries are debited in moieties to *Land Revenue* and *Criminal Courts*, having been more commonly employed as Judges of Small Cause Courts instead of Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioners. The excess charge against the head *Criminal Courts* is due to increased expenditure for contingencies, including diet and road-money of witnessses and compensation for dearness of provisions to inferior establishments.

603. 19 B—LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.
Jail Manufactures	1,14	1,55
Other Jail charges	7,68	9,34
TOTAL	8,82	10,89

The increase under *Jail Manufactures* is attributable to a larger expenditure having been incurred for purchase of raw materials. Under *Other Jail Charges*

the increase is due partly to the payment of compensation for dearness of provisions, partly to an increase in Jail population and establishments, but mainly to a rise in the cost of rations in consequence of the scarcity.

604. 20—POLICE—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.
Superintendence	1,38	1,42
District Executive Force	27,20	28,55
Municipal and Cantonment Police	5,61	5,76
Railway Police	1,47	1,74
Special Police	3,15	3,28
Cattle-pounds	38	36
Other Charges	7	8
TOTAL	39,26	41,19

The increase was caused for the most part by the grant of the compensation for dearness of provisions to establishments and increased travelling allowances.

Under *Railway Police* there was a special adjustment on account of rent paid to the North-Western Railway for Railway quarters occupied by the North-Western Railway Police.

605. 22—EDUCATION—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.
Direction	52	50
Inspection	1,55	1,65
University	36	32
Government Colleges, General	60	51
Government Schools	6,90	7,04
Grants-in-aid	2,99	2,86
Scholarships	91	89
Other Charges	19	16
TOTAL	14,02	13,93

The charges for *Inspection* were smaller in 1895-96 than in the current year on account of leave vacancies and the arrangements consequent thereon. The decrease under *Government Colleges, General,* is chiefly due to savings in salaries owing to officiating appointments. The difference in the charges on account of *Government Schools* of the two years appears mostly in Local expenditure and is spread over many heads.

The compensation for dearness of provisions was paid to inferior Educational establishments also.

606. 23—ECCLESIASTICAL—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.
Church of England	2,21	2,37
Church of Scotland	3	14
Allowances to other Clergymen	26	31
Charges for Cemeteries	6	7
TOTAL	2,56	2,89

The increase under *Church of England* appears partly in salaries owing to a larger number of Chaplains being attached to the Province and partly in their travelling allowance. The increase under *Church of Scotland* is due to two Chaplains having been posted to this Province.

607. 24—MEDICAL—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.
Medical Establishments	3,33	3,33
Sanitation and Vaccination	1,25	1,30
Medical Schools and Colleges	1,38	1,34
Hospitals and Dispensaries...	3,40	3,42
Lunatic Asylums	31	38
Grants for Medical Purposes	...	2
Other Charges	2	2
TOTAL	9,69	9,81

The expenditure was generally on the same scale in both years. The cost of inferior establishments was increased to some extent in 1896-97 by the grant of compensation for dearness of provisions. Dieting lunatics cost more in 1896-97

owing to the high prices of food-grains, and some additional expenditure had to be incurred in the Asylums on account of warm clothing and heating and disinfecting arrangements.

608. 25—POLITICAL—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.
Political Agents	4,34	4,93
Charges on the North-West Frontier	5,68	6,66
Political Subsidies	7	19
Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs	48	75
Darbár Presents and Allowances to Vakíls, &c.	10	4
Refugees and State Prisoners	4,57	4,40
Other Charges	4,24	3,19
TOTAL	19,48	20,16

The increase under the head *Political Agents* is chiefly due to fresh charges on account of the appointment of Political Officers in Wazíristán and their establishments. The increased *Charges on the North-West Frontier* are due to the payment of allowances to the Khan of Dir and Swát and to Swát levies.

Under *Refugees and State Prisoners* the expenditure diminished owing to deaths and desertions.

The decrease under *Other Charges* is accounted for by the large payments which were made in 1895-96 on account of affairs at Chitrál.

609. 26—SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.
SCIENTIFIC.		
Other Scientific Departments	7	4
AGRICULTURAL.		
Veterinary and Stallion Charges	1,61	1,55
Other Charges	1,34	1,27
Labor and Emigration	3	6
Statistics	15	13
Miscellaneous	5	5
TOTAL	3,25	3,10

The decrease under the head *Other Charges* is due to smaller expenditure having been incurred by certain District Boards in connection with fairs.

E.—MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

610. XXII—RECEIPTS IN AID OF SUPERANNUATION, RETIRED AND COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.
Subscriptions to the Military, Military Orphan and Medical Retiring Funds	4	4
Subscriptions to the Civil Funds	61	56
Contributions for Pensions and Gratuities	45	40
Other Items	12	20
TOTAL	1,22	1,20

The decrease under the head *Subscriptions to the Civil Funds* is due to the retirement, &c., of subscribers, but is partly counterbalanced by an increase in the subscriptions under the Indian Civil Service Pension Regulations which are shown against the head *Other Items.*

611. XXIII.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1895 96.	Accounts, 1896-97.
Receipts from sale of Stationery	25	24
Sales of Gazettes and other publications	4	4
Other Press Receipts	61	33
TOTAL	90	61

The falling-off under *Other Press Receipts* appears entirely in the earnings of Jail Presses for lithographic printing, owing partly to the rates for printing work having been reduced and partly to the change in classification mentioned under XVI B.—Law and Justice—Jails, whereby the price of country paper supplied by Jails and used for lithographic printing is credited to Jail Manufactures subordinate to XVI B.—Law and Justice—Jails, instead of to *Other Press Receipts.*

612. XXV.—MISCELLANEOUS—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.
Premium on Bills	10	14
Unclaimed Deposits	61	57
Contributions	14	20
Miscellaneous Fees, Fines and Forfeitures	8	9
Rents	43	43
Other Items	77	88
Extraordinary Items	65	71
TOTAL	2,78	3,02

The increase in the receipts from *Premium on Bills* is attributable to a larger demand than was expected for Supply Bills on Calcutta and Bombay. The receipts against the head *Unclaimed Deposits* are subject to considerable fluctuations. The increase under the head *Extraordinary Items* occurs in the revenue of the Kurram Valley.

E.—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE.

613. 27—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.
Territorial and Political Pensions	2,17	2,10
Charitable Allowances	95	90
TOTAL ...	3,12	3,00

The decreases are due to lapses in consequence of the death of pensioners.

614. 28—CIVIL FURLOUGH—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.
Allowances	...	1

The charge in 1896-97 represents the furlough allowance of an Assistant Surgeon lent to the Patiála State.

615. 29—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.
Superannuation and Retired Allowances	9,53	9,82
Compassionate Allowances	20	21
Gratuities	9	10
Pensions of the Military Funds	12	5
Other Charges	1	...
Pensions of the Civil Funds	...	6
Military, Orphan and Medical Retiring Funds	7	8
Total ...	10,02	10,32

The increase under the first head is due to the growth of the pension list.

616. 30—Stationery and Printing—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.
Purchase of Stationery	1,29	1,37
Government Presses	1,84	1,65
Stationery supplied from Central Stores	1,00	83
Other Charges	74	78
Total ...	4,87	4,63

Under the second head there was an increase on account of temporary establishments and payments of compensation for dearness of provisions to establishments in the Government Press, and a decrease of expenditure in lithography which diminished owing partly to a reduction in the rates for printing and partly to a change in classification, whereby a portion of the expenditure formerly debited to this head is now taken under the first head, which consequently shows an increase.

The Province indented for a smaller quantity of *Stationery supplied from the Central Stores* at Calcutta.

617. 32—MISCELLANEOUS—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.
Allowances and Rewards	9	11
Charges for Remittance of Treasure	26	34
Charitable Donations	5	5
Rewards for Destruction of Wild Animals	11	10
Petty Establishments	69	86
Special Commissions of Enquiry	4	...
Other Items	11	21
Irrecoverable Loans written-off	1	1
TOTAL ...	1,36	1,68

The increase against the second head is chiefly due to larger remittances to other Provinces under the Comptroller-General's orders. The increase against *Petty Establishments* occurs in the transactions of Local Funds representing the agency for supplying litigants and others with copies of documents applied for by them. The *Other Items* include loss incurred in disposing of Kabuli rupees received at Kurram in payment of revenue due to Government.

F—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

618. 33—FAMINE RELIEF—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.
EXPENDITURE ON WORKS ADJUSTED IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.		
Provincial	...	3,05
Local	...	2,72
EXPENDITURE ON GRATUITOUS RELIEF, &C., ADJUSTED IN THE CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
Imperial—		
Establishment Charges	...	1
Provincial—		
Establishment Charges	...	5
Local—		
Establishment Charges	...	3
Relief granted to people employed otherwise than on Relief Works ...	...	2
Gratuitous Relief	...	30
Salaries and Establishments	...	...
Relief Works in charge of Civil Officers	...	...
Relief to people employed otherwise than on Relief Works	...	...
Gratuitous Relief	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...
TOTAL ...	...	6,18

The total expenditure on Famine Relief, excluding the Municipal expenditure and outlay on purely Imperial works, was 8,61, which under ordinary circumstances

would have been divided between the Local Government and District Boards in the portions 4,50 and 4,11. The debiting of the latter amount to the District Boards would, however, have caused the balances of four of them, *viz.*, Hissar, Karnál, Lahore and Gujrát, to be overdrawn, and to prevent this and leave the Boards with working balances equal to half the balances which they are ordinarily required to maintain, the charges against District Funds were reduced to 3,07, and those against the Provincial revenues increased to 5,54. In consequence, however, of the decision of the Government of India that the Provincial revenues should be debited with only so much of the expenditure as could be so debited without reducing the Provincial balance below five lakhs of rupees, the ultimate debit to Provincial is 3,10, the balance of 2,44 having been transferred to the Imperial Accounts.

J—IRRIGATION.

619. XXIX—MAJOR WORKS—DIRECT RECEIPTS—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.
In charge of Civil Officers	3,46	7,65

This represents the revenue from the owners' rate charged on canal-irrigated lands. The increase in 1896-97 is said to be due partly to the opening of the Bhiwáni Rájbaha in the Rohtak District, and partly to the increased demand for canal irrigation owing to drought.

620. XXX—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.
In charge of Public Works Department Officers—		
Provincial	42	34
In charge of Civil Officers—		
Provincial	72	98
Local	23	11
TOTAL ...	1,37	1,43

The increase in Provincial revenue was derived principally from the Kabul River Canal in the Peshávar District. The decrease in Local Revenue is due to short collections from the *bund* works in Gurgáon due to a deficient rainfall and suspensions of revenue on the District Board's Canal in Montgomery.

621. 42—MAJOR WORKS—WORKING EXPENSES—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.
In charge of Civil Officers	9	2

The Actuals of 1895-96 include special payments on account of compensation for the abolition of the water-advantage rate on the Bári Doáb Canal.

622. 43—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.
In charge of Public Works Department Officers—		
Provincial	27	37
In charge of Civil Officers—		
Provincial	36	34
Local	1	51
TOTAL ...	64	1,22

The Provincial expenditure for the most part represents the cost of maintaining the Shahpur Canals and the Kabul River Canal in Pesháwar. The Local charges are to the extent of 46, altogether extraordinary, that being a grant made by the District Board of Ferozepore to the Local Canal Fund for extension of the canals constructed for themselves by the people. The grant will be recouped to the Board by annual payments from the revenues of the new works constructed. The remaining Local charges consist of the maintenance of the Sarsuti Canal in Karnál, a branch of the Kabul River Canal in Pesháwar and the Degh Canal in Montgomery. The first two works were completed for irrigation during the year.

K—Buildings and Roads.

623. XXXII—Civil Works—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.
In charge of Public Works Department Officers—		
Provincial ...	90	63
Local ...	3	2
In charge of Civil Officers—		
Provincial ...	3,56	3,83
Local ...	2,78	2,66
Total ...	7,27	7,14

The decrease in the Provincial Public Works Department receipts is due to extraordinary receipts by sale of lands and buildings in the accounts for 1895-96.

624. 45—Civil Works—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.
In charge of Public Works Department Officers—		
Provincial ...	26,35	24,14
Local ...	9,75	7,84
In charge of Civil Officers—		
Provincial ...	36	57
Local ...	1,19	1,29
Total ...	37,65	33,84

The outlay incurred by the Public Works Department, or expenditure on Public Works proper, had to be greatly restricted in the year under report to provide funds for famine relief operations. The increase in the expenditure by Civil Officers is due mainly to outlay incurred on improvements to town sites in the Chenab Colony, sanctioned against the sale proceeds of lands disposed of for the location of new towns.

625. SALT.—The revenue and expenditure of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department in the Punjab are noticed in the following extracts from the Commissioner's report for the year. The receipts and charges are adjusted in the accounts of the Government of India and are not therefore exhibited in the accounts of the Punjab Government shown in Appendix 50 of this report.

626. PUNJAB MINES.—The following statement shows the gross receipts, the fixed and contingent charges, including the cost of the Indus Preventive line, and the net revenue of the Punjab Mines Division, for the past and three preceding years :—

YEAR.	GROSS RECEIPTS.				CHARGES.				Net revenue.	Percentage of charges on receipts.
	Salt duty.	Salt price.	Miscellaneous collections.	Total.	Fixed.	Excavation.	Other contingencies.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94 ...	51,81,550	97,243	59,748	53,38,541	1,69,238	62,717	86,919	3,18,874	50,19,657	5·97
1894-95 ...	46,03,521	86,316	54,091	47,43,928	1,66,602	72,551	93,759	3,32,912	44,11,016	7·02
1895-96 ...	53,08,689	99,538	62,036	54,70,263	1,67,370	77,486	95,205	3,40,061	51,30,202	6·21
1896-97 ...	50,66,173	94,992	58,701	52,19,866	1,70,253	82,503	84,207	3,36,963	48,82,903	6·45

The gross receipts fell below those of 1895-96 and 1893-94 by Rs. 2,50,397 and Rs. 1,18,675, respectively, but are more than those of 1894-95 by Rs. 4,75,938. Compared with 1895-96, there is a falling-off of Rs. 2,42,516 under salt duty, Rs. 4,546 under price of salt, and Rs. 3,335 under miscellaneous collections. The net receipts are less than those of 1895-96 by Rs. 2,47,299; more than those of 1894-95 by Rs. 4,71,887; but again less than those of 1893-94 by Rs. 1,36,764. The percentage of charges on receipts amounted to 6·45 during the past year as compared with 6·21 during 1895-96.

Under the head of charges the expenditure of the past year amounted to Rs. 3,36,963 as compared with Rs. 3,40,c61 during 18ȝ5-96, or a decrease of Rs. 3,098. In fixed charges there was an increase of Rs. 2,883, the expenditure of 1896-97 being Rs. 1,70,253 as compared with Rs. 1,67,370 during 1895-96. The entire contingent expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,66,710, as compared with Rs. 1,72,691 during 1895-96, or a decrease of Rs. 5,981. There was an increase of Rs. 5,017 in excavation charges and a decrease of Rs. 10,998 under other contingencies, the latter being due mainly to reduced expenditure on account of the wagon tramway, mine improvements, petty construction and repairs of buildings.

627. The following statement shows the opening stock balance, the quantity of salt excavated, the quantity of salt sold, and the balance of stock in hand at the Mayo Mines during the past and three preceding years :—

YEAR.	Balance in store at commencement of the year.	Excavation during the year.	Total of columns 2 and 3.	Issued during the year.	Balance in store at close of the year.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1893-94	5,58,386	18,19,233	23,77,619	18,93,275	4,84,344
1894-95	4,84,344	17 19.269	22,03,613	16,55,027	5,48,586
1895-96	5,48,586	18,82,229	24,30,815	19,40,640	4,90,175
1896-97	4,90,175	18,36,868	23,27,043	18,40,229	4,86,814

The stock balance of 4,90,175 maunds shown at the close of the year does not include 72,534 maunds lying at the Warthganj Depôt, which had

been sold, but not cleared, on the 31st March 1897, and 20,000 maunds lying in the mine, which had not been paid for. Including these two items, the balance of stock of salt in hand at Khewra at the close of the year amounted to 579,000 maunds.

628. The cost of excavating salt at the Mayo mines during the past four years was as follows :—

Year.	Quantity of salt excavated.	Cost of excavation.	Rate per 100 maunds.
	Mds.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1893-94	18,19,233	57,278	3 2 4·50
1894-95	17,19,269	60,919	3 8 8·32
1895-96	18,82,229	76,248	4 0 9·78
1896-97	18,36,868	74,410	4 0 9·78

As in previous years, the yield for every 100 cubic feet of salt excavated was maintained at 135 maunds. The rate paid, 10½ pies per cubic foot, or Rs. 4-0-9·78 per 100 maunds, was the same as during 1895-96.

629. The following statement shows the total sales and deliveries of salt from the four depôts of the Punjab Mines Division for the past four years:—

Year.	Sales.	Deliveries.	Increase or decrease over sales.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1893-94	20,72,620	20,68,221	− 4,399
1894-95	18,41,408	17,83,646	− 57,762
1895-96	21,23,476	21,51,088	+ 27,612
1896-97	20,26,469	20,48,563	+ 22,094

The sales of the year under report show a decrease of 97,007 maunds, as compared with 1895-96 were more than those of 1894-95 by 1,85,061 maunds, but fall below the figures of 1893-94 by 46,151 maunds. The average annual sales of the past four years amount to 2,015,993 maunds and the figures of the past year exceed this quantity by 10,476 maunds.

There was a considerable trade with Kashmír towards the close of 1895-96, and considering that 1896-97 was a year of scarcity and high prices, some falling-off in the trade might have been looked for. Sales have, however, been fairly well maintained. The trade of the past year frequently showed signs of being at least equal to that of 1895-96, but simultaneously with the enhancement of the duty on Kohát salt a rumour arose that the duty on the salt of the Punjab Mines was to be reduced to Rs. 2 a maund. Telegrams were received by traders at Khewra, Pind Dádan Khan and Miáni to stop purchases, and a lull in the trade followed. It was not until after the 1st January 1897 that confidence was restored, and by that time it was not possible, owing to the continuance of high prices for food-grains, to recover lost ground.

The total clearances of the year amount to 2,048,563 compared with 2,151,088 maunds during 1895-86, or a decrease of 1,02,526 maunds. But the figures of 1895-96 are abnormally high owing to the removal of the large uncleared balance of 1894-95. The average clearances of the past four years amount to 20,12,879 maunds. The removals of the past year are in excess of the average by 35,684 maunds. From this it will appear that the volume of the supply of salt issued was maintained.

630. KOHAT MINES.—The receipts and charges and the net revenue of the Kohát Salt Mines for the past four years will be found in the following table :—

YEAR.	RECEIPTS.		CHARGES.			Net revenue.
	Quantity of salt sold.	Collections.	Establishment and Contingencies.	Percentage to Maliks, &c.	Total.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	590,285	2,31,488	39,947	28,767	68,714	1,62,774
1894-95	591,497	2,32,003	37,841	23,144	60,985	1,71,018
1895-96	785,470	3,08,100	39,004	31,848	70,852	2,37,248
1896-97	496,170	1,95,444	55,336	54,721	1,10,057	85,387

631. In comparison with 1895-96, there was a decrease of 289,300 maunds in the quantity of salt sold during the year under report. The sales of 1895-96 were exceptionally large, while those of the past year were below the average. During 1895-96 it became known to traders, carriers, and others that an enhancement of the duty on Kohát salt was under contemplation, and the result was the very large increase in the trade which the figures of that year indicate. Early in 1896-97 the Government of India decided upon raising the duty on Kohát salt from 8 annas to Rs. 2 a Lahori maund, and the measure was carried into effect from the 13th of July 1896. A month's notice of this change was given to the trade, the sales during that month being limited to 1,50,000 maunds. The following figures give information in regard to the salt sold under these circumstances :—

	Maunds.
From 1st April to 12th June 1896, sales at 8 annas a Lahori maund ...	346,779
From 13th June to 12th July 1896, the month of notice, sales at 8 annas a Lahori maund	148,653
From 13th July 1896 to 31st March 1897, sales at the enhanced rate of Rs. 2 a Lahori maund	738
Total sales of 1896-97 ...	496,170

Sales have, therefore, been practically at a standstill since the introduction of the higher rate of duty.

The collections at the mines fell below those of 1895-96 by Rs. 1,12,656, and were also less than the figures of 1894-95 and 1893-94. This was of course owing to a falling-off in the issue of salt compared with those years.

The total charges of the mines during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,10,057, against Rs. 70,852 in 1895-96, or an increase of Rs. 39,205. Under the head of establishment and contingencies there was an increase in expenditure of Rs. 16,332, due to an addition of four officers (including a Superintendent and an Assistant Superintendent) and 182 men to the establishment in consequence of the enhancement of the duty. There was also an increase of Rs. 22,873 in payments to Maliks and others for the same reasons. Sanction to this extra expenditure was conveyed in letter No. 2546 S. R., dated the 12th June 1896, from the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, to the Government of the Punjab.

In comparison with 1895-96, the net revenue of the mines fell from Rs. 2,37,248 to Rs. 85,387, a difference of Rs. 1,51,861. This was owing partly to less salt having been taxed and partly to larger expenditure, the reasons for which have been explained.

632. MANDI MINES.—The following statement shows the transactions of the past four years at the salt mines in the Mandi State :—

Year.	Total amount realized at Re. 1-2-0 per maund.	Due to British Government at two-thirds of duty, *viz.*, 5 annas per maund.	Balance due to Rája.	Charges incurred by the British Government.			Net revenue derived by the British Government.
				Establishment maintained at the mines.	Contingencies.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	1,50,779	41,883	1,08,896	6,939	854	7,793	34,090
1894-95	1,44,887	40,246	1,04,641	8,551	825	9,376	30,870
1895-96	1,54 498	42,916	1,11,582	8,882	800	9,682	33,234
1896-97	1,41,031	39,175	1,01,856	6,389	1,065	7,454	31,721

633. The total sum realized upon salt sold falls below the figures of 1895-96 by Rs. 13,467, and is also less than the receipts of 1894-95 and 1893-94. Out of the charge of Re. 1-2-0 a maund on the salt sold, which includes price and duty, the British Government receives five annas and the Rája of Mandi thirteen annas. Of the total receipts of Rs. 1,41,031, the share of the British Government amounted to Rs. 39,175, while that of the Rája was Rs. 1,01,856. The revenue of the British Government was charged with a sum of Rs. 7,454 expended in maintaining an establishment at the two mines at Guma and Drang, leaving a net receipt of Rs. 31,721.

The charges of the past year amounted to Rs. 7,454 compared with Rs. 9,682 expended during 1895-96, a decrease of Rs. 2,228. The cost of the establishment decreased during the year by Rs. 2,493 owing to a Superintendent of lower rank having been posted to the mines and to his not being entitled to exchange compensation allowance. Under contingencies there is an increase of Rs. 265, which is due to an item of travelling allowance paid to the Superintendent transferred to the mines at the close of 1895-96.

Compared with 1895-96, the sales of 1896-97 show a decrease of 11,970 maunds and also fall below those of 1894-95 and 1893-94 by 3,428 and 8,665 maunds respectively. The quantity exported to British territory was less

than the consignment of 1895-96 by 7,858 maunds; above that of 1894-95 by 1,236 maunds, and again less than the figures of 1893-94 by 2,286 maunds. Consignments to Native States fell below those of previous years by 4,112 maunds in 1895-96, by 4,664 maunds in 1894-95, and 6,379 maunds in 1893-94.

The decline in the sales of the year compared with 1895-96 was owing to a severe type of cattle disease which occurred in an epidemic form in the hill country during the latter half of the year. This disease interfered with trade, not only by affecting pack cattle, but also by preventing the free movement of the population, owing to quarantine being strictly enforced between village and village by the people themselves. In consequence of this there was a decrease of 6,439 in the number of men who visited the mines for loads of salt, and of 6,168 in the number of pack bullocks employed. It need hardly be mentioned that a decrease in the sales of this salt does not cause any loss to the British Government: in fact it results in a greater consumption of Punjab mines rock salt paying the full duty of Rs. 2-8 a maund.

634. SULTANPUR SALT WORKS.—The statement below shows the gross receipts, the fixed and contingent charges, and the net revenue of the Sultánpur salt works during the past and three preceding years:—

YEAR.	GROSS RECEIPTS.				CHARGES.			Net revenue.
	Excise duty.	Hákimi cess.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Fixed.	Contingent.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	1,66,169	6,307	59	1,72,535	22,987	2,640	25,627	1,46,908
1894-95	2,36,535	8,386	589	2,45,510	16,104	1,924	18,028	2,27,482
1895-96	2,70,332	7,864	58	2,78,254	15,508	2,551	18,059	2,60,195
1896-97	2,79,693	1,748	13	2,81,454	16,822	2,486	19,308	2,62,146

635. The receipts of revenue at the works has steadily increased throughout the four yearly periods. The figures of the year under report are in excess of those of 1895-96 by Rs. 3,200; of those of 1894-95 by Rs. 35,944, and exceed those of 1893-94 by Rs. 1,08,919. Under the head of excise duty there is an increase, compared with 1895-96, of Rs. 9,361, resulting of course from a larger quantity of salt taxed. Under Hákimi cess, there is a decrease of Rs. 6,116 during the past year as compared with the previous one. This cess was reduced from varying rates (one anna and nine pies to six pies) to one uniform charge of three pies a maund with effect from the 7th January 1896. The reduction affected the revenue of 1895-96 only partially; but it has had full effect on the receipts of 1896-97, as the decrease observable in collections of the cess shows.

There is an increase of Rs. 1,249 under charges, the expenditure of the past year amounting to Rs. 19,308 compared with Rs. 18,059 during 1895-96.

The net revenue of the works shows a progressive increase year by year, from Rs. 1,46,908 in 1893-94, to Rs. 2,62,146 during the past year, a difference of Rs. 1,15,238, equal to nearly 44 per cent.

636. Statistics of stocks, manufacture and sales at the Sultánpur Salt Works during the past four years will be found in the following statement:—

Year.	Stock at the commencement of the year.	Manufactured during the year.	Sold during the year.	Stock in hand at the close of the year.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1893-94	2,427	65,082	(a) 66,972	537
1894-95	537	1,00,485	94,614	6,408
1895-96	6,408	1,19,392	1,08,133	17,667
1896-97	17,667	1,19,494	1,11,877	25,284

(a) Includes wastage maunds 504.

637. The statement shows that there has been steady progress in sales year by year since 1893-94, the figures of that year being exceeded by those of the year under report by maunds 44,905, or more than 40 per cent. The Hákimi cess on the produce of these works was reduced on the 7th January 1896 from varying rates (one anna and nine pies to six pies a maund) to one uniform charge of three pies a maund on all salt excised. This change was expected to have full effect during the past year, and on their part the manufacturers endeavoured to improve the position by reducing their prices. No considerable increase in sales occurred, but the result has been so far satisfactory that the trade of the works more than held its own, though there was severe scarcity, and prices of food-grain were very high in the areas within which Sultánpuri salt is consumed.

638. CANALS.—The canals in the Punjab show the following results for 1896-97:—

I.—CANALS IN OPERATION CLASSED AS PROTECTIVE AND PRODUCTIVE MAJOR WORKS.

639. The Capital outlay during the year on canals in operation, excluding contributions from Native States for the Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal and for the Sirhind Canal, amounted to—

		Rs.
Direct charges		37,25,255
Indirect charges		1,17,943
Total ...		38,43,198
The Capital invested to end of 1896-97 amounted to ...		8,41,00,265
Deduct—	Rs.	
Half direct charges for the year	18,62,627	
Indirect charges to date	32,46,339	
		51,08,966
Balance on which interest is chargeable for the year ...		7,89,91,299
Income from all sources *less* Refunds		1,09,44,448
Working Expenses ditto		30,87,005
Balance Excess Revenue, being 9·34 per cent. on Rs. 8,41,00,265		78,57,443
Interest at 4 per cent. on Rs. 7,89,91,299		31,59,651
Net result after paying interest		46,97,792
Ditto ditto in 1895-96		12,45,647

640. Excluding interest charges, there was a net profit on the year's operations of Rs. 78,57,443 against a profit of Rs. 42,57,780 in the previous year. The statement attached shows the earnings of each Major Work. The large increase is spread over all the canals, except the Lower Sohág and Pára Canal and the Sidhnai Canal; the latter canal shows a smaller profit than that earned in the previous year, though the percentage of profit on the Capital invested is still very satisfactory, being 17·37 against 22·28 in 1895-96. All the Major Works cleared the interest charges of the year.

II.—Imperial Canals—Minor Works—not classed as Productive.

641. The Capital outlay at the close of 1896-97 amounted to Rs. 19,70,359 against Rs. 17,67,301 at end of 1895-96. The increase is chiefly due to the Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals, on which there was an expenditure of Rs. 55,008, principally on Distributary extensions, and to the construction of the Ghaggar Canals, on which Rs. 1,43,065 were expended. At present there is no Capital Account for the Muzaffargarh Canals, only a Revenue Account being maintained for them. Including those canals, however—

	Rs.
The income from all sources *less* Refunds amounted to ...	15,27,649
Working Expenses	10,81,202
Balance profit	4,46,447

642. The following statement shows the net revenue of each Minor Work as compared with the previous year :—

	Upper Sutlej Canals.	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals.	Indus Canals.	Shahpur (Imperial) Canals.	Muzaffargarh Canals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-97	60,554	2,18,678	−50,165*	37,173	1,80,207
Percentage of profit	7·58	184·34	−7·09	18·34	(No capital account.)
1895-96	68,037	2,18,325	35,513	29,061	1,54,653
Percentage of profit	9·15	186·83	5·02	14·57	(No capital account.)

* The loss on the year's working of the Indus Canals is apparent only. The direct revenue in 1896-97 actually exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 7,429, but owing to the resettlement of the Dera Gházi Khán District being in progress the full credit due to indirect revenue could not be intimated for all the tahsíls in time for inclusion in the Administrative Accounts.

III.—Provincial Canals.

643. The Shahpur (Provincial) Canals show a small profit of Rs. 427 against a profit of Rs. 20,675 in 1895-96. Owing to the low state of the river and consequent poor supply in the Rániwah Canal during July and August 1895, the assessments of Rabi 1895-96 which were due in 1896-97 were very small.

PARTICULARS.	Year	Serial No.	Canals classed as Protective Major Works. I.—Swat River Canal.	Canals classed as Productive—Major Works. II.—Western Jumna Canal (including II A., Sirsa Branch).	III.—Bári Doáb Canal.	IV.—Sirhind Canal (Imperial).	V.—Chenab Canal.	VI.—Lower Sohág and Pára Canal.	VII.—Sidhnai Canal.	Total Productive and Protective.	Canal in abeyance. Jhelum Canal.	Imperial Canals, Minor Works, not classed as Productive.	Grand Total (Imperial).	Shahpur (Provincial) Canals.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Capital outlay to end of	1895-96	1	37,62,459	1,52,85,160	1,77,51,084	2,40,29,315	1,76,21,724	7,13,733	10,93,592	8,02,57,067	11,241	17,67,301	8,20,35,609	...
	1896-97	2	39,71,837	1,57,60,047	1,79,82,408	2,41,18,263	2,04,31,137	7,12,467	11,24,106	8,41,00,265	1,07,904	19,70,359	8,61,78,528	...
II.—Income realized during the year—														
Direct, *viz.*, water rent and miscellaneous receipts ...	1895-96	3	2,43,942	13,03,501	23,26,538	13,47,249	10,31,708	1,04,806	3,06,354	66,64,098	...	5,44,964	72,09,062	41,853
	1896-97	4	2,66,200	26,22,825	26,63,382	27,93,489	16,75,658	77,615	3,14,025	1,04,13,194	...	5,61,030	1,09,74,224	33,871
Indirect, *viz.*, land revenue due to Irrigation Works, including water-advantage rate.	1895-96	5	...	...	1,76,859	...	1,68,776	29,067	59,454	4,34,156	...	6,92,448	11,26,604	8,188
	1896-97	6	58,462	...	1,97,025	...	2,32,729	18,697	24,341	5,31,254	...	5,79,835	11,11,089	6,353
Total direct and indirect	1895-96	7	2,43,942	13,03,501	25,03,397	13,47,249	12,00,484	1,33,873	3,65,808	70,98,254	...	12,37,412	83,35,666	50,041
	1896-97	8	3,24,662	26,22,825	28,60,407	27,93,489	19,08,387	96,312	3,38,366	1,09,44,448	...	11,40,865	1,20,85,313	40,224
III.—Charges for the year—														
Maintenance including Establishment	1895-96	9	97,232	8,01,966	6,77,005	6,50,883	4,25,998	65,189	1,22,201	28,40,474	...	8,86,476	37,26,950	29,366
	1896-97	10	65,703	8,43,080	7,21,839	7,22,856	5,28,945	61,447	1,43,135	30,87,005	...	8,74,625	39,61,630	39,797
Interest on Capital outlay	1895-96	11	1,42,759	5,69,874	6,81,084	9,14,341	6,35,959	27,182	40,934	30,12,133	407	...	30,12,540	...
	1896-97	12	1,49,259	5,91,914	6,89,041	9,15,759	7,43,328	27,425	42,925	31,59,651	2,316	...	31,61,967	...
Total	1895-96	13	2,39,991	13,71,840	13,58,089	15,65,224	10,61,957	92,371	1,63,135	58,52,607	407	8,86,476	67,39,490	29,366
	1896-97	14	2 14,962	14,34,994	14,10,830	16,38,615	12,72,273	88,872	1,86,060	62,46,656	2,316	8,74,625	71,23,597	39,797
IV.—Profit and Loss—														
(*a*) Including interest on Capital outlay	1895-96	15	3,951	−68,339	11,45,308	−2,17,975	1,38,527	41,502	2,02,673	12,45,647	−407	3,50,936	15,96,176	20,675
	1896-97	16	1,09,700	11,87,831	14,49,527	11,54,874	6,36,114	7,440	1,52,306	46,97,792	−2,316	2,66,240	49,61,716	427
(*b*) Excluding interest on Capital outlay. On direct income. Amount...	1895-96	17	1,46,710	5,01,535	16,49,533	6,96,366	6,05,710	39,617	1,84,153	38,23,624	...	−3,41,512	34,82,112	12,487
	1896-97	18	2,00,497	17,79,745	19,41,543	20,70,633	11,46,713	16,168	1,70,890	73,26,189	...	−3,13,595	70,12,594	−5,926
(*b*) On direct income. Percentage on capital outlay.	1895-96	19	3·90	3·28	9·23	2·90	3·44	5·55	16·84	4·76	...	−19·32	4·24	...
	1896-97	20	5·05	11·29	10·80	8·59	5·61	2·27	15·20	8·71	...	−15·92	8·14	...
(*b*) On total income, direct and indirect. Amount...	1895-96	21	1,46,710	5,01,535	18,26,392	6,96,366	7,74,486	68,684	2,43,607	42,57,780	...	3,50,936	46,08,716	20,675
	1896-97	22	2,58,959	17,79,745	21,38,568	20,70,633	13,79,442	34,865	1,95,231	78,57,443	...	2,66,240	81,23,683	427
(*b*) On total income, direct and indirect. Percentage on Capital outlay.	1895-96	23	3·90	3·28	10·29	2·90	4·39	9·62	22·28	5·31	...	19·86	5·62	...
	1896-97	24	6·52	11·29	11·89	8·59	6·75	4·89	17·37	9·34	...	13·51	9·43	...
V.—Percentage of profit earned by Major Works based on the assessments* of the year.	1895-96	25	3·76	9·82	10·73	6·76	6·75	9·29	16·01	8·23	...	...	...	...
	1896-97	26	8·78	11·63	12·42	10·26	8·04	3·65	17·51	10·55	...	...	...	...

* The assessments show the actual results of the year's working, and differ from the income realized during the year, the latter being on account of the revenue earned during the kharif crop of the year under review and during the rabi

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

SANITATION.

644. BIRTHS.—There were 884,692 births registered in the Punjab during the year, giving a birth-rate of 43·04 per mille. As compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of 0·82 in the Provincial birth-rate.

645. The highest birth-rates were registered in the districts of Gujránwála, Ferozepore, Jhang, Siálkot, Gurgaon, Karnál, Rohtak, Delhi and Amritsar. In these districts the rates varied between 52 and 47. In the districts of Simla, Pesháwar, Kángra and Hazára, on the other hand, the rates were very low, *viz.*, 17·4, 30·0, 31·0 and 33·9 per 1,000 respectively.

646. It is gratifying to observe that, though registration is far from correct in the Frontier districts, the birth-rate has nevertheless considerably improved during the last three years.

647. In the 45 principal towns of the Province there were 59,080 births registered, showing a rate of 42, or 1 per 1,000 higher than last year. The highest rates, ranging between 58 and 46, were recorded in the following towns:—Chúnián, Siálkot, Maghiána, Palwal, Pánipat, Kaithal, Dera Ismail Khan, Chiniot, Mooltan, Batála, Sonepat, Karnál and Gujrát.

648. The Provincial birth-rate exceeded the death-rate by 11·5 per 1,000 of population. In the districts of Siálkot, Gujránwála, Mooltan, Jhang, Ferozepore, Montgomery, Gujrát, Amritsar, Dera Gházi Khan and Muzaffargarh the excess of births over deaths was very considerable, ranging between 22·5 and 16·2 per 1,000.

649. DEATHS.—The year was comparatively healthy: the total number of deaths registered was 648,099, giving a death-rate of 31·53 per 1,000 of population. Under the head of fevers the number of deaths registered was almost the same as in the previous year. But there was an enormous increase in the mortality from small-pox, the number of deaths recorded from this disease being no less than 45,084 as compared with only 8,334 in 1895.

650. The highest death-rates, 40·9 to 39·6 per 1,000, were recorded in the following districts:—Umballa, Karnál, Kángra and Ráwalpindi.

651. On comparing the death-rates of the different districts in the Punjab during the last ten years, it appears that the highest rates of mortality were recorded in Delhi, Siálkot, Gurdáspur, Karnál, Amritsar, Gujránwála, Gurgaon, Umballa and Lahore.

652. The unhealthiest towns in 1896 were Kaithal, Chúnián, Bhiwáni, Ráwalpindi, Karnál, Amritsar, Hissar, Kasúr, Palwal, Sonepat and Delhi. In these towns the recorded rates varied between 49 and 40 per 1,000.

653. In accordance with the experience of former years there was a smaller death-rate from small-pox in the rural than in the urban population. From fevers, on the other hand, the death-rate was larger in the rural areas. Under the head of "dysentery and diarrhœa" and "all other causes" the death-rate was much higher in towns than in rural circles.

654. As usual, the mortality was very high amongst infants under one year and old persons of 60 years of age and upwards. About 23 per cent. of the total mortality per 1,000 living was registered among the former and 10 per cent. among the latter.

655. A death-rate of 32·82 per 1,000 was registered amongst Hindús and 30·51 amongst Muhammadans.

656. Five thousand one hundred and forty-six deaths were registered in the Province from cholera. The disease broke out in May at Núrpur, about 9 miles from Ráwalpindi. The chief points of interest, in connection with the cholera epidemic of 1896, according to the Sanitary Commissioner's report, were (*a*) its rapid propagation in the Ráwalpindi District and in Pesháwar from the Núrpur Fair, and (*b*) the disinfection of water-supplies as a preventive measure. The disease is stated to have spread by means of human intercourse from the Nurpúr Fair to Ráwalpindi and Pesháwar, all the first cases in these towns having contracted the disease at the fair. Doctor Roe states in his Report that the opinion of Medical Officers from every district where disinfection of water-supplies by lime and permanganate of potassium was tried is favourable to the system.

657. The Province was visited during the year by a most severe epidemic of small-pox. The districts in which the disease prevailed most fatally were Ferozepore, Gurgaon, Umballa, Montgomery, Shahpur, Pesháwar, Ludhiána, Hissar, Lahore and Bannu. It is worthy of note that these districts are not amongst the best vaccinated in the Province, while those of Kángra, Dera Gházi Khan, Gurdáspur and Simla, where vaccination is thoroughly carried on, the death-rates from small-pox were very low.

658. Under the head of fevers the number of deaths registered was 393,535, giving a death-rate of 19·15 per 1,000 as compared with 19·08 in 1895 and 25·07 in 1894. The comparative healthiness of the past two years was due to their being remarkably dry. In the following districts the highest death-rates from fevers were recorded :—Kángra 29·16, Umballa 25·74, Ráwalpindi 25·20, and Rohtak 24·55.

659. From dysentery and diarrhœa 13,886 deaths were reported in the Province, equivalent to a death-rate of 0·68 per mille against 0·76 in 1895; the districts furnishing the highest rates being Simla 3·26, Gurgaon 1·41, Kángra 1·27, Delhi 1·25, Gurdáspur 1·09, Umballa 1·00, Karnál 0·99, and Hissar 0·91.

660. Seven thousand and ninety-three deaths were caused by injuries. Of this number 376 were due to suicide, 4,725 to accidents, 142 to hydrophobia and 1,106 to snake-bite.

661. The number of deaths grouped under "all other causes" amounted to 183,355, of which 38,140 were caused by cough and chest diseases.

662. WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE SCHEMES.—Of the water-supply schemes those of Delhi, Umballa and Haripur in the Hazára District were completed. The extension to the water-works scheme of Simla, costing Rs. 3,31,209, was also completed. The water-supply project of Bhiwáni was undertaken, that of Ludhiána is in progress, and the Ferozepore scheme is under consideration. Of the important drainage schemes, those of Delhi (Part I), the drain outside Delhi Gate, and the Sarsuti project (Karnál District) were completed, and those for Lahore (City and Anárkali), Mooltan, Gujránwála, Ráwalpindi and Hazro were in progress.

663. The total income of Municipal towns in the Punjab amounted to Rs. 41,69,782, and there was a balance in hand at the beginning of the year of Rs. 12,28,318. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 43,07,095. Under the head of drainage and sewerage and water-supply, including cleaning of tanks, &c., the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,26,608 and Rs. 1,66,744 respectively as compared with Rs. 1,69,329 and Rs. 1,55,583 in the previous year.

664. WORKS OF PUBLIC UTILITY.—Among the works of public utility constructed during the year 1895-96 by private individuals, the following deserve special mention:—A pucca dharmsála, or in reality a rest-house for travellers at the Bhiwáni Railway Station, by Lála Narsingh Dás, Baid, son of Lála Mohan Lál, Mahájan, of Bhiwáni, at a cost of Rs. 10,200. A pacca well, a tank and a house at Village Naurangabad, costing Rs. 11,000, by Mussammáts Kishen Kaur and Prem Kaur, widows of the late Lála Pheru Mal, Silk Merchant of Amritsar.

665. SANITARY BOARD.—The Sanitary Board met twice during the year and considered, among others, the following important subjects:—(1) The drainage scheme of the City and Cantonment of Ferozepore; (2) Note by the Officiating Chief Engineer, Mr. E. E. Oliver, showing the sanitary condition of all the Municipal towns in the three Circles of the Punjab Public Works Department; (3) excessive death-rates from fevers in the Province, together with the report on marsh fevers by the Sanitary Commissioner.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

666. The number of dispensaries open at the close of 1896 was 267, an increase of 10 over those in operation during the preceding year. Eleven new dispensaries were established during 1896 and only 1 closed. Of the total number of dispensaries, 254 were maintained entirely by the Local Funds, 2 by Courts of Wards, and the remainder were supported or assisted by Imperial, Provincial and Local Funds.

667. The following statement shows the number of hospitals and dispensaries open on the 31st of December 1894-95 and 1896 and the total of in and out door patients treated during those years :—

Year.	Number of dispensaries open on 31st December.	Attendance.		
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1894	253	56,254	3,423,669	3,479,923
1895	257	56,172	3,204,445	3,260,617
1896	267	52,877	3,070,117	3,122,994

668. The figures for in-door patients treated during the year 1896 shows a decrease of 3,295 when compared with those of the preceding year. The returns show 35,086 cured, 8,485 relieved, 5,672 discharged otherwise, and 2,339 died.

669. The out-patients were 3,070,117, a decrease of 134,328 compared with the number in 1895.

670. The total of in and out door patients during the year 1896 was 3,122,994, consisting of 1,756,306 men, 592,810 women and 773,878 children.

671. The daily average number of in-patients was 1,786·61, being 1,346·63 men, 317·71 women and 122·27 children, or a percentage of 75, 17 and 6 respectively.

672. The daily average number of out-patients attending dispensaries was 19,374·92.

673 The number of beds available during the year was 3,031. Of these 2,078 were for men and 953 for women. Of the total 3,031 beds, 1,244 were unoccupied during the 12 months.

674. The principal varieties of the diseases from which the patients suffered were as follows :—

Malarial fevers	363,913
Scurvy	19,123
Diseases of the eye	380,034
" " respiratory system	232,185
Dyspepsia	208,398
Diarrhœa and dysentery	98,591
Spleen diseases	33,275
Skin "	340,620
Ulcers	330,447
Small-pox	904
Cholera	870
Leprosy	541

675. In only 5 of the above affections was there an increase in the number of patients compared with the preceding year. This is chiefly due to the general healthiness which the people of the Province enjoyed throughout the 12 months.

676. The number of operations performed during 1896 amounted to 193,370 as compared with 234,749 in 1895, or a decrease of 41,379 operations. This falling-off in the figures does not imply a decrease in surgery, but is due in a great measure to a change in the system of recording surgical operations.

677. Operations for cataract numbered 4,696. Including 141 cases remaining from 1895, there were 4,193 cures, or a percentage of 86·69.

678. For removal of stone from the bladder 2,038 operations were performed. Including 30 cases remaining from 1895, there were 106 deaths, a ercentage of 5·1.

679. The income and expenditure for 1896 and the two preceding years is shown in the following table, which also includes the figures of the Mayo Hospital, the State Hospital of the Province :—

Year.	Income.				Expenditure.
	From Provincial Funds.	From Municipal and other funds.	From other sources.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894	48,284	4,74,831	59,996	5,83,111	5,81,488
1895	49,988	4,80,880	47,382	5,78,250	5,77 760
1896	47,276	4,81,846	52,116	5,81,238	5,69,793

680. The total income of hospitals and dispensaries, excluding the Mayo Hospital, amounted to Rs. 5,39,479-7-3, and was derived from the following sources:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Provincial Funds	22,195	1	10
Municipal "	2,52,832	7	0
Local "	2,22,013	3	2
Interest on investments	3,437	13	9
Subscriptions	16,024	5	3
Sale of Securities	3,000	0	0
Diet of paying patients...	6,545	11	8
Sale of medicines	6,350	11	8
Miscellaneous	7,080	0	11

681. The total expenditure was Rs. 5,33,925-7-9.

682. There were 365 lepers in residence at the close of 1895, and 164 were admitted in 1896, making a total of 529. Of these 46 died and 94 left of their own accord, leaving 389 persons at the close of the year 1896.

683. The expenditure on the maintenance of these Asylums amounted to Rs. 22,529, or Rs. 2,346 more than in 1895.

684. The cost per head of lepers varies from Rs. 46-2-11 at the Bába Lakhan Asylum, in the Siálkot District, to Rs. 35-4-7 at Umballa.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

685. There were 329 lunatics in confinement in the Asylums at Delhi and Lahore on the last day of 1895. During the year 1896, 166 admissions took place, giving a total population of 495 lunatics, 99 of whom were criminals.

686. Fifty lunatics were cured, 37 made over to friends and 22 died. At the close of 1896 there remained 364 lunatics in residence.

687. The total expenditure at the Lahore Asylum was Rs. 31,546-6-8. At Delhi it amounted to Rs. 11,998-15-3, or Rs. 43,545-5-11 in all.

688. The average cost per lunatic for the year was Rs. 121-9-10 in Lahore and Rs. 87-10-8 in Delhi.

VACCINATION.

689. VACCINATION.—The Vaccination Staff consisted during the year of 6 Divisional Inspectors, 34 Native Supervisors and 303 Vaccinators. The number of Divisional Inspectors and Native Supervisors was the same as in the previous year, but there was an increase during the year of 3 Vaccinators.

690. The total cost of the Vaccination Department was Rs. 1,02,179 as compared with Rs. 1,00,502 during the previous year. The details of the expenditure are given below:—

	1896-97.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.
Deputy Sanitary Commissioner	8,573	9,110
Divisional Inspectors	7,070	22,972
Native Supervisors	15,841	
Vaccinators	41,559	41,010
Clerks	13,551	12,971
Peons, &c.	2,138	1,958
Travelling allowance	6,424	5,813
Contingencies	7,023	6,668

There was, on the whole, a net increase of Rs. 1,677 during the year.

691. The cost of each successful operation during the year was 2 annas and 2 pies against 2 annas and 1 pie during the previous year.

692. The total number of primary operations performed by different establishments was 673,078 and of re-vaccinations 229,335. Under the head of primary vaccinations there was a decrease of 20,666. The number of re-vaccinations was almost the same as in the previous year.

693. The number of primary vaccinations done by the District Staff was 596,686 against 624,896 during the previous year, showing a decrease of 28,210. The decrease was most marked in the districts of Karnál, Shahpur, Lahore, Gujrát, Ráwalpindi, Gurgaon, Gujránwála and Jullundur. In the districts of Mooltan, Ludhiána, Bannu, Delhi and Rohtak, on the other hand, there was a considerable increase. The percentage of successful primary vaccinations was 93·97 as against 93·36 during the previous year.

694. The District Staff performed 188,777 secondary operations, or a decrease of 16,055. The districts in which little work was done were Rohtak, Gurgaon, Umballa, Peshávar, Kohát and Muzaffargarh. In Hoshiárpur, on the other hand, there was an increase of 34,092 secondary operations as compared with the previous year.

695. The number of operations done by the Special Staff was primary 67,780 and re-vaccinations 34,113, an increase of 6,072 and 16,516 respectively over the figures for the previous year. The percentages of success were 86·93 and 61·84 against 90·29 and 51·22 for 1895-96.

696. The Cantonment Vaccinators performed 4,875 primary and 4,218 secondary operations, or 91·92 and 66·00 per cent. successful, as compared with 94·77 and 75·58 respectively last year.

697. Under the head of Dispensary Vaccinations the number of operations performed was 3,737 primary and 2,227 re-vaccinations as against 2,282 and 987 respectively last year.

698. Of the 902,413 vaccinations performed by all establishments, 666,209, or 74 per cent., were inspected by the officers of the Department, thus showing that a considerable proportion of the vaccination work was under efficient supervision.

699. There were 70,199 primary and 22,009 secondary operations performed with vaseline lymph, 92·6 and 81·0 per cent. being successful.

700. There was a most severe and widespread epidemic of small-pox, causing no less than 45,084 deaths in 1896, thus showing that there was a large number of persons in an unprotected state. The diagram attached to the Vaccination Report shows that in the districts in which vaccination is more thoroughly carried on, the number of deaths from the disease is comparatively fewer.

701. The work done by the large Native States of Baháwalpur, Patiála, Kapurthala, Nábha and Jínd was, on the whole, satisfactory.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATION.

702. GENERAL STATISTICS.—The table below summarises the statistics of educational ...itutions of all kinds in the Punjab for the past year and for 1891-92 :—

	Number of Institutions.				Number of Scholars.				Expenditure.			
	1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.	1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.	1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For Males.												
...e Colleges ... English ...	8	6	2	...	1,101	462	639	...	1,22,424	1,03,986	18,438	...
...e Colleges ... Oriental ...	1	1	...	...	70	72	...	2	20,826	20,782	44	...
...ical College	1	1	...	...	238	144	94	...	81,687	60,353	21,334	...
...gh Schools	74	54	20	...	21,826	16,639	5,187	...	5,74,244	4,75,523	98,721	...
...dle Schools	241	205	36	...	36,764	32,070	4,694	...	3,91,279	3,15,870	75,409	...
...mary Schools ...	2,453	1,733	720	...	108,315	88,972	19,343	...	4,79,207	3,89,711	89,496	...
...ools for Special Instruc-tion.	16	13	3	...	1,918	1,294	624	...	1,57,871	1,32,287	25,584	...
For Females.												
...gh Schools	8	6	2	...	750	559	191	...	77,115	41,524	35,591	...
...dle Schools	23	22	1	...	1,788	1,319	469	...	61,153	66,092	...	4,939
...mary Schools ...	317	313	4	...	10,731	10,106	625	...	83,280	71,061	12,219	...
...ools for Special Instruc-tion.	2	...	2	...	237	...	237	...	387	...	387	...
Total ...	3,144	2,354	790	...	183,738	151,637	32,101	...	20,49,473	16,77,189	3,72,284	...
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.												
...r Males	4,844	6,443	...	1,599	74,847	100,412	...	25,565	...	...	...	...
...r Females	519	611	...	92	7,337	8,178	...	841	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,363	7,054	...	1,691	82,184	108,590	...	26,406	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	8,507	9,408	...	901	265,922	260,227	5,695	...	...	...	...	...
...olarships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,55,477	1,39,080	16,397	...
...er Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,67,764	8,54,230	13,534	...
... TOTAL OF EXPENDI-TURE.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,72,714	26,70,499	4,02,215	...

Number of Scholars.	1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
...gh Stage ... Boys ...	2,941	2,061	880	...
...gh Stage ... Girls ...	62	38	24	...
...dle Stage ... Boys ...	16,122	11,640	4,482	...
...dle Stage ... Girls ...	558	401	157	...
Total ... Boys ...	19,063	13,701	5,362	...
Total ... Girls ...	620	439	181	...
... Primary Stage Boys ...	31,075	24,490	6,585	...
... Primary Stage Girls ...	1,510	1,089	421	...
... " ... Boys ...	116,795	99,491	17,304	...
... " ... Girls ...	11,111	10,455	656	...
Total ... Boys ...	147,870	123,981	23,889	...
Total ... Girls ...	12,621	11,544	1,077	...

	1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
From Imperial Revenues	1,43,106	1,32,405	10,701	...
" Provincial Revenues	7,27,394	8,72,759	...	1,45,365
" District Funds	6,41,001	6,02,207	38,794	...
" Municipal Funds	3,37,203	3,40,686	...	3,483
" Fees — Tuition Fees ...	6,20,216	4,10,959	2,09,257	...
" Fees — Other Fees	1,78,374	37,735	1,40,639	...
" Other Sources	4,25,420	2,73,748	1,51,672	...
Total ...	30,72,714	26,70,499	4,02,215	...

703. The number of Public Institutions has advanced from 2,354 to 3,144, or by 790, and the number of scholars from 151,637 to 183,738, or by 32,101. The rise in both schools and scholars extends to all classes of institutions, with the single exception of the Oriental College. Private institutions have declined from 7,054 to 5,363, or by 1,691, with a fall also in the number of scholars from 108,590 to 82,184, or by 26,406. Taking both Public and Private Institutions together, there are now 8,507 educational institutions in the Province, giving instruction to 265,922 scholars, or to 8·49 per cent. of the children of school-going age, compared with 8·31 per cent. five years ago. Of the whole number of scholars, 245,079 are males, or 14·52 in 100 of school-going age, and 20,843 females, or 1·44 per cent.

704. The number of Colleges is now 10, namely 9 Arts Colleges (8 English and 1 Oriental) and 1 Medical College, compared with 8 in 1891-92, the two new institutions being Arts Colleges. The attendance in the Arts (English) Colleges has advanced from 462 to 1,101, or by 138 per cent., and in the Medical College from 144 to 238, or by 65 per cent. In the Oriental College there was a slight decline. In all, the number now receiving a University education in the Province is 1,409, of whom 7, belonging to the Medical College, are females.

705. The number of Secondary Schools for boys has risen during the period from 259 to 315, and the number of scholars from 48,709 to 58,590, or by 20 per cent. The number of Secondary Schools for girls has increased from 28 to 31, and the number of scholars from 1,878 to 2,538, or by 35 per cent. The whole number of Secondary Schools for both boys and girls is now 346, with 61,128 scholars, compared with 287 schools and 50,587 scholars in 1891-92. Of the schools, 316 are for Natives, and 30 for Europeans; and of the scholars, 58,830 are Natives, and 2,298 Europeans, against 48,670 and 1,917 respectively five years ago. Of the whole number of scholars in these schools, 3,003 belong to the High, and 16,680 to the Middle stage of instruction, compared with 2,099 and 12,041 in the contrasted year.

706. The number of Primary Schools for boys has advanced from 1,733 to 2,453, with a large increase also in the scholars from 88,972 to 108,315, or by nearly 22 per cent. The number of Primary Schools for girls has also risen slightly, namely, from 313 to 317, and the number of scholars from 10,106 to 10,731, or by a little over 6 per cent. Taking both Boys' and Girls' Schools together, there are now altogether 2,770 Primary Schools in the Province, attended by 119,046 scholars, against 2,046 schools and 99,078 scholars in 1891-92. Four of the schools are for Europeans, with 99 scholars, and 2,766 for Natives, with 118,947 scholars.

707. The Schools for Special Instruction are now returned as 18, with 2,155 scholars, compared with 13 schools and 1,294 scholars five years ago. These schools comprise 6 Training Institutions for Male Teachers, 1 Law School, 1 Medical School and a Tibbya (Yúnáni) School, 1 Veterinary School, 1 School of Art, and 7 Industrial Schools, the additional institutions being the Yúnáni School and 4 of the Industrial Schools. Of the whole number of scholars, 241 are females,—4 attending the Medical School, and 237 two of the recently opened Industrial Schools.

708. The departmental expenditure for the past year was Rs. 30,72,714, or Rs. 4,02,215 more than it was five years ago. The *direct* expenditure, that is expenditure on Tuition, was Rs. 20,49,473, or an increase of Rs. 3,72,284 since 1891-92; and the *indirect* expenditure, that is expenditure on Direction, Inspection, Scholarships, Buildings, &c., was Rs. 10,23,241, or an advance of Rs. 29,931.

709. The income from Tuition Fees now stands at Rs. 6,20,216, or Rs. 2,09,257 more than it was five years ago, being an increase for the quinquennium of a little over 50 per cent. There is also an advance of Rs. 1,40,639 under the head of Other Fees, made up of an increase of Rs. 31,213 in the Fees for admission to the University Examinations, and of Rs. 1,09,426 on account of Boarding Fees.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

710. PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.—The subjoined table gives the number of successful candidates in the University and Departmental Examinations, including private candidates, for the past year and for 1891-92:—

	Number of successful candidates.			
	1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
Master of Arts	15	2	13	...
Master of Oriental Learning	1	1	...	...
Bachelor of Arts	100	45	55	...
Bachelor of Oriental Learning	1	4	...	3
Intermediate — Arts — Calcutta	1	8	...	7
Intermediate — Arts — Punjab	246	152	94	...
Intermediate — Oriental — Punjab	4	6	...	2
Entrance, Punjab, and Equivalent Examinations — English — Boys	805	599	206	...
Entrance, Punjab, and Equivalent Examinations — English — Girls	8	3	5	...
Entrance, Punjab, and Equivalent Examinations — Oriental	4	6	...	2
Entrance, Calcutta — Boys	13	38	...	25
Entrance, Calcutta — Girls	3	1	2	...
Middle School and Equivalent Examinations — English — Boys	2,538	1,766	772	...
Middle School and Equivalent Examinations — English — Girls	52	51	1	...
Middle School and Equivalent Examinations — Vernacular — Boys	1,243	1,219	24	...
Middle School and Equivalent Examinations — Vernacular — Girls	22	23	...	1
Primary — Boys	9,930	8,147	1,783	...
Primary — Girls	506	279	227	...
Lower Primary — Boys	13,569	11,954	1,615	...
Lower Primary — Girls	781	647	134	...

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

711. ARTS COLLEGES.—The number of Arts (English) Colleges in the Province, and within British territory, is now 8, compared with 6 five years ago, the new Colleges being the Islámiya College at Lahore and the Gordon Mission College at Ráwalpindi. Two of the Colleges are under public management, namely the Government College, Lahore, and the Municipal Board College, Amritsar. The remaining six Colleges are under private management, three being Aided, namely the St. Stephen's College, Delhi, the Forman Christian College, Lahore, and the Scotch Mission College, Siálkot, and the remaining

three Unaided, namely the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College, Lahore, and the two new Colleges already mentioned. The following statement gives the number and classification of the students in all the Colleges at the close of the past year, as well as in 1891-92 :—

		1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
Intermediate Class	First Year	370	153	217	...
	Second Year	337	155	182	...
B. A. Class	Third Year	162	58	104	...
	Fourth Year	208	85	123	...
M. A. Class	... ...	24	11	13	...
	Total	1,101	462	639	...

712. THE ORIENTAL COLLEGE, LAHORE.—At the close of the year the number on the rolls was altogether 122,—70 in the College Department, and 52 in the School, compared with 128 in 1891-92. Of those in the College Department, 20 belong to the *General* side, and are reading for the Intermediate and Degree Examinations, and 50 to the *Language* side, reading for the Oriental Titles Examinations ; and of those in the School, 13 are preparing for the Entrance Examination, and 39 for the lowest examination in Oriental Languages. Of the 89 students on the Language side, 84 read also English.

SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL (NATIVE BOYS).

713. SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—The number of Secondary Schools now stands at 302 compared with 249 five years ago, or an increase of 53 schools. The rise was entirely in the Anglo-Vernacular Schools, including 10 more Board Schools, 9 more Aided Schools and 34 more Unaided Schools. Of the present total, 178 are Anglo-Vernacular Schools and 124 Vernacular, against 125 and 124 respectively in 1891-92. With an increase of 21 per cent. in the number of schools, there is an almost corresponding rise in the number of scholars from 47,890 to 57,546, or by 9,656. In the High Departments there are now 2,839 scholars compared with 1,994 five years ago ; in the Middle Departments, 15,800, compared with 11,407 ; in all, a rise from 13,401 to 18,639 in the Secondary Departments, or of 39 per cent. The remaining 38,907 scholars belong to the Primary Departments, being an increase of 4,418 since 1891-92. The number learning English is now 24,731, or 5,325 more than in the contrasted year ; and the number of agriculturists 13,455, or over 23 per cent of the whole.

714. PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—The number of Primary Schools has risen from 1,731 to 2,452, or by over 41 per cent. This marked rise is mostly nominal, owing to the fact that the Indigenous and other Elementary Schools examined for grants, which were returned as Private Schools in 1891-92, are now returned as Public Schools.

715. With a large increase in the number of schools, there has been a rise from 88,900 to 108,286, or by 21·8 per cent., in the number of scholars. Of the whole attendance, 91,631 belong to the Lower Primary stage, and only 16,655, or less than one-sixth of the whole, to the Upper Primary ; but the increase

at the latter stage has been proportionately higher than at the former. In the Primary Schools the proportion of agriculturist scholars to the whole is just 50 per cent., compared with 23 per cent. in the Secondary Schools.

716. ZAMINDARI SCHOOLS.—At the end of the past year there were 213 Zamíndári Schools in all in the Province, with 6,940 scholars, compared with 202 schools and 6,902 scholars at the end of the previous quinquennium, which are the highest returns that have been recorded for these schools. But the present figures are artificially swelled by the recent conversion in the Gujrát District of some 23 Aided Indigenous Schools into Zamíndári Schools; whilst otherwise, throughout the Province, the reports are altogether unfavourable.

717. EDUCATION OF LOW CASTES.—The special schools existing for the education of low-caste children are mostly Aided Elementary Schools. The number of schools of this class in the Delhi Circle is now returned as 21 with 548 scholars, compared with 10 schools and 276 scholars in 1891-92 In the Jullundur Circle 4 schools of this class have been recently opened in the Hoshiárpur District. In the Lahore Circle only 18 schools of this class are now returned, with 287 scholars, compared with 35 schools and 531 scholars five years ago. The schools of this class in the Ráwalpindi Circle consist of the Native Christian Training Institute at Siálkot, which has recently been raised to the grade of a High School, and has 149 scholars; 14 Elementary Schools in the Siálkot District, with 205 scholars; and 3 such schools in the Gujrát District, with 52 scholars. In the Deraját Circle there are no special schools of this class.

TRAINING INSTITUTIONS.

718. THE CENTRAL TRAINING COLLEGE.—At the close of the past year the College contained 82 students in all, compared with 79 in 1891-92. The Senior English Class had 16 students,—2 Teachers, 13 Stipendiaries, and 1 Non-stipendiary. The Junior English Class contained 28 students,—7 Teachers, 17 Stipendiaries, and 4 Non-stipendiaries. The Vernacular Class had 38 students,--8 Teachers, and 30 Stipendiaries. The number of non-stipendiary students was greater than ever before. From the Senior English Class 16 appeared for the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate, and 14 passed, 5 being in the First Division, compared with 15 out of 17 five years ago. For the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate 28 candidates appeared from the Junior English Class, and 21 passed, with 3 in the First Division, against 18 out of 25 in 1891-92. From the Vernacular Class 38 went up for the Senior Vernacular Certificate, and 33 passed, 23 being in the First Division, compared with 22 out of 30 at the end of the previous quinquennium.

719. NORMAL SCHOOLS.—The number of Normal Schools remains 5, one at the head-quarters of each Inspectional Circle. The whole number of students at the end of the past year was 270, compared with 278 five years ago, and 276 last year. The Normal Schools have two classes,—a *Junior Vernacular Class*, preparing for Vernacular teacherships in Primary Schools and Departments; and a *Zamíndári Class*, training Teachers for Zamíndári Schools. In the former there were 220 students at the end of the year, and in the latter 50 students. From the Junior Vernacular Classes 220 appeared in the Junior

Vernacular Certificate Examination, and 153 passed, or just under 70 per cent., against only 85 out of 209, or about 40 per cent., five years ago. From the Zamíndári Classes 68 candidates appeared in the Zamíndári Certificate Examination, and 54 passed, or 79 per cent., compared with 46 out of 69, or 66 per cent., five years ago.

720. TRAINING OF FEMALE TEACHERS.—Owing to the existing social system of the country, as well as, in a degree, to the backwardness of female education, there are at present no Training Institutions for Female Teachers in the Province. The want of such teachers is, at the same time, very great, only 89 of the 516 now employed being certificated; and the plan has been adopted of having *Normal Classes* in connection with the ordinary schools, and of offering stipends to girls who have passed the Upper Primary or Middle Standard Examination, on condition of their joining those Classes, and preparing for one of the Certificate Examinations. During the past year Normal Classes were maintained in the Alexandra School, the Christian Girls' School, and the Municipal Board Schools for girls, Amritsar, in the Victoria School, Lahore, and in the Mission Girls' School, Gujránwála; and 10 stipends were current. As the period of training has been extended to two years instead of one, there were no candidates last year for the Certificate Examinations. One girl, however, from the Alexandra School, passed the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate Examination for Male Teachers, heading the list of the private candidates.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

721. THE LAW SCHOOL.—The number of students at the end of the year was 433, compared with 85 five years ago, the fact being that, during the last four years, there has been a remarkable rush in the direction of law studies. Since 1891-92 two additional Law Examinations have been instituted on the Degree side of the University. Taking the examinations common to the two years compared, that is, on the Licentiate side, there were, in the three examinations together, 210 candidates and 129 passes, or 61 per cent., compared with 44 candidates and 26 passes, or 59 per cent., in the earlier year. In the two examinations on the Degree side taken together 35 out of 49, or 71 per cent., passed last year. In the LL. B. Examination by itself 12 out of 14 passed, against the total failure of 9 candidates in the previous year.

722. MEDICAL COLLEGE AND SCHOOL.—Since 1891-92 the number in the College has risen from 144 to 238, and in the School from 178 to 207, the increase being mainly in private or non-stipendiary students. In the First L. M. S. Examination 37 out of 82 candidates passed, or 45 per cent., against 8 out of 19, or 42 per cent., in 1891-92; and in the Second L. M. S. Examination, 9 passed out of 28, or 32 per cent., against 26 out of 39, or 66 per cent., in the contrasted year. For the First M. B. Examination 2 candidates appeared, and both passed; and in the Second M. B. Examination the single candidate also passed.

723. VETERINARY COLLEGE.—The number of students at the end of the year was 82, against 97 in 1891-92, of whom 43 belonged to the First Year Class, and 39 to the Second. The number of stipends and scholarships current at the end of the year was 37, or 1 less than in the contrasted year, leaving 45

non-stipendiary students. In the Final Examination 39 candidates presented themselves, and 28 were successful, or 71 per cent., compared with 31 out of 43, or 72 per cent., in 1891-92. In the Junior Examination for promotion to the Second Year Class 42 out of 43 passed.

724. MAYO SCHOOL OF ART.—The number of students on the roll at the close of the year was 196, compared with 134 in 1891-92. The students of the I Division all learn Freehand Drawing from flat copies, several of the more advanced doing also a little Plane Geometry; 48 learn also Modelling, and 40 Carpentry. Elementary instruction in the 3 Rs is also given where required to the students of this Division. The II Division students all learn Building Drawing from flat copies, Model Drawing, Perspective, Plane Geometry and Modelling, 25 learning also Decorative Drawing, and 20 Carpentry. All the III Division students learn Design, Building Drawing to scale from originals, Building Construction, Modelling in clay and Casting in plaster, Light and Shade, Advanced Perspective, Plane and Solid Geometry, 8 learning also Ornamental Drawing, and 8 Carpentry. The students of the IV Division all learn Building Construction, Modelling in clay, and Casting in plaster, 12 practising also applied designs for Building Decorations, 16 Wood-working, embracing designs for stone, metals, inlay, &c., and 2 Glazed Pottery making. The IV Division is the highest on the Industrial Art side of the institution. The Engineering Class prepares students for the First Examination in Engineering of the Punjab University.

725. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—The number of Industrial Schools now, returned is 7, with 759 scholars, compared with 3 schools, and 443 scholars, in 1891-92. The following is a detail of the present schools, and the attendance in each:—

For Males.	
Railway Technical School, Lahore	183
Municipal Board Industrial School, Amritsar	73
Municipal Board Industrial School, Delhi	98
Bába Khem Singh's Industrial School, Ráwalpindi	91
District Board Industrial School, Ludhiána	77
	522
For Females.	
Municipal Board Industrial School, Gujrát	172
Municipal Board Industrial School, Jalálpur Jattán	65
	237

FEMALE EDUCATION (NATIVES).

726. The number of schools of all kinds has increased from 320 to 328 and the number of scholars from 10,807 to 11,945, or by 10·5 per cent. If the number returned as attending Technical Schools, or 241, be added, as well as the number in Private Schools, or 7,271, we get a total of only 19,457 girls under school instruction in the Province, or not more than 1·3 in 100 of the girls of school-going age.

727. The number of Secondary Schools now returned is 14, or 4 more than five years ago, namely 2 High Schools and 12 Middle Schools. The number of scholars at the High stage of instruction is 21, against 13 in 1891-92,

and at the Middle stage 169, against 123, or altogether 54 more girls at the Secondary stage of instruction than at the end of the previous quinquennium. In the Primary classes of the same schools there are 1,094 scholars, or 450 more than five years ago. The number learning English has risen from 219 to 294, or by about 34 per cent.

728. The number of Primary Schools has risen from 310 to 314, and the number of scholars from 10,027 to 10,661. The increase is made up of 2 more Aided and 3 more Unaided Schools, counteracted by 1 fewer Board School. If the scholars in the Primary classes of the Secondary Schools, or 1,094, be added, we get a total of 11,755 at the Primary stage of instruction, compared with 10,671 in 1891-92, or a rise of 1,084. Of this rise, 304 belong to the Upper Primary classes, and 780 to the Lower Primary.

729. In the Entrance Examination 4 candidates appeared from the Lady Dufferin School, and all passed, compared with only 1 out of 4 five years ago. In the ordinary Middle School Examination, chiefly intended for boys, 7 appeared from the Lady Dufferin School and 4 from the Alexandra School, and all passed, against 3 out of 9 in 1891-92. In the Middle Standard Examination for girls 28 out of 40 passed, compared with 33 out of 39 in the contrasted year, 7 of the successful candidates being from the Anglo-Vernacular, and 21 from the Vernacular Schools.

730. In the Upper Primary Examination there were altogether 540 candidates, of whom 374 passed, or 69·2 per cent., compared with 204 out of 288, or 70·8 per cent., at the end of the previous five years. In the Lower Primary Examination, out of a total of 1,220 candidates, 781 passed, or 64 per cent., against 561 out of 911, or 61·6 per cent., in 1891-92.

THE EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

731. EUROPEAN EDUCATION.—The number of Public Schools is now 34, with 2,397 scholars, compared with 33 schools and 2,068 scholars at the end of the previous five years. The number of Private Schools now returned is 13, with 203 scholars, against only 5 schools and 55 scholars five years ago. The number of both Public and Private Schools is now 47, with 2,600 scholars, compared with 38 schools and 2,123 scholars in 1891-92, or a rise of over 22 per cent. Of the scholars, 1,210 are boys, and 1,390 girls, against only 920 boys and 1,203 girls in 1891-92.

732. According to the grade of instruction imparted in the Public Schools 10 are High Schools, 20 Middle Schools, and 4 Primary Schools, compared with 8, 20, and 5 such schools respectively in 1891-92. The number of scholars at the Secondary stage of instruction is 854, against 603 five years ago, 435 being boys and 419 girls. At the Primary stage the total is 1,543, or 78 more than in 1891-92, 638 being boys and 905 girls. In the Entrance Examination 18 out of 20 boys passed, as well as 3 girl candidates, or 21 out of 23 in all, that is 91 per cent., compared with 4 out of 15, or only 26 per cent., in 1891-92. In the High School Examination 15 out of 33 passed, or 45 per cent., compared with 10 passes out of 12 five years ago. In the Middle School Examination 79 passed out of 83, or 95 per cent., against 16 out of 27, or 59 per cent., in the contrasted year. In the Primary School Examination 257 were successful out of 259, against 58 out of 78 in 1891-92.

733. MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.—The whole number of Muhammadans reading in schools is now returned as 128,537, compared with 131,493 five years ago, or a decline of 2,956. In the Public Schools there was a rise of 13,113, which was counteracted by a fall in the Private Schools of 16,069. The number of Muhammadan boys in attendance in schools of all kinds is 12·71 per cent. of the number of school-going age, compared with 16·2 per cent. in the case of Hindús, and 17·79 per cent. in the case of Sikhs.

734. EDUCATION OF NATIVE CHIEFS, &C.—A suitable provision for the education of the Native Chiefs and gentry of the Province exists in the Aitchison College at Lahore. The number on the rolls at the end of the past year was 60 only, compared with 86 in 1891-92. The decrease is serious; but it is partly due to the fact that as many as 10 of the foundation scholarships had not been filled up. Of the total number on the rolls, 7 receive instruction in the Lahore Government College, 4 in the Intermediate, and 3 in the Degree Classes; 13 belong to the High Department, 20 to the Middle, and the same number to the Primary. Of 600 others of family rank in the Province, 535 attend the ordinary Schools, and only 13 are returned as receiving no instruction.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

735. Schools which do not conform to any of the departmental standards, which are not inspected by the Education Department, and which do not present pupils at the ordinary examinations, are classed as *Private Schools*. There is a fall of 1,699 in the number of such schools, and of 26,554 in the number of scholars, the decrease being in all the kinds of schools but one. Part of the decline is nominal, being due to the fact that the schools of this class examined for grants are now returned as Public Schools, which was not the case five years ago. The total number of Private Schools now returned is 5,350, with 81,981 scholars, or 4,837 schools for boys, with 74,710 scholars, and 513 schools for girls, with 7,271 scholars.

EDUCATION IN NATIVE STATES.

736. Three Arts Colleges are returned with 113 students, compared with 2 Colleges and 179 students in 1891-92, the new College being at Kapúrthala. Of the Public Schools, 43 are Secondary Schools, with 6,099 scholars; 171 are Primary Schools, with 6,766 scholars; and 6 are Special Schools, with 139 scholars; in all, 220 schools with 13,004 scholars, compared with 216 schools and 10,752 scholars five years ago. The Private Schools are now returned as 797, with 8,980 scholars, against 666 schools and 7,895 scholars in the contrasted year. In both Public and Private Institutions the number now under instruction is 22,097,—20,599 boys and 1,498 girls, compared with 18,826,—17,410 boys and 1,416 girls at the end of the previous quinquennium.

MORAL TRAINING.

737. CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.—The reports on the general bearing and behaviour in schools are, in every case, satisfactory. The attendance is said to have been, on the whole, regular, and the diligence very considerable; whilst, at the times of inspection, the order, smartness, and respectfulness were, almost without exception, all that could be desired. Cases of attempting to deceive the Inspecting Officers are still reported, and some of these in Girls,

Schools; but this offence is rarer than it used to be. Cleanliness in person and clothing has improved, though, in outlying tracts, a good deal remains to be done in this respect; and there is seldom much lack of simple mannerliness. The discipline is also said to have been fairly satisfactory.

738. BOARDING HOUSES.—Four of the eight Arts Colleges have special Boarding Houses attached to them, while the outside students of the remaining four are accommodated in the Boarding Houses of the connected High Schools; all the Training Institutions are well provided for in this respect; and of the 302 Secondary Schools for boys, some 232, with 5,279 resident scholars, have Boarding Houses attached to them. Even the Secondary Schools for girls are advancing in this direction. In all the Circles most of the Board Schools are now supplied with Boarding Houses; and the Aided and Unaided Schools are gradually following the example. In many of the houses provided the accommodation is either unsuitable or insufficient; but a steady improvement is taking place in these respects. The internal management is said to be good, and the effect on discipline decidedly advantageous.

739. PHYSICAL TRAINING.—The progress made in the matter of physical training, in all parts of the Province, during the last five years, has been remarkable. In nearly all the Colleges cricket, football, and athletics are practised with much vigour; and the recent institution by the Punjab University of an annual Sports Tournament has added greatly to the interest taken in the matter. For the Board Schools a time is prescribed in the daily routine for physical instruction; to a considerable extent the same arrangement is followed in the Aided Schools; and it would be correct to say that this subject has now become an ordinary part of the Punjab school system.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCES.

740. During the last five years three Conferences have been held, in 1893, 1894 and 1896. No Conference was held in 1895, because, as the result of nine Conferences in succession in the previous years, the regulations of the Department had undergone yearly extensive modifications, and it was the wish of the members that there should be a season of rest. It was also, for much the same reason, and because there were no matters of importance requiring discussion, decided not to have a Conference in April of the present year.

PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS.

741. The agencies for the preparation and distribution of the text-books, maps, and other appliances required by the Department, are the Text-Book Committee, the Translating Staff attached to the Central Training College, and the Mufíd-i-'Am Press, Lahore. The Text-Book Committee, which is a thoroughly representative body, decides on the books and appliances required, and arranges for their preparation; the Translating Staff translates, revises, or corrects the books, &c., as may be required; and the Mufíd-i-'Am Press, which has at present a contract with the Text-Book Committee for this work, prints the books, &c., when finally approved by the Committee and the Department and distributes them, on terms laid down in the contract, to the schools. The work of these agencies for the past year was again highly satisfactory.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

742. NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—The following is a list of the Newspapers and Periodicals published in the Punjab in the year 1896:—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Name of Newspaper.	Place of publication.	Language of publication.	Daily, weekly or otherwise.	Circulation, *i. e.* number of copies.
	English and Anglo-Vernacular Newspapers.				
1	Anglo-Vernacular Paper or the Interpreter.	Lahore ...	English...	Weekly ...	1,000
2	Arjuna with which Peoples' Journal is incorporated.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	700
3	Arya Messenger ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	400
4	Arya Patrika ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	260
5	Civil and Military Gazette ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	Not known.
6	Harbinger ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	200
7	Hindu Advocate ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	200
8	Morning Post ...	Delhi ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	2,500
9	On Guard ...	Simla ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	5,000
10	Pioneer Bulletin ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	500
11	Punjab Independent ...	Lahore ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	600
12	Punjab Magazine ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	250
13	Punjab Observer ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bi-weekly ...	1,200
14	Punjab Patriot ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	950
15	Punjab Times ...	Ráwalpindi ...	Do. ...	Bi-weekly ...	300
16	Purity Servant ...	Lahore ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	500
17	Simla News ...	Simla ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	1,000
18	Simla Times ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	500
19	Swadesh Vastu Pracharak ...	Lahore ...	English and Hindi.	Monthly ...	800
20	Tribune ...	Do. ...	English...	Bi-weekly ...	1,525

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial No.	Name of Newspaper.	Place of publication.	Subject-matter.	Language.	Period of publication.	Circulation.
	Vernacular Newspapers.					
1	Aftáb-i Hind * ...	Jullundur ...	General news ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	250 copies.
2	Aftáb-i-Punjab ..	Lahore ...	General and political news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	246 "
3	Afzal ul-Akhbár ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	800 "
4	Ahluwália Gazette ...	Amritsar ...	Local and general news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	600 "
5	Akhbár i-'Am ...	Lahore ...	Political and general news.	Do. ...	Daily ...	2,600 "
6	Akhbár-i-Bakaria †	Umballa ...	General and religious	Do. ...	Monthly ...	300 "
7	Akhbár-i-Doába * ...	Hoshiárpur ...	General and political news.	Do. ...	Weekly ...	300 "
8	Akhbár Haftewár ...	Lahore ...	General, social and scientific news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	950 "
9	Akhbár i-Middle School.*	Delhi ...	General and educational news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	250 "
10	Akmal-ul-Akhbár † ...	Do. ...	Political and general news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	160 "
11	Alrafiq * ...	Amritsar ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	200 "
12	Arorbans Gazette *	Lahore ...	General and social news.	Do. ...	Monthly ...	350 "
13	Arorbans Parkásh ...	Kot Pindi Dás (Lahore).	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	500 "
14	Arya Gazette * ...	Lahore ...	Religious news ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	200 "
15	Ashraf-ul-Akhbár ...	Delhi ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Tri-monthly ...	150 "
16	Bhárat Sewak ...	Jullundur ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	700 "
17	Bhárat Sudhar ...	Lahore ...	General and religious news.	Do. ...	Weekly ...	400 "
18	Chaudhwín Sadi ...	Ráwalpindi ...	Political and general news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,000 "
19	Christian Advocate *	Gujránwála ...	Religious and general news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	100 "
20	Civil and Military news.	Ludhiána ...	Political, general and military news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	900 "
21	Daily Guide ...	Delhi ..	Ordinary news ...	Do. ...	Thrice a month ...	200 "
22	Dost-i-Hind and its Supplement Gulzár Bhera.	Bhera, District Shahpur.	General news ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	375 "
23	Feroz † ...	Amritsar ...	General and commercial news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	700 "
24	Ghamkhwár-i-Hind	Lahore ...	Political and general news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	550 "
25	Hamdard-i-Hind ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,875 "
26	Ishat-ul-Sunnah ...	Do. ...	Religious ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	400 "
27	Jáfar Zatalli ...	Do. ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	40 "
28	Jahán Numa * ...	Amritsar ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	300 "
29	Jauhar-i-Hind* ...	Rewári (Gurgaon).	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	100 "
30	Kaisari Akhbár ...	Jullundur ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	200 "
31	Kapúrthala Akhbár	Kapúrthala ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	125 "
32	Khair Khwah-i-Alam and Chaltapurza.	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	200 "
33	Khair Khwah-i-'Am†	Amritsar ...	Political, religious and general news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	300 "
34	Khair Khwah-i-Hind and Rekhta Akhbár.	Delhi ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	400 "
35	Khair Khwah-i-Punjab.	Siálkot ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	600 "
36	Khálsa Bahádar ...	Lahore ...	Political, social and religious.	Do. ...	Do. ...	240 "
37	Koh-i-Núr ...	Do. ...	General and political news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	160 "
38	Lahore Punch ...	Do. ...	Political and general news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	200 "
39	Lytton Gazette ...	Delhi ...	General, social and religious news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	500 "
40	Mashír-i-Hind ...	Lahore ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	150 "
41	Medical Mission Gazette.	Amritsar ...	Religious ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	100 "
42	Mohyal Gazette * ...	Jhelum ...	General and social news.	Do. ...	Bi-monthly ...	350 "

* Started during the year 1896.
† Ceased to exist during the year 1896.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial No.	Name of Newspaper.	Place of publication.	Subject-matter.	Language.	Period of publication.	Circulation.
	Vernacular Newspapers—concluded.					
43	Mufid-i-'Am Gazette	Siálkot ...	General news ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	200 copies.
44	Mulki Akhbár ...	Gujránwála ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	300 "
45	Mulla Dopiáza ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	150 "
46	Municipal and District Board Gazette†	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	350 "
47	Nának Parkásh, Kapúrthala.‡	Amritsar ...	Affairs in Kapúrthala, &c., and general news.	Do. ...	Monthly ...	350 "
48	Núr Afshán ...	Ludhiána ...	Religious and general news.	Do. ...	Weekly ...	525 "
49	Núr-ul-ala-Núr ...	Do.	Religious, political and general news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	200 "
50	Núr-ul-Korán *† ...	Kádian (Gurdáspur).	Religious ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	300 "
51	Nusrat-ul-Akhbár ...	Delhi ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	600 "
52	Paisa Akhbár ...	Lahore ...	Political and general news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	11,000 "
53	Patiála Akhbár ...	Patiála ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	304 "
54	Punjab ...	Amritsar ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	415 "
55	Punjab Gazette ...	Siálkot ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	300 "
56	Punjab Organ ...	Wazírabad (Gujránwála).	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	200 "
57	Punjab Samachár ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	2,500 "
58	Police Advocate † ...	Do. ...	General and police news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	100 "
59	Rafah-i-'Am ...	Siálkot ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	500 "
60	Rafiq-i-Hindustán *	Lahore ...	Political and general news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	300 "
61	Rahbar-i-Hind ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Bi-weekly ...	262 "
62	Risála Anjuman i Himáyat Islám.	Do. ...	Religious ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	2,500 "
63	Sadá-i-Hind ...	Do. ...	Political and general news.	Do. ...	Weekly ...	300 "
64	Sadíq-ul-Akhbár ...	Baháwalpur...	General news ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	250 "
65	Sanátan Dharm Gazette *	Lahore ...	Religious ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	500 "
66	Sarpanch † ...	Amritsar ...	Political and social news	Do. ...	Weekly ...	350 "
67	Sat Dharm Parchárak	Jullundur ...	Religious and social	Do. ...	Do. ...	550 "
68	Shokh Nigar *† ...	Umballa ...	Political and general news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	100 "
69	Singh Sahái Punjab Gazette.	Amritsar ...	Religious and political.	Do. ...	Do. ...	200 "
70	Siráj-ul-Akhbár ...	Jhelum ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	475 "
71	Tijárat Gazette ...	Siálkot ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	1,200 "
72	Táj-ul-Akhbár ...	Ráwalpindi ...	Political and general news.	Do. ...	Weekly ...	300 "
73	Táza Akhbár * ...	Pind Dádan Khan (Jhelum).	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	520 "
74	Temperance † ...	Amritsar ...	General and local news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	200 "
75	Temperance Gazette†	Do. ...	Local and general news.	Do. ...	Monthly ...	300 "
76	Tohfa i-Punjab ...	Lahore ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	700 "
77	Umballa Gazette ...	Umballa ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,111 "
78	Vakíl ...	Amritsar ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	700 "
79	Vakíl-i-Hind ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	547 "
80	Victoria Paper ...	Siálkot ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	900 "
81	Wafadár ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	1,200 "
82	Wazír-i-Hind ...	Siálkot ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	300 "
83	Wazír-ul-Mulk ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	200 "
84	Zamíndár ...	Lahore ...	Agricultural news ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	600 "
85	Zubdat-ul-Akhbár ...	Do. ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	1,000 "
	Gurmukhi Newspapers.					
1	Arorbans Parkásh ...	Kot Pindi Dás (Lahore).	General and social news.	Gurmukhi	Monthly ...	85 copies.
2	Khálsa Parkásh ...	Lahore ...	General and religious news.	Do. ...	Weekly ...	300 "

* Started during the year 1895.
† Ceased to exist during the year 1896.
‡ Not published regularly.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial No.	Name of Newspaper.	Place of publication.	Subject-matter.	Language.	Period of publication.	Circulation.
	Gurmukhi Newspapers—concluded.					
3	Khálsa Gazette ...	Lahore ...	General and religious news.	Gurmukhi	Weekly ...	400 copies.
4	Khálsa Akhbár ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	632 "
5	Shudhi Patr Khálsa Dharm Parchárak.	Do. ...	Religious ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	1,000 "
	Hindi Newspapers.					
1	Mitra Valasa ...	Lahore ...	Political and literary	Hindi ...	Weekly ...	500 copies.
2	Punjab Theosophist	Do. ...	Religious ...	Do. ...	Bi-monthly ...	300 "

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

743. CENTRAL MUSEUM.—The total number of visitors to the Lahore Central Museum during the year was 266,193 against 298,908 in the previous year, which, however, showed the largest attendance on record. The decrease of 32,715 was probably due to the prevalence of plague in Sind which prevented a large number of the Hardwár pilgrims from visiting the Museum.

744. The only additions of importance which have been made to the Museum are two inscribed stones found in Swat, presented by Major Deane, C.S.I., Political Officer.

745. For the convenience of archæologists interested in Buddhist sculptures some sets of 253 photos of the most important stones are being prepared for sale at about cost price.

746. In spite of the fall in attendance, the sales effected during the year amounted to Rs. 2,766-10-1, or an increase of Rs. 343-13-1 over those for last year.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

747. There being no Archæological Surveyor for the Punjab, no professional survey work was done during the year 1896-97.

748. As stated in the Report for 1895-96, proposals were submitted for the re-formation of an Archæological Survey Department for the Province and the appointment of an Archæological Surveyor: the orders of the Government of India were awaited on that scheme.

749. The following sums were expended during the year from Provincial revenues on ordinary repairs to buildings of Historical or Archæological interest:—

	Rs.
Historical	1,789
Archæological	3,821
Total ...	5,610

750. The more important buildings repaired were—

Historical.—Memorial Obelisk at Chilliánwála; Nicholson's Monument and Fountain at Márgalla, Ráwalpindi District; Tomb of Colonel Macdonald and others at Jalozai, Pesháwar District; Serái at Núrmahal; Memorial Monument at Delhi; Battlefield Monuments at Ferozepore.

Archæological.—Samman Burj building in Delhi Fort; Diwán-i-Khás at Delhi; Humáyún's Tomb at Nizám-ud-dín; Safdar Jang's Tomb near Delhi; Khairpur Mosque; Jantar Mantar and Jai Singh's Observatory at Delhi; Shálimár Gardens at Lahore; Emperor Jehángír's Tomb at Shahdara; Maháraja Ranjít Singh's Tomb at Lahore; the Palace in the Fort at Lahore; and Sir Henry Durand's tomb.

751. No work in the way of restoration or special repairs was done.

752. Dr. Führer, Ph. D., Archæological Surveyor for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, had still in hand the preparation or revision of lists of buildings and monuments considered worthy of preservation.

753. In the report for 1891-92 statements were published showing the expenditure incurred on restorations and repairs during the five years 1887-88 to 1891-92. The following statement now shows the outlay incurred during each of the five years 1892-93 to 1896-97 :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Public Works Circle.	Public Works Division.	Item number.	Items in detail.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
			ARCHÆOLOGICAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
First Circle.	Ráwalpindi	1	Maqbara of Abdul Nabi at Pasrúr, Siálkot District.	290	...	...	...	...
		2	Báoli in Fort at Gujrát	502	635	101	130	20
		3	Well at Ván Kaila, Gunjah, Shahpur District.	237	...	...	...	...
		4	Rája Mán Singh's residence and Báoli in Fort Rohtás, Jhelum District.	524	...	...	190	...
		5	Satghara Temple at Katás, Jhelum District.	368	...	...	...	...
		6	Mani Kyala Tope, Ráwalpindi District.	...	...	...	...	...
		7	Inscription slab in the Báràdari at Rámnagar.	...	...	90	5	...
			Total Ráwalpindi Division ...	1,684	635	191	325	20
			Total Archæological	1,684	635	191	325	20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Public Works Circle.	Public Works Division.	Item number.	ITEMS IN DETAIL.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
			HISTORICAL BUILDINGS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
FIRST CIRCLE—*concluded.*	Ráwalpindi—*concluded.*	1	Memorial Obelisk at Chilliánwála ...	145	145	348	431	261
		2	Do. Cross ditto ...	...	50	50	50	50
		3	Battlefield cemetery at Gujrát ...	...	...	...	...	...
		4	Nicholson's Monument and Fountain at Márgalla, Ráwalpindi District	..	105	116	108	109
		5	Inscription slab on General Cureton's Tomb at Rámnagar.	...	...	89	5	...
		6	Lála Rookh's Tomb at Hasan Abdal	...	...	...	191	19
			Total Ráwalpindi Division ...	145	300	603	785	439
	Hazára ...	1	Tomb of Colonel Macdonald and others at Jalozai in the Peshâwar District.	358	68	...	...	173
		2	Monument of Colonel Canara at Haripur, Hazára District.	...	...	...	...	...
			Total Hazára Division ...	358	68	..	...	173
			Total Historical	503	368	603	785	612
			GRAND TOTAL, FIRST CIRCLE...	2,187	1,0[illegible]3	794	1,110	632

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Public Works Circle.	Public Works Division.	Item number.	Items in detail.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
			ARCHÆOLOGICAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Second Circle.	Delhi Provincial Division.	1	Pír Ghaib's Tomb, Delhi... ...	...	76	3	2	2
		2	Delhi Fort Bhádon building ...	...	11	...	5	14
		3	„ Sáwan „ ...	...	201	...	5	12
		4	„ Híra Mahal	...	...	...	...	...
		5	„ Moti Masjid	...	3	4	6	10
		6	„ Akal Hamám	...	14	...	25	41
		7	„ Samman Burj	...	17	...	20	99
		8	„ Diwán-i-Am	...	366	256	...	10
		9	„ Diwán-i-Khás	1,350	1,068	265	668	331
		10	Tomb of Raziah Begam, Delhi ...	...	1	...	1	1
		11	Asoka's Monolith, Delhi	...	46	16	2	...
		12	Old Fort Masjid	...	45	6	49	85
		13	Old Fort Sair Manazar, Delhi ..	...	5	1	...	34
		14	Humáyún's Tomb at Nizám-ud-dín	15	407	25	397	338
		15	Muhammad Tuglaq Shah's Tomb at Tuglaqabad.	...	10	15	10	77
		16	Moti Masjid, Mahrauli	67	1	...	...	3
		17	Qutab Minár at Kutab	44	97	290	305	82
		18	Imám Zamán's Tomb at Kutab ...	...	...	3	15	...
		19	Cloister of Pirthi Rája's Temple, Alai Gate at Kutab.	5	34	...	...	...
		20	Altmash Gateway at Kutab ...	...	21	...	...	...
		21	Alla-ud-dín's Palace „ ...	53	...	...	2	...
		22	Tomb of Kamáli, Jamáli and Mosque of Kutab.	53	55	55	64	59
		23	Tomb of Feroz Shah at Hauz Khás, Delhi.	133	105	3	5	2
		24	Begam Puri Masjid at Begampur...	...	471	...	...	5
		25	Safdar Jang's Tomb, near Delhi ...	15	99	550	47	188
		26	Khirki Masjid at Khirki	...	147	...	5	2
		27	Khwája Khizar's Tomb at Sonepat	5	37	...	5	5
		28	Tomb of Muhammad Shah at Khairpur.	...	...	...	...	...
		29	Tomb of Bahlol Lodi at Cherágh, Delhi.	...	...	...	...	...
		30	Tin Burj at Safdar Jang	...	5	...	5	...
		31	Punj Burj at Kanchanpur	...	5	...	...	3
		32	Zinat-ul Masjid, Delhi	...	5	5	5	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Public Works Circle.	Public Works Division.	Item number.	ITEMS IN DETAIL.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
			ARCHÆOLOGICAL—CONTINUED.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SECOND CIRCLE—*continued.*	Delhi Provincial Division—*continued.*	33	Chauburji Masjid, Delhi	...	5	2	2	2
		34	Qadam Sharíf Buildings, Delhi ...	...	7	10	5	2
		35	Masjid Kalán, Delhi	...	2	...	5	2
		36	Sunahri Masjid, Delhi	...	5	5	20	...
		37	Tomb of Ghází-ud-dín, Delhi ...	...	3	9	2	1
		38	Nila Burj at Humáyún's Tomb ...	...	5	...	3	5
		39	Khán Khánan's Tomb at Delhi ...	...	5	...	...	5
		40	Sultán Gori's Tomb at Malikpur ...	5	5	..	3	2
		41	Tomb of Nizám-ud-dín and Báoli at Nizám-ud-dín.	29	7	5	...	82
		42	Tomb of Mubárak Shah, 5 miles south of Delhi.	...	3	...	...	1
		43	Moti ki Masjid at Mubárakpur ...	...	5	...	...	3
		44	Lál Bungalow, near old Fort ...	68	55	5	41	17
		45	Chowsath Khamba at Nizám-ud-dín	...	3	3	...	15
		46	Tomb of Balban at Kutab	...	10	...	...	1
		47	Tuglaqabad Fort	92	49	48	48	5
		48	Tomb of Amír Khusrau at Nizám-ud-dín.	...	...	...	...	...
		49	Chirágh, Delhi	...	...	...	...	2
		50	Tomb of Najaf Khán, near Delhi...	190	35	...	...	2
		51	Sikandar Lodi's mother's Tomb at Mahrauli.	...	...	...	...	...
		52	Madrassa opposite Khairpur Mosque	...	...	...	...	...
		53	Sikandar Lodi's Tomb at Safdar Jang.	...	...	...	50	...
		54	Khairpur Mosque	58	58	77	...	106
		55	Ibrahím Lodi's Tomb at Khairpur	...	...	...	...	...
		56	Old Fort, Delhi	48	48	48	...	...
		57	Jantar Mantar and Jai Singh's Observatory, Delhi.	...	...	...	...	101
		58	Kankar pathway at Reservoir, Delhi	...	...	...	...	...
		59	Gujri Mahal, Hissar	...	...	10	...	20
		60	Báoli and underground passage on Ridge, Delhi.	...	...	...	...	2
		61	Ferozeshah's Lath in Kotla Ferozeshah.	...	...	...	...	2
			Total Delhi Division ...	2,230	3,672	1,719	1,827	1,885

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Public Works Circle.	Public Works Division.	Item number.	Items in detail.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
			ARCHÆOLOGICAL—concluded.					
Second Circle—continued.	Umballa Provincial Division.	1	Sheikh Chilli's Tomb, Thânesar ...	403	200	366	463	39
		2	Kabili Bágh Mosque, Pánipat ...	...	99	66	40	4[illegible]
		3	Ibráhím Lodi's Tomb at Pánipat ...	...	48	55	30	13
			Total Umballa Division ...	403	347	487	533	94
	Jullundur Provincial Division.	1	Gateway of Dakhni Serái in the Jullundur District.	...	500	499	370	...
		2	Hut for Chaukidár looking after two tombs built in the reign of Emperor Jehángír, Nakodar.	...	...	...	...	...
		3	Old Temple at Núrpur, Kángra District.	199	...	...	...	...
		4	Serái at Núrmahal	...	...	...	...	441
		5	Tombs at Nakodar	...	...	...	...	9[illegible]
			Total Jullundur Division ...	199	500	499	370	531
			Total Archæological ...	2,832	4,519	2,705	2,730	2,51[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Public Works Circle.	Public Works Division.	Item number.	Items in detail.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Second Circle—*concluded.*			HISTORICAL.					
	Delhi Division.	1	Memorial Monument at Delhi ...	65	131	79	73	392
		2	Gateway, Old Fort, Hissar ...	...	...	...	472	...
			Total Delhi Division ...	65	131	79	545	392
	Jullundur Division.	1	Battlefield Monuments, Ferozepore	236	157	78	301	160
		2	Battlefield Monument at Aliwál in the Ludhiána District.	1,114	...	...	...	41
		3	Historical buildings in the Núrpur Fort, Kángra District.	...	...	...	...	...
			Total Jullundur Division ...	1,350	157	78	301	201
			Total Historical ...	1,415	288	157	846	593
			Grand Total, Second Circle ...	4,217	4,807	2,862	3,576	3,104

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Public Works Circle.	Public Works Division.	Item number.	ITEMS IN DETAIL.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
			ARCHÆOLOGICAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
THIRD CIRCLE.	Lahore Provincial Division.	1	Shálimár Gardens, Lahore ...	1,543	893	466	816	683
		2	Emperor Jehángír's Tomb at Shahdara.	1,568	478	...	499	159
			Asuf Jah's Tomb					
			Tomb of Núrmahal					
			Maqbara and Masjid of Hazrat-i-Aishan near Bágwánpura.					
			Maqbara Dai Angan					
			Gulábi Bágh Gateway					
		3	Gumbaz of Alimardán Khán, Shálimár Road.	...	...	...	...	360
			Gumbaz of Nawáb Bahádur Khán, Shálimár Road.					
			Gumbaz of Nasrat Khán, once used as a private residence by General Court in the Sikh time.					
			Gumbaz, Garhi Sháhu					
			Do., Núrpura					
			Maqbara near Shah Baláwal ..					
			Do. of Khowája Said's daughter.					
			Gumbaz, Bágwánpura					
		4	Maqbara Khurd	...	...	...	...	239
			Tomb of Zeb-un-Nisan, daughter of Aurangzeb.					
			Old Gateway of Nawakot					
			Chauburji Gateway					
		5	Mahárája Ranjít Singh's Tomb, Lahore.	400	203	* 585	194	305
		6	Barádari at Hazúribágh, Lahore ...	38	82	...	101	–
		7	The Palace, Fort Lahore	453	501	545	495	184
		8	Survey of Sangla Hill	...	...	...	270	–
			Total Lahore Division ...	3,802	2,157	1,596	2,375	1,821
			Total Archæological ...	3,802	2,157	1,596	2,375	1,821

* Includes Rs. 500 contribution.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Public Works Circle.	Public Works Division.	Item number.	ITEMS IN DETAIL.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Third Circle—*continued.*			HISTORICAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Mooltan Independent Executive Charge.	1	Idgah at Mooltan	*14,818	5,285	2,475	...	...
			Tomb of officers and men who fell in action during the siege of Mooltan at—					
		2	Baba Safra	...	154		67	...
		3	Sher Khán's Well	...	80	173	53	...
		4	Bakar Arbi	...	3		4	...
		5	Dia Rám's Well	...	70		31	...
		6	Grave of the late Mr. G. Green, Assistant Engineer, Kahror.	...	...	...	...	...
			Total Mooltan Indept. Ex. Charge	14,818	5,592	2,648	155	...
	Dera Gházi Khán.	1	Tomb of Gházi Khán, near Churatta	289	...	...	...	...
			Total Dera Gházi Khan Division...	289	...	...	...	...

* Includes Rs. 2,000 contributed from Incorporated Local District Funds.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Public Works Circle.	Public Works Division.	Item number.	Items in detail.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
			HISTORICAL—concluded.					
Third Circle—*concluded.*	D. I. Khan	1	Sir Henry Durand's Tomb ...	162	192	66	213	93
		2	Monument to Captain Mecham on the Chungoshta Nullah, North-Western Frontier Road.	...	71	8	10	10
			Total Dera Ismail Khan Division...	162	263	74	223	103
			Total Historical ...	15,269	5,855	2,722	378	103
			Grand Total, Third Circle ...	19,071	8,012	4,318	2,753	1,024
			GRAND TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE.	25,505	13,822	7,974	7,439	5,680

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

754. There is nothing to add to the information on this subject given in the Annual Report for 1892-93.

APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

No. 1.—Return of Area of the Districts of the Punjab for the Year ending Rabi 1896.

[Columns 2 to 6 (*b*) in square miles; columns 14 to 17 in miles; the rest in acres.]

1	2	3	4	5	6 (a)	6 (b)	6 (c)	7	8 (a)	8 (b)	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Deduct.			Net area dealt with in the Returns.				Uncultivated other than Forests.				Cultivated.			Mileage of Communications.			
						According to the village papers.			Available for cultivation.										
District.	Area shown by the Survey Department.	Feudatory and Tributary States.	Area for which returns are otherwise not available.	Total.	According to the Survey of India, square miles	Square miles.	The same in acres.	Forest.	Unappropriated and owned by Government.	Others.	Not availble for cultivation.	Total.	Current fallows.	Actually cropped.	Total.	Water (navigable rivers).	Metalled roads.	Unmetalled roads.	Railways.
Hissar	6,711	1,494	...	1,494	5.217	5,188·5	3,320,658	41,218	3,259	499,365	153,300	655,925	2,116,534	506,981	2,623,515	...	20	879	147
Rohtak	1,886	89	...	89	1,797	1,803·4	1,154,147	...	5,122	125,828	68,644	199,594	387,929	566,624	954,553	...	79	543	52
Gurgaon... ...	2,037	53	37	90	1,947	1940·4	1,241,873	...	...	111,470	157,492	268,962	244,711	728,200	972,911	30	79	492	62
Delhi	1,290	...	...	...	1,290	1,268·0	811,530	...	755	132,456	142,471	275,682	104,662	431,186	535,848	79	142	448	59
Karnál	2,594	...	...	...	2,594	2,591·9	1,658,829	...	8,383	505,025	254,317	758,725	460,007	440,097	900,104	73	71	636	53
Umballa	9,445	7,036	...	7,036	2,409	2,412·6	1,544,077	13,712	2,285	190,409	366,518	559,213	294,790	676,362	971,152	72	87	550	87
Simla	6,405	6,303	24	6,327	78	77·5	49,626	9,611	64	21,451	8,073	29,588	789	9,638	10,427	...	66	969	1
Kángra	11,513	1,535	6,089	7,624	3,889	3,848·2	2,462,850	1,421,217	365	255,37[illegible]	195,297	451,036	142,238	448,359	590,597	...	...	922	...
Hoshiárpur ...	2,244	...	...	...	2,244	2,237·3	1,431,856	17,554	...	176,853	512,921	689,774	99,473	625,055	724,528	...	34	647	...
Jullundur ...	2,031	598	102	700	1,331	1,358·3	869,315	1,079	198	66,659	106,191	173,048	133,392	561,796	695,788	80	157	332	49
Ludhiána ...	1,615	162	58	220	1,395	1,385·7	887,492	197	15	60,831	63,784	124,630	124,468	638,197	762,665	53	133	226	35
Ferozepore ...	4,945	643	238	881	4,064	4,085·0	2,614,451	...	989	319,004	165,368	485,361	935,806	1,193,284	2,129,090	148	83	829	113
Mooltan	23,364	17,285	160	17,445	5,919	5,917·7	3,787,300	118,841	1,455,186	1,275,956	265,720	2,996,862	50,174	621,423	671,597	344	68	1,197	130
Ghang	5,743	...	...	...	5,743	5,751·0	3,680,627	13,081	1,796,442	1,108,404	207,012	311,858	54,914	500,774	555,688	180	9	1,170	27
Montgomery ...	5,754	...	211	211	5,543	5,597·4	3,582,364	541,529	1,564,391	930,693	157,418	2,650,502	39,224	349,109	388,333	243	5	1,003	82
Lahore	3,711	...	102	102	3,609	3,602·4	2,305,551	2,12,366	1,141	545,470	277,323	823,934	617,904	651,347	1,269,251	104	197	856	127
Amrit sar... ...	1,601	...	54	54	1,547	1,338·3	997,312	2,901	1,407	92,307	120,183	213,897	142,947	637,567	780,514	...	72	327	61

No. 1.—Return of Area of the Districts of the Punjab for the year ending Rabi 1896—concluded.

[Columns 2 to 6 (b) in square miles; columns 14 to 17 in miles; the rest in acres.]

1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Deduct.			Net Area dealt with in the Returns.				Uncultivated other than Forests.				Cultivated.			Mileage of Communications.			
					6 (a).	6 (b).	6 (c).		8 (a).	8 (b).									
						According to the village papers.			Available for cultivation.										
District.	Area shown by the Survey Department.	Feudatory and Tributary States.	Area for which returns are otherwise not available.	Total.	According to the Survey of India, square miles.	Square miles.	The same in acres.	Forest.	Unappropriated and owned by Government.	Others.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.	Current fallows.	Actually cropped.	Total.	Water (navigable rivers).	Metalled roads.	Unmetalled roads.	Railways.
Gurdáspur ...	5,015	3,126	...	3,126	1,889	1,821	1,165,975	7,045	420	100,937	224,405	325,762	168,275	664,893	833,168	80	73	531	48
Siálkot ...	1,991	...	...	...	1,991	1977·4	1,265,524	2,100	3,247	159,404	163,628	326,279	183,270	753,869	937,139	30	49	787	30
Gujrát ...	2,051	...	164	164	1,887	1,910·1	1,223,728	53,503	1,840	171,610	164,088	337,538	235,697	596,990	832,687	72	55	650	76
Gujránwála ...	3,145	...	102	102	3,043	2,928·1	1,873,983	16,462	43,786	739,053	140,270	923,109	375,997	558,415	934,462	82	64	1,262	116
Shahpur ...	4,840	...	...	...	4,840	4,738·5	3,032,647	256,022	477,541	1,235,757	323,818	2,037,116	299,379	440,130	739,509	112	13	839	75
Jhelum ...	3,995	...	...	...	3,995	4,055·1	2,595,263	225,381	57,182	1 73,803	1,045,394	1,276,379	422,201	670,292	1,092,493	127	28	1,080	74
Ráwalpindi ...	4,850	...	...	...	4,850	5,043·3	3,227,736	347,871	2,638	266,278	1,301,206	1,570,122	479,710	830,033	1,309,743	178	258	1,212	167
Hazára ...	2,991	...	220	220	2,771	2,844·9	1,820,810	309,453	6	385,386	694,836	1,080,228	64,928	366,201	431,129	...	35	1,107	...
Peshawár ...	2,605·3	...	...	...	2,605·3	2,611·2	1,671,169	9,279	7,924	326,863	434,782	769,569	379,166	495,155	892,321	146	102	616	47
Kohát ...	2,609·7	...	...	...	2,609·7	2,735·6	1,750,754	...	1,134	181,216	1,242,481	1,424,831	154,517	171,406	325,923	84	94	519	...
Bannu ...	4,032	...	185	185	3,847	3,828·5	2,450,271	...	94,063	674,062	844,000	1,612,125	325,818	512,328	838,146	75	69	724	80
Dera Ismail Khan	9,782	...	342	342	9,440	9,277·2	5,937,395	3,612	612,535	3,319,323	1,332,164	5,264,022	112,089	557,672	669,761	120	108	1,225	93
Dera Gházi Khan	5,394	...	475	475	4,919	5,014·8	3,209,492	34,765	133,131	1,243,377	773,701	2,150,209	563,907	460,611	1,024,518	239	25	901	...
Muzaffargarh ...	3,422	...	507	507	2,915	3,117·0	1,994,884	45,405	245,569	964,671	312,894	1,523,134	10,248	416,096	426,344	277	37	559	64
Grand Total ...	149,612	38,324	9,070	47,394	102,218	102,513·1	65,610,470	3,705,211	6,521,019	16,350,206	11,210,609	35,001,014	9,743,164	17,080,000	26,823,254	3,029	2,312	24,035	1,955

No. 4.—Statement of Population of the Punjab based on the Census of February 1891—concluded.

Districts.	Christians. European.	Christians. Eurasian.	Christians. Native.	Christians. Total.	Sikhs.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Other religions.	Total to all religions.	Prevailing Languages.
Hissar	103	96	43	242	22,151	548,896	199,010	5,707	776,006	Urdu, Punjabi and Bágri.
Rohtak	18	11	26	55	154	499,957	85,515	4,794	590,475	Urdu and Hindi.
Gurgaon	50	16	86	152	102	455,045	209,931	3,699	668,929	Ditto.
Delhi	605	422	831	1,858	382	479,057	149,741	7,651	638,689	Ditto.
Karnál	56	10	54	120	8,037	499,784	171,712	4,065	683,718	Urdu, Hindi and Punjabi.
Umballa	4,482	269	453	5,204	93,679	630,857	300,856	2,831	1,033 427	Urdu and Punjabi.
Simla	2,419	397	262	3,078	517	33,839	7,152	56	44,642	Urdu and Pahári and Punjabi.
Kángra	170	31	142	343	1,461	715,607	39,709	5,910	763,030	Pahári, Punjabi and Turanian Dialects
Hoshiárpur	14	...	106	120	70,709	610,996	328,668	1,166	1,011,659	Punjabi.
Jullundur	1,462	47	136	1,645	110,790	380,916	413,469	763	907,583	Punjabi and Urdu.
Ludhiána	53	14	305	372	141,603	278,035	226,687	2.025	648,722	Ditto.
Ferozepore	1,585	65	88	1,738	226,361	252,200	404,977	1,400	886,676	Punjabi, Urdu and Bágri.
Mooltan	1,689	162	41	1,892	2,832	122,714	503,962	34	631,434	Mooltani and Punjabi.
Jhang	18	2	17	37	3,941	88,430	344,433	...	436,841	Punjabi.
Montgomery	61	11	13	85	16,032	121,481	361,923	...	499,521	Ditto.
Lahore	3,242	844	1,397	5,483	152,023	271,749	645,083	1,041	1,075,379	Punjabi and Urdu.
Amritsar	512	138	959	1,609	261,452	276,675	452,237	724	992,697	Ditto.
Gurdáspur	289	42	2,069	2,400	85,837	396,582	459,039	64	943 922	Ditto.
Siálkot	1,888	69	9,711	11,668	49,872	371,265	685.342	1,700	1,119,847	Punjabi and Urdu.
Gujrát	42	8	64	114	19,018	72,394	669.347	2	760,875	Punjabi.
Gujránwála	73	34	2,246	2,353	45.316	166,278	475,494	728	690,169	Ditto.
Shahpur	42	11	27	80	9,777	66,065	417,661	5	493,588	Ditto.
Jhelum	114	33	106	253	15,169	50,810	542,645	179	609,056	Ditto.
Ráwalpindi	6,697	194	214	7,105	27,470	83 301	768,368	950	887,194	Punjabi, Urdu and Pashtu.
Hazára	193	17	26	236	3,609	23 983	488,453	7	516,288	Pashtu and Punjabi.
Peshávar	4,544	92	106	4,742	9,125	35,417	654,443	41	703,968	Ditto.
Kohát	180	2	15	197	4.474	10,791	187,661	52	203,175	Ditto.
Bannu	39	11	8	58	1,062	33,832	337,269	55	372,276	Punjabi, Pashtu and Hindki.
Dera Ismail Khan	108	48	48	204	2,840	62 961	420,189	7	486,201	Ditto.
Dera Gházi Khan	73	10	34	117	1,424	52,903	349,587	...	404 031	Punjabi, Bilúchi and Hindki.
Muzaffargarh	18	5	4	27	2,715	50,625	327,727	1	381,095	Mooltani and Punjabi.
Total	30,839	3,111	19,637	53,587	1,389 934	7,743,445	11,628,290	45,657	20,860,913	

No. 5.—Statement of Native States in Feudal Subordination to the Punjab Government, 1896-97.

State.	Tribute in men or money.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Supposed gross revenue.	Estimated Military force, including Police.	Transit duties or not.	Principal Articles of Production, including Manufactures and Mines.
			Rs.			
(1) Patiála	...	1,583,521	68,26,222	8,666	None	State quarry and lead, marble stone and copper mines. Gram, berara, jowár, bájra, wheat, moth, mung, cotton, gur, shakkar and all other grains.
(2) Baháwalpur	...	650,042	16,00,000	1,603	"	Indigo, rice, wheat, gram, cotton, oil-seeds, maize, silk lungis, striped silks and cotton carpets.
(3) Jínd	...	284,560	6,34,636	2,083	"	Rice, sugarcane, indigo and wheat, &c.
(4) Nábha	...	282,756	7,00,000	1,838	"	Wheat, gram, sugarcane, cotton, barley, wheat and gram mixed, makki, moth, indigo, mung, bájra and jowár.
(5) Kapurthala	Rs. 1,31,000	299,690	20,00,000	1,774	"	Wheat, barley, gram, tobacco, melons, masur and sainji, cotton, sugarcane, maize, rice and moth.
(6) Sirmúr (Náhan)	...	124,134	5,12,000	430	"	Sugarcane, dhán sanwak, til, maize, mandwa, kangni, cholai, ginger, haldi and opium.
(7) Mandi	Rs. 1,00,000	166,923	3,68,613	691	"	Wheat, barley, rice, sugarcane, maize, másh, iron and salt timber.
(8) Kahlúr (Biláspur) ...	" 8,000	91,760	1,57,483	1,032	"	Opium, tobacco and cereals.
(9) Bashahr	" 3,945	75,727	70,000	...	"	Ditto ditto.
(10) Máler Kotla	...	75,755	3,02,023	302	"	Wheat, gram, barley, Indian-corn, poppy, anise-seed, garlic, moth, ajwain, methi, cotton, onions, jowár and sarson.
(11) Hindúr (Nálagarh) ...	Rs. 5,000	54,032	10,000	60	"	Opium, tobacco and cereals.
(12) Keonthal	...	37,320	18,758	290	"	Ditto ditto.
(13) Farídkot	...	115,040	3,56,250	474	"	Wheat, barley, gram, jowár, másh, sugarcane, tára míra and moth, &c.
(14) Chamba	Rs. 5,000	124,032	3,44,000	409	"	Wheat, barley, Indian corn, phulun, kodra, rice, tobacco, honey, various timbers, iron, edible pine nuts, fruits, wool, ghi, carraway seeds, dye stuffs and hops.
(15) Suket	" 11,000	52,403	1,28,194	48	"	Wheat, rice, pulses; and deodar timber for sleepers.
(16) Kalsia	...	68,633	1,84,308	184	"	Wheat, gram, maize, cotton and rice.
(17) Pataudi	...	19,002	59,700	83	"	Bájra, jowár, pea, mung, moth, cotton, turmeric, barley, wheat, gram and rapeseed.
(18) Loháru	...	20,139	66,077	94	"	Bájra and moth.
(19) Dujána	...	26,450	77,170	207	"	Bájra, moth, mung, jowár, másh, gowar, wheat, tobacco, rapeseed, barley and gram.
(20) Bághal	Rs. 3,600	24,545	50,000	80	"	Opium, tobacco and cereals.
(21) Baghát	" 603	8,668	30,314	48	"	Ditto ditto.
(22) Jubbal	" 2,520	21,412	70,000	100	"	Ditto ditto.
(23) Kumhársain	" 2,000	10,416	13,000	...	"	Ditto ditto.
(24) Bhajji	" 1,440	12,205	23,000	100	"	Ditto ditto.
(25) Mailog	" 1,440	9,329	15,000	16	"	Ditto ditto.
(26) Balsan	" 1,080	5,496	9,000	50	"	Ditto ditto.
(27) Dhámi	" 720	3,985	8,000	25	"	Ditto ditto.
(28) Khuthár	" 1,090	3,917	11,051	10	"	Ditto ditto.
(29) Kunhiár	" 180	1,957	4,000	20	"	Ditto ditto.
(30) Mangal	" 72	1,091	893	10	"	Ditto ditto.
(31) Bija	" 180	1,171	500	...	"	Ditto ditto.
(32) Darkuti	...	595	800	...	"	Ditto ditto.
(33) Taroch	Rs. 288	3,938	1,000	...	"	Ditto ditto.
(34) Sángri	...	2,606	2,397	...	"	Ditto ditto.

No. 6.—Native Chiefs and Principal Male Members of their Families at the close of 1896-97.

Name of Individual, and State and Family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
(1). Rajindar Singh of Patiála ...	Mahá-rája.	Sidhu Ját, *alias* Phulkián.	26	Knows English and Persian.	Administers his State	Has.	Primo-geniture.	Has.	Full powers were conferred on the Maháràja on his attaining his majority in October 1890, when he was formally installed upon the gaddi. A son and heir was born to the Maháràja on 12th October 1891.
(2). Sádik Muhammad Khán of Baháwalpur, G. C. S. I.	Nawáb.	Daudputra ...	35	Ditto ditto ...	Do.	No.	No.	Do.	The Nawáb attained his majority in November 1879, and was invested with full powers. Is assisted in the administration by a Council of State officials.
(3). Ranbír Singh of Jínd	Rája.	Sidhu Ját, *alias* Phulkián.	18	Ditto ditto ...	...	Has.	Primo-geniture.	No.	The State is managed by a Council of Regency
(4). Híra Singh of Nábha, G. C. S. I.	Do.	Do. ...	54	Can read and write Gurmukhi ...	Administers his State	Do.	Do.	Has.	A son and heir was born to the Rája on the 4th March 1883.
(5). Jagatjít Singh of Kapúrthala, K. C. S. I.	Do	Ahlúwália ...	24	Knows English and Persian, and also knows French.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Full powers were conferred on the Rája on his attaining his majority in November 1890. A son and heir was born to the Rája on the 18th May 1892.
(6). Shamsher Parkásh, G. C. S. I., of Sirmúr (Náhan).	Do.	Rájpút ...	53	Knows Sanskrit and a little English and Persian, and is well informed.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	The Rája's eldest son now carries on the administration of the State under his father's direction, the Rája being stricken with paralysis.
(7). Bije Sain of Mandi	Do.	Do.	51	Educated in Sanskrit and English.	Do.	Do.	Do.	No.	Is assisted in the general administration by Mr. Fendall, Superintendent of Public Works, Forests and Mines.
(8). Bije Chand of Kahlúr (Biláspur)	Do.	Chandeli Rájpút	24	Reads English and Persian ...	...	Do.	Do.	...	His father died on 3rd February 1889. The State is managed by a Council of Regency.
(9). Shamsher Singh of Bashahr ...	Do.	Rájpút ...	59	Speaks and writes English and Hindi fairly well.	Administers his State	Do.	Do.	Has.	The administration is carried on by the Tika Sáhib Raghunáth Singh, C. I. E.
(10). Muhammad Ibráhím Ali Khán of Máler Kotla.	Nawáb	Pathán ...	40	Can read and write English and Persian.	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	The Nawáb being insane, Government has appointed a Superintendent to manage the State.
(11). Ishri Singh of Hindúr (Nálágarh)	Rája.	Rájpút ...	67	Knows Hindi	Administers his State	Do.	Do.	...	
(12). Balbír Sain of Keonthal ...	Do.	Do.	45	Knows Hindi and Sanskrit ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has.	Succeeded to the gaddi on 4th January 1883, his father, Mohindar Sain, having died on the 23rd August 1882.
(13). Bikram Singh of Farídkot ...	Do.	Sidhu Ját, *alias* Barár Bans.	55	Can read and write English and Gurmukhi.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(14). Shám Singh of Chamba ...	Do.	Rájpút ...	31	Can read and write English ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	The Rája attained his majority on the 7th of July 1884, and was placed on the gaddi on the 10th November 1884.

No. 6.—Native Chiefs and Principal Male Members of their Families at the close of 1896-97—concluded.

Name of Individual, and State and Family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or Race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
(15). Dusht Nikandan Sain of Suket	Rája.	Rájpút	31	Knows English, Urdu and Hindi	Administers his State	Has.	Primo-geniture.	Has.	
(16). Ranjít Singh of Kalsia ...	Sardár.	Ját	15	Under instruction is a minor ...	...	Do.	Do.	...	State administered by a Council.
(17). Muhammad Mumtáz Hussain Ali Khán of Pataudi.	Nawáb.	Afghán ...	22	Knows English and Persian ...	Administers his State	Do.	Do.	...	The Nawáb was invested with full powers in October 1895 on his attaining the age of 21, his maternal uncle, Khán Bahádur Kásim Ali Khán, being appointed Adviser.
(18). Amír-ud-dín Ahmad Khán of Loháru, K. C. I. E.	Do.	Do.	37	Knows Persian, Arabic and English.	Do.	...	...	Has.	Succeeded to the gaddi on the 27th February 1885, his father, the late Nawáb Allah-ud-dín Ahmad Khán, having died on 31st October 1884. The Nawáb has been appointed an Additional Member of His Excellency the Governor-General's Council.
(19). Mumtáz Ali Khán of Dujána ...	Do.	Do.	32	Knows Persian	Do.	Has.	Primo-geniture.	No.	
(20). Dhián Singh of Bághal ...	Rája.	Rájpút	55	Knows Hindi	Administers his State	Do.	...	Has.	
(21). Dalíp Singh of Bagháț, C. I. E.	Rána.	Do.	37	Knows Persian and Hindi, and speaks a little English.	Do.	Do.	Primo-geniture.	...	
(22). Padam Chand of Jubbal ...	Do.	Do.	34	Knows Hindi and Sanskrit ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	Is assisted in the administration by a Council of the old officials of the State.
(23). Híra Singh of Kumhársain ...	Do.	Do.	55	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	The administration of the State is conducted by a Council of three elders and Wazír Mangat Rái.
(24). Durga Singh of Bhajji	Do.	Do.	54	Knows Persian and Hindi ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	
(25). Ragnáth Chand of Mailog ...	Thákur.	Do.	34	Knows Hindi and Sanskrit ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	
(26). Bír Singh of Balsan	Rána.	Do.	33	Knows Urdu and Hindi ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	No.	
(27). Híra Singh of Dhámi	Do.	Do.	20	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	No.	Rána Fateh Singh died during the year and was succeeded by his son, Híra Singh.
(28). Jagat Chand of Kuthár ...	Do.	Do.	10	...	Is a minor.	Do.	Do.	No.	Rána Jai Chand died in April 1896, and his son being a minor the State is administered by Mián Durga Singh, Náib Tahsídár of Kot Khái, who has been appointed Wazír.
(29). Tek Singh of Kunhiár	Thákur.	Do.	62	Knows Hindi	Administers his State	Do.	Do.	Has.	
(30). Tilok Singh of Mángal ...	Rána.	Do.	45	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(31). Udai Chand of Bíja	Thákur.	Do.	71	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(32). Rámsaran Singh of Darkuti ...	Rána.	Do.	53	Knows Hindi and Sanskrit ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Rám Karn Singh, heir-apparent, aged 35.
(33). Kidár Singh of Taroch ...	Thákur.	Do.	31	Educated in English and knows some Persian.	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	
(34). Híra Singh of Sángri	Rái.	Do.	46	Knows Hindi and Persian ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	

REVENUE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1896.

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
TOTAL LAND REVENUE AND POPULATION.						INCIDENCE OF LAND REVENUE ON FULLY ASSESSED AREA (COLUMN 4) PER ACRE.		POPULATION OF TOWNS OVER 10,000 INHABITANTS.	
Total Land Revenue of District (i. e., on area shown in column 2).			Population of district (*i. e.*, of area shown in column 2).	Land Revenue per head of population (columns 8 and 9).	Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4).	For total area column 4).	For cultivated area (column 5.)	Number of towns.	Population.
Paid to Government.	Enjoyed by assignees.	Total.							
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
7,47,175	31,609	7,78,784	776,006	1 0 1	7,70,931	0 3 9	0 4 9	4	83,946
9,34,538	25,697	9,60,235	590,475	1 10 0	9,50,637	0 13 5	1 0 1	2	28,583
11,76,275	36,963	12,13,238	668,929	1 13 0	11,89,756	1 1 11	1 10 10	2	39,161
7,90,006	61,291	8,51,297	638,689	1 5 4	8,36,151	1 0 8	1 15 8	2	2,05,190
6,51,569	1,79,006	8,30,575	683,718	1 3 5	7,50,802	0 8 2	0 14 4	3	65,278
8,71,103	5,10,913	13,82,016	1,033,427	1 5 5	13,21,422	0 13 11	2 2 0	4	1,14,241
16,135	1,557	17,692	44,642	0 6 4	16,135	0 12 11	1 10 5	1	13,279
7,14,001	2,08,034	9,22,035	763,030	1 3 4	8,88,297	1 1 10	2 1 10	...	...
13,25,875	1,11,110	14,36,985	1,011,659	1 6 9	14,26,129	1 0 1	2 4 6	2	33,184
13,74,997	1,09,583	14,84,580	907,583	1 10 2	14,79,728	1 11 4	2 10 4	3	87,310
9,24,427	1,85,876	11,10,303	648,722	1 11 5	10,77,311	1 4 2	1 12 3	2	64,450
8,88,249	2,11,892	11,00,141	886,676	1 3 10	1,017,423	0 8 2	0 15 5	1	50,437
9,60,889	29,310	9,90,199	631,434	1 9 1	9,80,267	0 4 1	1 9 5	2	74,562
5,04,287	16,210	5,20,497	436,841	1 3 1	5,13,938	0 4 8	0 15 8	2	36,766
3,19,885	16,479	3,36,364	499,521	0 10 9	3,27,477	0 3 8	0 13 6	...	...
8,16,568	1,36,422	9,52,990	1,075,379	0 14 2	9,29,921	0 8 5	1 7 4	3	207,483
10,23,942	2,23,235	12,47,177	992,697	1 4 1	12,19,739	1 4 11	1 12 6	1	136,766
13,92,219	1,25,701	15,17,920	943,922	1 9 9	15,00,328	1 4 11	2 4 6	1	27,223
13,87,973	92,149	14,80,122	1,119,847	1 5 2	14,73,593	1 2 9	1 15 5	2	55,087
7,75,525	58,203	8,33,728	760,875	1 1 6	8,29,618	0 11 5	1 6 5	2	29,115
7,95,788	1,63,413	9,59,201	690,169	1 6 3	9,46,555	0 12 7	1 11 9	2	42,571
5,56,191	45,418	6,01,609	493,588	1 3 6	5,97,874	0 5 0	1 0 9	1	17,428
6,91,254	38,362	7,29,616	609,056	1 3 2	7,24,492	0 4 7	0 10 9	2	27,933
9,09,358	65,243	9,74,601	887,194	1 1 7	9,57,245	0 11 1	1 2 9	1	73,795
2,27,360	79,567	3,06,927	516,288	0 9 6	2,88,502	0 4 6	0 13 4	1	10,163
9,21,340	1,76,320	10,97,660	703,915	1 8 11	8,44,505	0 12 3	2 4 2	3	107,137
1,39,705	51,099	1,90,804	203,175	0 15 0	1,04,342	0 1 3	1 9 5	1	27,003
4,02,393	33,428	4,35,821	372,276	1 2 9	4,13,475	0 3 5	0 12 9	...	...
4,08,630	1,58,385	5,67,015	486,201	1 2 8	4,99,123	0 1 8	0 15 6	1	26,884
3,46,438	72,083	4,18,521	404,031	1 0 7	3,73,794	0 2 4	0 14 6	1	27,886
5,69,634	11,623	5,81,257	381,095	1 8 5	5,79,968	0 6 8	1 6 4	...	...
2,35,63,729	32,66,181	2,68,29,910	20,861,060	1 4 7	2,58,29,478	0 8 4	1 4 9	52	1,712,861

No. 9.—Statement showing Totals of Sales, Mortgages, Redemp

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Partitions.					Transferred by Inheritance.			
		Holdings.		Area partitioned.				Area transferred.		
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	Old.	New.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Cases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.
				Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Acres.	
Hissar.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership ...	372	1,492	59,929	47,910	10,664	3,565	88,819	73,687	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy ..	221	335	4,542	4,499	1,879	1,674	17,469	16,667	[illegible]
	Total ...	593	1,834	64,471	52,409	12,543	5,239	106,288	90,354	[illegible]
Rohtak.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	951	841	[illegible]
	Ownership ...	345	1,559	9,879	8,558	7,361	3,609	35,486	33,372	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy ...	29	37	137	129	148	588	1,644	1,590	[illegible]
	Total ...	374	1,596	10,016	8,687	7.509	4,202	38,081	35,806	[illegible]
Gurgaon.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership ...	472	1,707	19,275	15,809	21,205	3,903	32,668	30,305	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy ...	69	164	583	580	820	860	3,535	3,381	[illegible]
	Total ...	541	1,871	19,858	16,479	22,025	4.763	36,203	33,686	[illegible]
Delhi.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership ...	172	603	6,031	4,069	4,879	2,638	17,715	15,677	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy ...	47	63	122	120	288	597	2,067	2,011	[illegible]
	Total ..	219	756	6,153	4,189	5,167	3,235	19,782	17,688	[illegible]
Karnal.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership ...	286	963	34,422	12,874	8,465	4,314	55,262	39,322	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy ..	12	15	45	45	64	652	2,178	2,003	[illegible]
	Total ..	298	978	34,467	12,919	8,529	4,966	57 440	41,325	[illegible]
Umballa.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	290	2,118	1,559	[illegible]
	Ownership ...	501	2,630	12,971	8,167	10,142	10,930	113,271	85,070	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy ...	25	49	121	120	202	1,765	13,223	4,772	[illegible]
	Total ...	526	2,679	13,092	8,287	10,344	12,985	128,612	91,401	[illegible]
Simla.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
	Ownership ...	13	24	47	31	59	189	1,481	735	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy ...	...	...	...	...	...	14	19	15	[illegible]
	Total ...	13	24	47	31	59	203	1,500	750	[illegible]
Kangra.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	23	235	161	[illegible]
	Ownership ...	2,294	6,843	15,413	8,977	13,179	10,765	54,423	28,203	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy ...	122	259	280	222	141	1,022	1,903	1,450	[illegible]
	Total ...	2,416	7,102	15,693	9,199	13,320	11,810	56,561	29,814	[illegible]
Hoshiarpur.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	80	57	8	[illegible]
	Ownership ...	416	1,580	7,754	4,331	7,413	6,483	45,902	29,311	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy ...	180	345	275	258	823	4,942	9,152	7,788	[illegible]
	Total ...	596	1,925	8,029	4,589	8,236	11,505	55,111	37,107	[illegible]
Jullundur.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	[illegible]
	Ownership ...	871	3,041	7,858	6,426	12,422	4,852	28,625	27,139	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy ...	138	289	417	414	927	1,064	2,920	2,871	[illegible]
	Total ...	1,009	3,330	8,275	6,840	13,349	5,932	31,545	30,010	[illegible]
Ludhiana.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	10	98	91	[illegible]
	Ownership ...	1,353	3,696	13,701	13,351	22,916	3,361	26,050	25,198	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy ...	83	179	370	362	647	408	1,218	1,160	[illegible]
	Total ...	1,436	3,875	14,161	13,713	23,563	3,779	27,366	26,449	[illegible]

TIONS AND OTHER TRANSFERS FOR YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTR. 1896.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
GIFTS AND EXCHANGES.				MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION, INCLUDING TRANSFERS FOR DEBT BY ORDER OF COURT.				
Number of transactions.	*Area transferred.* Total.	*Area transferred.* Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Number of mortgages.	*Area transferred.* Total.	*Area transferred.* Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money in rupees.
	Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Acres.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
386	21,389	15,108	3,200	1,617	18,400	17,132	5,609	2,43,973
132	1,671	1,625	789	520	3,876	3,834	1,451	73,163
518	23,060	16,733	3,989	2,137	22,276	20,966	7,060	3,17,136
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
318	2,629	2,335	2,446	2,745	14,710	14,437	13,143	5,55,487
13	65	63	85	98	496	474	694	12,826
331	2,694	2,398	2,531	2,843	15,206	14,911	13,837	5,68,313
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
340	2,312	2,196	2,515	5,610	13,680	13,435	18,732	5,15,021
62	132	129	146	503	1,135	1,132	1,795	40,701
402	2,444	2,325	2,661	6,113	14,815	14,567	20,527	5,55,722
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
147	1,019	904	1,318	1,891	5,947	5,725	9,750	4,07,586
13	71	70	146	295	859	855	1,763	39,476
160	1,090	974	1,464	2,186	6,806	6,580	11,513	4,47,062
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
224	1,589	1,208	1,269	1,010	5,889	4,837	6,203	2,25,912
15	119	111	119	81	175	172	379	11,366
239	1,708	1,319	1,388	1,091	6,064	5,009	6,582	2,37,278
10	1,999	961	266	6	...	...	24	319
1,308	3,243	1,977	3,106	6,199	15,557	12,882	19,633	10,15,450
28	51	50	106	294	455	446	861	24,399
1,346	5,293	2,988	3,478	6,499	16,012	13,328	20,518	10,40,168
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	23	16	58	222	295	122	231	11,689
1	1	...	...	1	1	...	44	...
44	24	16	58	223	296	122	275	11,689
8	6	4	...	2	71	56	1	599
1,913	2,203	1,428	2,355	6,136	15,276	10,213	17,937	5,36,571
384	235	125	150	304	271	216	360	10,190
2,305	2,444	1,557	2,505	6,442	15,618	10,485	18,298	5,47,360
1	...	...	12	9	137	57	368	4,495
1,614	1,571	1,064	2,108	8,515	13,760	10,589	22,538	10,52,928
241	138	131	310	3,169	3,122	2,841	7,775	2,85,732
1,856	1,709	1,195	2,430	11,693	17,019	13,487	30,681	13,43,155
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,399	4,416	4,255	7,677	6,084	12,258	11,502	26,814	11,50,866
179	216	214	545	733	929	915	2,634	97,527
3,578	4,632	4,469	8,222	6,817	13,187	12,417	29,448	12,48,393
1	1	...	...	4	9	9	2	548
1,421	3,916	3,255	4,889	5,715	15,769	15,270	22,129	13,82,801
43	46	46	77	240	557	537	810	1,41,508
1,465	3,963	3,301	4,966	5,959	16,335	15,816	22,941	15,24,857

No. 9.—Statement showing Totals of Sales, Mortgages, Redem

District.	Nature of rights transferred.	Redemptions of Mortgages. Number of releases.	Area redeemed. Total.	Area redeemed. Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money discharged in rupees.
1	2	21	22	23	24	25
			Acres.	Acres.		
Hissar.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,080	18,877	16,480	5,617	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy	568	4,681	4,619	1,657	[illegible]
	Total	1,648	23,558	21,099	7,274	[illegible]
Rohtak.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,440	10,414	10,082	8,875	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy	17	173	165	236	[illegible]
	Total	1,457	10,587	10,247	9,111	[illegible]
Gurgaon.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	3,437	10,941	10,711	14,759	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy	277	773	773	1,212	[illegible]
	Total	3,714	11,714	11,484	15,971	[illegible]
Delhi.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	869	3,199	3,091	4,891	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy	61	211	206	379	[illegible]
	Total	930	3,410	3,297	5,270	[illegible]
Karnal.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	466	3,310	2,599	2,708	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy	17	46	46	96	[illegible]
	Total	483	3,356	2,645	2,804	[illegible]
Umballa.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	6	12	10	53	[illegible]
	Ownership	3,119	9,237	8,645	12,938	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy	125	218	211	424	[illegible]
	Total	3,250	9,467	8,866	13,415	[illegible]
Simla.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	82	76	37	75	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	82	76	37	75	[illegible]
Kangra.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	4	72	57	1	...
	Ownership	2,745	6,577	4,526	8,260	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy	120	107	86	179	[illegible]
	Total	2,869	6,756	4,669	8,440	[illegible]
Hoshiarpur.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	2	...	...	50	[illegible]
	Ownership	2,283	5,032	3,029	7,239	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy	811	1,065	911	2,369	[illegible]
	Total	3,096	6,097	4,840	9,658	[illegible]
Jullundur.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,673	6,639	6,145	13,894	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy	271	339	336	1,062	[illegible]
	Total	2,944	6,978	6,481	14,956	[illegible]
Ludhiana.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	3,705	10,661	10,496	14,544	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy	107	265	262	311	[illegible]
	Total	3,812	10,926	10,758	14,855	[illegible]

TIONS AND OTHER TRANSFERS FOR YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTR. 1896—contd.

26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
SALES AND PERMANENT TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.					OTHER TRANSFERS.			
	Area transferred.					*Area transferred.*		
Number of transfers.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue or rent or consideration of transfers.
	Acres.	Acres.				Acres.	Acres.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
962	27,016	21,667	6,947	4,40,396	613	26,966	20,873	9,116
196	2,885	2,467	1,025	43,444	818	12,657	11,336	7,178
1,158	29,901	24,134	7,972	4,83,840	1,431	39,623	32,209	16,294
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
467	3,282	2,536	2,666	1,59,536	439	2,836	2,638	2,821
7	48	48	79	611	269	2,392	2,355	2,576
474	3,330	2,584	2,745	1,60,147	708	5,228	4,993	5,397
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
317	3,014	2,686	4,333	1,16,940	1,117	6,997	6,072	9,526
17	109	108	162	3,891	310	2,149	2,105	5,481
334	3,123	2,794	4,495	1,20,831	1,427	9,146	8,177	15,007
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
422	2,594	1,905	3,582	1,95,873	437	2,552	1,780	2,895
21	113	102	227	6,449	220	846	834	1,527
443	2,707	2,007	3,809	2,02,322	657	3,398	2,614	4,422
3	...	...	...	198	...	...	...	...
460	4,866	3,307	4,420	2,18,526	488	5,292	3,802	4,667
17	107	93	168	9,342	76	435	405	428
480	4,973	3,400	4,588	2,28,066	564	5,727	4,207	5,095
7	2	1	5	584	8	24	18	44
1,818	9,818	6,550	10,440	6,46,593	1,531	12,814	7,381	15,670
75	205	203	403	14,372	192	984	865	1,626
1,900	10,025	6,754	10,848	6,61,549	1,731	13,822	8,264	17,349
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
110	60	47	78	7,807	14	19	8	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
110	60	47	78	7,807	14	19	8	12
2	73	44	96	300	2	114	85	1
2,530	5,379	3,489	5,664	2,53,586	5,515	14,137	6,919	8,765
104	119	104	192	4,798	2,246	10,056	7,308	5,235
2,636	5,571	3,637	5,952	2,58,684	7,763	24,307	14,312	14,001
2	...	...	10	1,000	3	...	...	96
2,057	4,782	2,771	5,824	4,41,269	2,584	5,758	3,494	10,219
269	294	258	723	34,394	1,823	2,112	1,639	4,997
2,328	5,076	3,029	6,557	4,76,663	4,410	7,870	5,133	15,312
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,461	3,826	3,538	7,509	5,89,487	1,056	1,565	1,140	4,514
167	221	220	711	30,561	276	6,948	1,525	7,932
2,628	4,047	3,758	8,220	6,20,048	1,332	8,513	2,665	12,446
9	23	19	26	...	...	...	...	...
1,554	3,162	2,998	4,553	4,63,853	1,072	2,118	2,005	3,312
47	57	57	73	5,140	104	379	378	486
1,610	3,242	3,074	4,652	4,68,993	1,176	2,497	2,383	3,798

No. 9.—Statement showing Totals of Sales, Mortgages, Redem[p]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	Partitions.					Transferred by Inheritance.			
		Holdings.		Area partitioned.		Revenue in rupees.	Cases.	Area transferred.		Revenue in rupees.
		Old.	New.	Total.	Of which cultivated.			Total.	Of which cultivated.	
				Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Acres.	
Ferozepore.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...	25	484	386	[illegible]
	Ownership	549	1,596	72,422	55,770	18,930	2,733	56,719	43,329	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy ...	129	303	1,903	1,889	1,105	1,220	11,506	11,233	[illegible]
	Total ...	678	1,899	74,325	57,659	20,035	3,978	68,709	59,048	[illegible]
Mooltan.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	218	227	3,374	1,498	2,369	154	14,709	8,626	[illegible]
	Ownership	862	1,480	31,010	13,437	27,831	2,511	74,315	27,552	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy ...	14	35	1,154	178	242	362	6,124	2,346	[illegible]
	Total ...	1,094	1,742	35,538	15,113	30,442	3,027	95,148	38,524	[illegible]
Jhang.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...	13	145	50	[illegible]
	Ownership	77	132	5,419	603	587	1,314	33,691	7,712	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy ...	5	10	1,831	1,152	5	179	23,493	18,542	[illegible]
	Total ...	82	142	7,250	1,755	592	1,506	57,329	26,304	[illegible]
Montgomery.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
	Ownership	117	263	17,041	6,791	3,996	1,207	38,543	10,337	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy ...	6	13	57	51	29	229	3,581	1,791	[illegible]
	Total ...	123	276	17,098	6,842	4,025	1,436	42,124	12,128	[illegible]
Lahore.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...	11	1,525	630	[illegible]
	Ownership	349	1,732	45,420	19,365	11,511	2,889	60,135	43,683	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy ...	10	24	98	97	95	500	3,383	3,185	[illegible]
	Total ...	359	1,756	45,518	19,462	11,635	3,400	65,043	47,498	[illegible]
Amritsar.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Ownership	518	2,083	11,721	8,047	11,736	4,308	33,274	29,753	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy ...	71	160	264	263	625	952	2,954	2,850	[illegible]
	Total ...	589	2,243	11,985	8,310	12,361	5,261	36,228	32,603	[illegible]
Gurdaspur.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...	14	181	61	[illegible]
	Ownership	338	1,326	9,080	6,192	11,177	6,906	46,323	40,660	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy ...	32	46	90	89	219	1,480	4,515	4,322	[illegible]
	Total ...	370	1,372	9,170	6,281	11,396	8,400	51,019	45,044	[illegible]
Sialkot.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...	9	162	136	[illegible]
	Ownership	2,693	6,885	25,920	23,377	40,643	5,738	56,714	46,183	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy ...	345	728	1,167	1,161	2,615	1,552	3,503	3,377	[illegible]
	Total ...	3,038	7,613	27,087	24,538	43,258	7,299	60,379	49,696	[illegible]
Gujrat.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...	9	189	140	[illegible]
	Ownership	754	2,214	6,899	4,794	4,371	2,462	24,935	20,858	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy ...	31	46	84	67	103	573	2,132	2,028	[illegible]
	Total ...	785	2,260	6,983	4,861	4,474	3,044	27,256	23,035	[illegible]
Gujranwala.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...	13	6	5	[illegible]
	Ownership	313	873	71,012	11,677	11,182	1,292	33,426	21,291	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy ...	35	60	141	133	194	467	5,375	3,804	[illegible]
	Total ...	348	933	71,153	11,810	11,376	1,772	38,807	25,100	[illegible]
Shahpur.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...	1	262	219	[illegible]
	Ownership	235	955	27,596	13,661	6,867	1,695	96,723	41,036	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy ...	2	5	14	14	20	121	5,280	1,745	[illegible]
	Total ...	237	960	27,610	13,675	6,887	1,817	102,265	43,000	[illegible]

TIONS AND OTHER TRANSFERS FOR YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTR. 1896—contd.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Gifts and Exchanges.				Mortgages with possession, including transfers for debt by order of Court.				
	Area transferred.				Area transferred.			
Number of transactions.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Number of mortgages.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money in rupees.
	Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Acres.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,121	5,786	4,939	2,317	7,637	28,456	27,105	17,536	14,53,991
150	817	784	337	2,220	6,540	6,496	4,691	3,27,953
1,271	6,603	5,723	2,654	9,857	34,996	33,601	22,227	17,81,944
11	685	435	1,395	19	612	254	362	4,533
282	5,984	2,453	4,055	947	17,922	8,105	11,864	5,78,365
14	153	68	149	31	193	90	191	4,510
307	6,822	2,956	5,599	997	18,727	8,449	12,417	5,87,408
...	...	...	...	4	26	22	2	253
33	545	226	168	625	6,676	2,872	3,215	2,55,439
568	69,168	17,489	264	6	40	32	40	2,294
601	69,713	17,715	432	635	6,742	2,926	3,257	2,57,986
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
114	1,215	412	430	348	8,912	3,554	3,726	1,08,140
25	305	158	106	9	74	48	44	1,318
139	1,520	570	536	357	8,986	3,602	3,770	1,09,458
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
390	3,758	2,984	2,123	3,886	23,428	19,584	15,389	9,68,070
16	211	197	175	319	1,451	1,383	1,307	55,116
406	3,969	3,181	2,298	4,205	24,879	20,967	16,696	10,23,186
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,352	1,821	1,655	2,588	9,583	22,055	21,050	34,832	18,58,040
74	102	101	253	1,087	1,618	1,603	3,374	1,14,122
1,426	1,923	1,756	2,841	10,670	23,673	22,653	38,206	19,72,162
...	...	...	...	1	475	90	91	1,000
914	1,112	1,013	1,550	11,600	24,515	23,009	44,460	15,01,107
33	111	103	207	1,021	1,776	1,728	3,748	95,842
947	1,223	1,116	1,757	12,622	26,766	24,827	48,299	15,98,949
...	...	...	...	4	205	156	155	362
1,220	4,065	2,001	4,865	11,012	21,454	20,268	35,019	14,12,700
190	207	204	456	994	1,307	1,280	2,813	83,335
1,410	4,272	3,105	5,321	12,010	22,066	21,704	37,987	14 96,397
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
346	1,628	1,419	2,267	5,233	10,392	9,716	10,965	5,62,332
17	67	65	82	651	888	884	1,187	65,497
363	1,695	1,484	2,349	5,884	11,280	10,600	12,152	6,27,829
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
247	1,768	1,169	1,389	1,024	10,027	7,277	8,861	2,01,814
225	4,792	833	507	35	293	270	360	5,979
472	6,560	2,002	1,896	1,059	10,320	7,547	9,221	2,07,793
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
202	2,731	1,193	913	1,966	21,062	13,382	9,824	3,13,584
7	46	45	52	53	355	299	313	7,892
209	2,777	1,238	965	2,019	21,417	13,681	10,137	3,21,476

No. 9.—STATEMENT SHOWING TOTALS OF SALES, MORTGAGES, REDEM[PTIONS …]

1	2	21	22	23	24	25
		REDEMPTIONS OF MORTGAGES.				
			Area redeemed.			
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	Number of releases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money discharged in rupees.
			Acres.	Acres.		
FEROZEPORE.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	—
	Ownership	6,392	24,098	22,856	14,908	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy	1,566	5,311	5,294	3,471	[illegible]
	Total ...	7,958	29,409	28,150	18,379	[illegible]
MOOLTAN.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	11	1,151	567	725	[illegible]
	Ownership	726	20,768	9,038	12,199	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy	13	131	95	171	[illegible]
	Total ...	750	22,050	9,700	13,165	[illegible]
JHANG.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	1	157	62	93	[illegible]
	Ownership	385	4,693	1,913	3,833	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy	4	5	5	13	[illegible]
	Total ...	390	4,855	1,980	3,939	[illegible]
MONTGOMERY.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	1	711	599	141	[illegible]
	Ownership	205	5,982	2,635	2,405	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy	5	40	38	41	[illegible]
	Total ...	211	6,733	3,272	2,585	[illegible]
LAHORE.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	—
	Ownership	1,853	16,25	12,244	10,076	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy	139	711	694	596	[illegible]
	Total ...	1,992	16,964	12,938	10,672	[illegible]
AMRITSAR.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	—
	Ownership	3,110	7,947	7,698	12,860	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy	228	341	337	698	[illegible]
	Total ...	3,338	8,288	8,035	13,558	[illegible]
GURDASPUR.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	—
	Ownership	3,105	8,882	8,344	16,539	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy	128	242	218	623	[illegible]
	Total ...	3,233	9,124	8,562	17,162	[illegible]
SIALKOT.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	2	11	11	4	[illegible]
	Ownership	3,207	9,500	9,049	15,859	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy	244	389	387	874	[illegible]
	Total ...	3,453	9,900	9,447	16,737	[illegible]
GUJRAT.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	—
	Ownership	2,697	6,005	5,599	5,981	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy	290	426	425	614	[illegible]
	Total ...	2,987	6,431	6,025	6,595	[illegible]
GUJRANWALA.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	—
	Ownership	485	5,721	3,816	4,275	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy	15	105	97	185	[illegible]
	Total ...	500	5,829	3,913	4,460	[illegible]
SHAHPUR.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	—
	Ownership	1,144	13,096	8,264	5,882	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy	29	307	251	245	[illegible]
	Total ...	1,173	13,403	8,515	6,127	[illegible]

TIONS AND OTHER TRANSFERS FOR YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTR. 1896—contd.

26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Sales and permanent transfers for value. Number of transfers.	Sales and permanent transfers for value. Area transferred. Total.	Sales and permanent transfers for value. Area transferred. Of which cultivated.	Sales and permanent transfers for value. Revenue in rupees.	Sales and permanent transfers for value. Price in rupees.	Other transfers. Number of transactions.	Other transfers. Area transferred. Total.	Other transfers. Area transferred. Of which cultivated.	Other transfers. Revenue or rent or consideration of transfers.
	Acres.	Acres.				Acres.	Acres.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,077	18,176	13,887	6,686	7,88,042	874	13,053	9,578	11,161
496	4,806	4,608	2,106	1,14,901	652	6,998	6,450	3,057
2,573	22,982	18,495	8,792	9,02,943	1,526	20,051	16,028	14,218
58	3,251	1,686	2,516	9,131	24	3,955	2,936	4,138
1,621	37,329	18,584	36,128	6,98,894	764	20,689	9,151	26,073
30	442	223	385	2,096	170	5,984	1,616	4,036
1,709	41,022	20,493	30,029	7,10,121	958	30,628	13,703	31,247
1	17	11	...	150	6	80	10	...
362	3,199	901	1,064	1,90,410	173	3,724	931	4,773
...	6	6	...	...	6	122	23	7
363	3,222	918	1,064	1,90,560	185	3,926	964	4,780
2	2	2	101	48	...	...	...	...
173	6,761	2,139	1,734	86,113	496	17,367	6,538	4,211
9	38	25	14	969	232	5,410	3,000	2,829
184	6,801	2,166	1,849	87,130	728	22,777	9,538	7,040
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,020	10,140	5,750	4,890	5,25,386	994	12,017	8,257	52,102
35	271	258	362	27,582	148	2,874	2,150	11,669
1,055	10,411	6,008	5,252	5,52,968	1,142	14,891	10,407	63,861
...	...	...	...	...	1	11	11	24
1,048	3,217	2,840	4,868	4,35,706	2,439	10,922	7,422	15,679
45	80	78	204	8,073	313	861	852	4,378
1,093	3,297	2,918	5,072	4,44,779	2,753	11,794	8,285	20,081
...	...	...	...	...	1	197	169	167
914	3,454	3,101	7,206	2,49,808	1,148	5,065	3,161	6,913
27	83	80	185	4,970	215	661	638	1,335
941	3,537	3,181	7,395	2,54,773	1,364	5,933	3,968	8,415
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
879	3,412	3,094	5,359	2,81,413	3,559	11,268	9,894	14,928
16	109	29	52	2,688	615	1,317	1,297	2,909
895	3,521	3,123	5,411	2,84,101	4,174	12,585	11,191	17,837
...	...	...	...	...	1	39	33	3
1,296	3,349	2,872	3,335	2,20,954	897	2,474	2,114	7,398
27	93	91	114	7,947	380	1,070	1,067	760
1,323	3,442	2,963	3,449	2,28,901	1,278	3,583	3,214	8,161
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
709	10,782	5,420	6,215	2,63,353	471	7,392	3,656	6,645
8	46	38	39	1,431	77	760	721	1,386
717	10,828	5,458	6,254	2,64,784	548	8,152	4,387	8,031
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
907	8,304	4,568	3,359	2,46,451	715	45,715	10,127	5,217
12	157	90	63	2,331	26	1,001	924	555
919	8,461	4,658	3,422	2,48,782	741	46,716	11,051	5,772

No. 9.—STATEMENT SHOWING TOTALS OF SALES, MORTGAGES, REDEMP

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		PARTITIONS.					TRANSFERRED BY INHERITANCE.			
		Holdings.		*Area partitioned.*				*Area transferred.*		
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	Old.	New.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Cases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.
				Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Acres.	
JHELUM.	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,076	686	[illegible]
	Ownership	2,060	5,791	43,905	29,432	20,883	7,471	55,509	32,224	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy ...	391	990	3,898	2,775	3,380	1,218	8,183	6,443	[illegible]
	Total ...	2,451	6,781	47,803	32,207	24,263	8,692	64,768	39,353	[illegible]
RAWALPINDI.	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	1	1	1	1	1	31	573	245	[illegible]
	Ownership	711	1,712	13,034	7,320	5,366	5,971	96,160	53,804	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy ...	144	259	2,454	718	787	3,061	12,239	10,792	[illegible]
	Total ...	856	1,972	15,489	8,039	6,154	9,063	108,972	64,841	[illegible]
HAZARA.	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
	Ownership	889	1,500	10,936	5,684	5,339	2,100	28,253	13,240	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy ...	379	895	3,578	2,044	2,023	1,577	11,988	6,072	[illegible]
	Total ...	1,268	2,395	14,514	7,728	7,362	3,677	40,241	19,312	[illegible]
PESHAWAR.	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	20,163	16,931	[illegible]
	Ownership	5,769	7,852	98,784	66,741	53,852	1,931	18,194	14,892	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy ...	262	337	2,064	2,055	1,744	170	1,298	1,163	[illegible]
	Total ...	6,031	8,189	100,848	68,796	55,596	2,107	39,655	31,986	[illegible]
KOHAT.	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
	Ownership	243	686	7,183	4,251	2,347	1,679	29,339	15,779	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy ...	22	37	354	321	220	183	3,041	2,403	[illegible]
	Total ...	265	723	7,538	4,572	2,567	1,862	32,380	18,182	[illegible]
BANNU.	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	153	6,822	1,345	[illegible]
	Ownership	2,163	4,034	61,307	27,546	10,809	3,981	55,389	28,115	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy ...	44	64	298	27	159	285	4,271	1,928	[illegible]
	Total ...	2,207	4,098	61,605	27,573	10,968	4,419	66,482	31,388	[illegible]
D. I. KHAN.	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	20	10	2,439	936	117	281	122,623	15,296	[illegible]
	Ownership	621	1,435	21,721	7,041	4,563	4,369	144,971	27,597	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy ...	158	257	1,772	828	592	1,227	30,239	6,339	[illegible]
	Total ...	799	1,711	25,932	8,805	5,272	5,877	297,833	49,232	[illegible]
D. G. KHAN.	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	2	3	18	...	...	1	7	...	[illegible]
	Ownership	3,550	6,385	75,659	50,908	12,493	12,133	228,038	57,177	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy ...	141	262	2,269	1,345	821	550	3,856	1,960	[illegible]
	Total ..	3,693	6,650	77,986	52,253	13,314	12,684	231,901	59,137	[illegible]
MUZAFFARGARH.	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	231	262	773	664	819	240	16,183	6,608	[illegible]
	Ownership	267	542	4,836	1,887	2,190	4,337	67,301	18,740	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy ...	15	15	27	27	29	205	2,196	880	[illegible]
	Total ...	513	819	5,641	2,578	3,038	4,782	85,680	26,228	[illegible]
GRAND TOTAL OF THE PUNJAB.	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	472	512	6,650	3,099	3,306	1,389	188,569	54,037	[illegible]
	Ownership	3,162	6,281	30,110	21,983	20,946	29,697	204,485	136,914	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy ...	30,173	73,711	848,275	495,117	385,408	131,636	1,777,654	986,970	[illegible]
	Total ...	33,807	80,504	885,335	520,199	409,660	162,722	2,170,708	1,177,929	[illegible]

TIONS AND OTHER TRANSFERS FOR YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTR. 1896—contd.

11	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Gifts and Exchanges.				Mortgages with possession, including transfers for debt by order of Court.				
	Area transferred.				*Area transferred.*			
Number of transactions.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Number of mortgages.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money in rupees.
	Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Acres.		
1	1,018	431	28	...	...	...	...	...
8,284	6,528	3,945	2,946	6,062	18,342	14,800	18,871	4,73,182
126	635	485	318	330	881	853	1,158	38,143
8,411	8,211	4,861	2,392	6,392	19,213	15,653	20,029	5,11,325
9	24	23	11	5	13	11	8	819
853	2,576	2,052	1,875	2,760	10,801	7,942	6,883	3,57,125
152	338	267	484	731	983	954	1,886	69,503
1,014	2,938	2,342	2,370	3,496	11,797	8,907	8,777	4,27,447
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
481	18,020	1,435	865	5,155	12,954	7,746	7,305	4,51,978
196	694	413	284	1,999	3,514	2,525	3,037	1,39,873
677	18,714	1,848	1,149	7,154	16,468	10,271	10,342	5,91,851
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,662	2,344	1,434	3,807	1,904	11,172	8,685	22,651	4,10,389
39	69	66	34	39	124	123	300	9,248
1,701	2,413	1,500	3,841	1,943	11,296	8,808	22,951	4,19,637
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
348	12,910	1,836	1,077	2,718	14,894	11,800	4,945	2,53,631
35	259	241	44	79	248	182	140	4,010
383	13,169	2,077	1,121	2,797	15,142	11,982	5,085	2,57,641
...	...	...	...	1	7	1	1	50
582	3,622	2,153	1,318	6,397	31,608	29,031	15,164	8,77,079
13	235	89	16	220	1,161	856	346	18,730
595	3,857	2,242	1,334	6,618	32,776	29,888	15,511	8,95,859
6	2,216	616	40	44	10,703	3,257	504	13,822
631	7,518	2,127	1,750	2,310	40,292	13,053	11,063	4,19,978
155	1,682	328	253	444	9,272	3,054	2,133	43,842
795	11,416	3,071	2,043	2,798	60,267	19,364	13,700	4,77,642
1	1	1	...	8	166	20	...	120
1,880	15,777	9,020	3,388	10,411	72,154	44,276	16,754	12,33,886
60	235	153	107	75	596	465	566	7,750
1,941	16,013	9,174	3,495	10,494	72,916	44,761	17,329	12,41,756
11	2,874	1,339	1,409	18	201	90	117	1,151
350	4,719	2,144	2,663	1,787	11,998	5,447	7,722	3,07,517
10	56	42	42	62	380	245	236	6,309
371	7,649	3,525	4,114	1,867	12,579	5,782	8,075	3,14,977
59	8,854	3,810	3,161	125	12,625	4,023	1,635	28,071
3,216	82,927	80,256	6,643	16,643	43,570	34,702	46,436	18,39,154
26,408	148,737	24,695	73,295	139,109	550,655	414,846	4,69,768	2,10,96,631
29,683	240,518	108,761	83,099	155,877	606,850	453,661	5,17,839	2,29,63,856

No. 9.—Statement showing Totals of Sales, Mortgages, Redem

1	2	21	22	23	24	25
		Redemptions of Mortgages.				
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	Number of releases.	Area redeemed. Total.	Area redeemed. Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money discharged in rupees.
			Acres.	Acres.		
Jhelum.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
	Ownership	3,127	10,983	9,989	10,966	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy	755	819	772	1,812	[illegible]
	Total ...	3,882	11,802	10,761	12,778	[illegible]
Rawalpindi.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	3	7	5	6	[illegible]
	Ownership	2,376	10,300	7,302	5,889	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy	567	902	867	1,619	[illegible]
	Total ...	2,946	11,209	8,174	7,514	[illegible]
Hazara.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
	Ownership	2,271	20,868	12,727	4,831	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy	715	1,720	1,162	1,424	[illegible]
	Total ..	2,986	22,588	13,889	6,255	[illegible]
Peshawar.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
	Ownership	1,181	7,449	5,827	15,618	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy	38	142	106	390	[illegible]
	Total ...	1,219	7,591	5,933	16,008	[illegible]
Kohat.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
	Ownership	1,777	10,213	8,064	3,350	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy	18	107	103	22	[illegible]
	Total ...	1,795	10,320	8,167	3,372	[illegible]
Bannu.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	1	250	41	26	[illegible]
	Ownership	4,769	30,420	18,496	9,653	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy	68	535	341	124	[illegible]
	Total ...	4,838	31,214	18,878	9,803	[illegible]
D. I. Khan.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	40	15,542	4,158	252	[illegible]
	Ownership	1,446	29,915	9,863	7,610	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy	215	4,628	1,475	1,380	[illegible]
	Total ...	1,701	50,085	15,496	9,242	[illegible]
D. G. Khan.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	1	5	5	...	[illegible]
	Ownership	3,796	31,180	21,311	9,310	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy	12	70	58	38	[illegible]
	Total ...	3,809	31,255	21,374	9,348	[illegible]
Muzaffargarh.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	14	2,832	1,263	1,346	[illegible]
	Ownership	824	7,242	3,443	4,750	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy	27	246	167	184	[illegible]
	Total ...	865	10,320	4,873	6,280	[illegible]
Grand Total of the Punjab.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	86	20,759	6,778	2,767	[illegible]
	Ownership	7,450	25,055	20,508	22,449	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy	66,775	366,481	265,219	2,70,592	[illegible]
	Total ...	74,311	412,295	292,505	2,95,808	[illegible]

TIONS AND OTHER TRANSFERS FOR YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTR. 1896—concld.

26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
SALES AND PERMANENT TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.					OTHER TRANSFERS.			
Number of transfers.	Area transferred. Total.	Area transferred. Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Area transferred. Total.	Area transferred. Of which cultivated.	Revenue or rent or consideration of transfers.
	Acres.	Acres.				Acres.	Acres.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,317	13,986	9,174	8,854	6,51,200	2,238	8,821	4,830	3,454
1,163	743	691	1,003	45,290	1,025	1,242	887	519
6,480	14,729	9,865	9,857	6,96,490	3,263	10,063	5,717	3,973
24	26	24	27	3,523	...	...	...	...
5,401	11,178	8,200	7,040	6,63,658	540	4,811	2,642	6,438
822	1,513	1,348	1,625	82,227	483	1,549	1,280	4,215
6,247	12,717	9,572	8,692	7,49,408	1,023	6,360	3,922	10,653
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,458	4,045	2,477	2,061	1,92,532	1,395	10,320	4,186	6,220
662	1,300	863	1,183	46,186	1,128	4,964	2,131	4,407
2,120	5,345	3,340	3,244	2,38,718	2,523	15,284	6,317	10,627
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,904	6,701	5,608	11,328	4,00,738	7,831	26,056	16,938	16,087
26	100	84	233	6,715	1,626	4,556	3,922	1,936
1,930	6,801	5,692	11,561	4,07,453	9,457	30,612	20,860	18,023
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,294	6,858	4,818	2,856	1,37,659	757	6,253	2,441	2,003
41	205	170	88	2,235	40	713	500	160
1,335	7,063	4,988	2,944	1,39,894	797	6,966	2,941	2,163
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,142	9,526	5,595	8,981	4,02,474	882	13,868	7,277	2,606
72	1,061	228	29	2,859	60	2,016	429	240
2,214	10,587	5,824	9,010	4,05,333	942	15,884	7,706	2,846
75	13,752	2,445	147	18,913	28	10,024	2,752	684
2,656	28,485	6,761	6,067	3,53,154	2,199	17,734	6,785	4,762
355	6,402	1,170	985	28,345	1,826	10,909	4,303	2,726
3,086	48,639	10,376	7,199	4,00,412	4,053	38,667	13,840	8,172
4	59	3	...	155	93	1,518	214	...
5,281	43,658	23,377	7,800	7,58,682	34,724	371,591	150,903	42,098
146	1,237	774	482	8,666	3,654	23,327	10,920	7,144
5,431	44,954	24,154	8,282	7,67,503	38,471	396,436	162,037	49,242
21	398	131	159	7,537	64	1,316	383	420
1,601	10,500	3,802	5,955	3,50,360	364	6,603	2,256	3,465
39	241	126	216	5,290	43	1,196	420	421
1,661	11,139	4,059	6,330	3,63,187	471	9,115	3,059	4,306
208	17,603	4,366	3,087	41,539	231	17,278	6,611	5,577
4,951	23,091	18,446	13,135	5,53,803	19,053	116,488	72,280	92,155
51,118	310,859	14,640	1,97,802	1,14,31,853	78,326	696,797	325,209	3,13,849
56,377	351,553	203,469	2,14,024	1,20,27,195	97,610	830,563	404,100	4,11,581

No. 10.—Land Revenue of the Punjab for the Agricultural Year ending 30th September 1896.

Description of Revenue.	1894-95. Assessed.	1894-95. Realized.	1895-96. Assessed.	1895-96. Realized.	1895-96. Realization of balances of previous years.	1895-96. Total realized.	Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balance at the end of the agricultural year 1895-96.	Number of sales for arrears of land revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue as in past year ...	2,19,47,485	2,16,97,137	2,20,34,418	2,13,16,770	42,839	2,13,59,609	...	...	9,45,996	–	–
Added to roll during the year.	2,36,428	...	2,05,344	...	...	...	...	...	...	–	–
Taken off	86,455	...	1,14,411	...	...	...	...	...	...	–	–
Tribute	2,77,508	2.77,682	2,77,690	2,77,690	...	2,77,690	...	...	...	–	–
Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included above.	21,98,129	21,78,112	27,25,145	26,60,572	64,573	21,25,145	...	...	1,10,224	–	–
Total ...	2,47,42,005	2,41,52,931	2,53,57,008	2,42,55,032	1,07,412	2,37,62,444	...	...	10,56,220	–	–

No. 11.—Statement showing the Regular Organized Police of all kinds (Imperial, Municipal, Cantonment, Railway, Canal, Ferry, Pound, and Watch and Ward) maintained in the Punjab during 1896.

Total of all grades during the year.						Detail of number at end of year.				Arms provided.			Average annual pay of				Total annual cost, including Contingencies.		
						Officers.		Men.					Officers.		Men.				
Remaining on 1st January 1896 from last year.	Recruited in 1896.	Total for 1896.	Died.	Discharged, dismissed and deserted.	Remaining on 31st December 1896.	European District Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Native Assistant District Superintendents, Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Mounted.	Foot.	Fire-arms.	Swords only, or swords and batons.	Batons only.	Each European.	Each Native.	Each mounted man.	Each foot man.	Paid from Imperial Revenues.	Paid from Local Funds and other sources.	Total Cost.
19,995	1,674	21,669	353	1,437	19,879	98	646	345	18,790	9,912	9,708	36	Rs. 5,010	Rs. 834	Rs. 108	Rs. 84	Rs. 29,56,657	Rs. 5,71,416	Rs. 35,28,073

No. 12.—STATEMENT SHOWING RELIGION, RACES, &C, OF THE ORGANIZED POLICE OF THE PUNJAB ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1896.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of all Grades.	REMARKS.
Religions and Castes.		*Percentage of Religions, &c.*
Christians	106	Christians ... ... 0·5
Muhammadans	12,518	Muhammadans ... ... 62·91
Brahmins	1,509	Brahmins ... ... 7·59
Rájpúts	1,063	Rájpúts ... ... 5·34
Sikhs	1,939	Sikhs ... ... 9·75
Gurkhas	3	Gurkhas ... ... ·0015
Kúkas	3	Kúkas ... ... ·0015
Mazbís	34	Mazbís ... ... ·017
Hindús of all other castes	2,704	Other denominations ... 13·60
Other religions	...	
Total	19,879	
Races.		*Percentage of Races.*
Europeans	87	Europeans ... ... ·43
Eurasians	11	Eurasians ... ... ·055
Natives	19,781	Natives ... ... 99·50
Total	19,879	

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1896.

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.

Serial No. (1)	Law under which punishable. (2)	Description of Crime. (3)	Cases. Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crime. (4)	Number of reported cases in column 4 not enquired into under Section 157, clauses (a) and (b), Criminal Procedure Code. (5)	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year. (6)	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year. (7)	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided. (8)	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction. (9)	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported. (10)	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided. (11)	Investigated by Police. *Suo motu.* (12)	Investigated by Police. By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police. (13)	Investigated by Police. By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire. (14)	Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by the Police in column 7. (15) *a* Ending in conviction.	(15) *b* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	(15) *c* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated. (16)	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided. (17)	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred. (18)	Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C. (18a) When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	(18a) When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offences by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to comit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.*																					
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamp and Government notes.	135	...	2	5	129	79	...	...	118	4	...	73	43	...	60	...	3	...	...
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender ...	38	...	1	3	34	17	...	...	25	1	...	13	11	3	50	...	...	...	...
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice.	183	...	14	12	154	119	...	...	147	14	...	103	30	4	64	...	5	1	1
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	855	...	20	68	734	472	...	...	546	21	1	401	111	63	71	...	35	3	10
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier.	25	...	1	1	24	18	...	...	24	...	...	18	3	2	75	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,235	...	38	[illegible]	[illegible]	706	71	66	[illegible]	40	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	74	68	75	43	4	11

CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*

8	302, 303, 396	Murder ... By thags ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder ... " dakaits ...	11	...	2	3	7	5	...	...	13	...	...	3	2	2	23	...	...	...	...
10		Murder ... " robbers ...	50	...	6	2	26	14	...	...	51	...	...	13	11	5	25	...	...	...	...
11		Murder ... " poison ...	76	...	5	6	51	20	...	...	76	...	...	20	31	16	36	...	5	...	...
12		Other murders	499	...	41	91	365	214	...	...	520	2	...	208	150	125	40	...	12	...	...
13	307	Attempts at murder	99	...	4	7	65	35	...	...	103	1	...	35	30	13	34	...	12	...	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	209	...	8	19	174	136	...	...	214	1	...	135	35	31	63	...	4	...	...
15	376	Rape	120	...	1	2	66	22	...	...	95	10	...	21	35	3	20	...	40	...	...
16	377	Unnatural offence	102	...	...	5	68	36	...	...	100	...	...	35	32	3	35	...	27	...	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	47	...	1	...	20	16	...	...	42	2	...	16	3	1	36	...	...	...	1
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	151	...	3	3	123	94	...	...	148	...	...	94	28	5	64	...	3	...	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purposes of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	7	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	6	...	...	5	...	...	83	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	1,679	2	45	83	1,284	883	...	...	1,339	33	2	785	251	72	57	...	63	4	11
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	64	...	3	4	38	19	...	...	63	1	...	18	18	5	28	...	10	...	1
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	37	...	1	...	29	18	...	...	32	1	...	17	10	4	52	...	...	...	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	378	1	2	14	297	128	...	...	309	15	...	119	139	18	37	...	13	34	2
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction ...	297	...	12	12	207	102	...	...	175	17	...	85	49	22	44	...	18	1	5
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	20	...	...	2	21	5	...	...	2	...	...	3	1	...	150	...	1	...	3
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	7	...	...	...	7	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	831	...	11	32	690	394	...	...	546	22	...	327	168	23	58	...	80	6	4
29	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	63	...	2	3	56	39	...	...	62	1	...	38	16	4	60	...	...	...	...
30	498	(*Frontier Districts only*). Enticing or taking away, or detaining with criminal intent, a married woman.	182	...	2	7	168	56	...	...	57	45	...	38	56	3	37	...	5	2	4
		TOTAL ...	4,935	3	149	295	3,770	2,246	81	60	3,959	151	2	2,015	1,068	355	49	65	293	47	31

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1896—continued.

Part I.—Cognizable Crime—continued.

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crime.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not enquired into under Section 157, clauses (a) and (b), Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by Police. *Suo motu.*	Investigated by Police. By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	Investigated by Police. By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by the Police in column 7. *a* Ending in conviction.	*b* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C. When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18a	
	Class III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*																				
31	395, 397, 398 ...	Dakaiti	107	...	15	6	55	25	...	...	107	...	...	25	25	8	23	...	12	1	...
32	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti.	2	...	...	1	3	3	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	150	...	...	...	...
33	394, 397, 328 ...	Robbery with hurt — By poisonous or stupefying drugs	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...
34	394, 397, 328 ...	Robbery with hurt — By other means...	80	...	7	1	46	34	...	...	79	1	...	34	11	2	42	...	6	...	1
35	392, 393	Robbery. — In dwelling house	23	...	...	1	6	4	...	...	31	1	...	4	2	1	18	...	4	...	...
36	392, 393	Robbery. — On the highway between sunset and sunrise.	112	...	2	3	45	21	...	...	91	1	...	21	21	4	23	...	18	...	1
37	392, 393	Robbery. — Other robberies...	209	...	6	10	143	51	...	...	176	18	...	43	38	14	22	...	63	...	5
38	379, 381, 382, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	771	...	12	19	424	160	...	...	448	61	1	69	148	20	24	...	66	...	5
39	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	[illegible]	...	15	10	409	[illegible]	...	...	427	10	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	14	27	...	69	...	[illegible]

40	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	13,360	707	300	123	3,221	2,263	...	...	14,353	20	...	2,232	890	188	16	...	655	1	12
41	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	248	...	...	9	216	124	...	...	154	...	...	109	34	3	71	...	19	5	12
42	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti or habitually.	5	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	5	...	...	4	...	...	80	...	...	...	...
43	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakaits, robbers and thieves.	7	...	...	...	6	5	...	...	6	...	...	5	1	1	83	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	17,653	767	364	192	4,580	2,889	89	63	15,879	118	1	2,711	1,295	255	17	68	915	7	50
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*																				
44	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	986	...	2	11	871	134	...	...	101	41	...	43	67	6	30	...	52	45	92
45	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	22	...	...	...	19	13	...	...	21	...	...	13	5	...	62	...	...	...	...
46	374	Compulsory labour	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	1,009	...	2	11	891	146	16	16	122	41	...	56	72	6	58	44	52	45	92
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*																				
47	453 to 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	157	4	1	5	111	77	...	...	126	4	...	69	16	3	53	...	3	1	1
48	379 to 382	Theft ... Of cattle ...	4,206	4	159	89	2,201	1,469	...	...	3,748	53	1	1,426	548	111	39	...	225	3	11
49		Ordinary ...	9,956	48	165	155	5,679	3,901	...	...	8,276	154	2	3,635	1,018	158	43	...	582	15	45
50	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust ...	1,192	1	18	18	886	269	...	...	342	44	...	165	98	9	43	...	100	6	9
51	411, 414	Receiving stolen property ...	2,978	...	111	116	2,271	1,654	...	...	2,880	14	...	1,628	595	142	56	...	162	...	7
52	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass ...	4,000	...	6	32	3,525	578	...	...	260	147	...	164	239	8	40	...	270	163	187
53	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ...	15	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	15	...	...	2	...	2	13	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	22,504	57	460	415	14,675	7,950	70	54	15,647	416	3	7,089	2,514	433	44	74	1,342	168	260
		TOTAL OF PRECEDING CLASSIFICATIONS I TO V ...	47,337	827	1,013	1,003	24,992	13,937	77	56	36,467	766	7	12,480	5,147	1,121	34	71	2,645	291	44

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1896—continued.

Part I.—Cognizable Crime—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18a	
			CASES.																		
											Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by the Police in column 7.						Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C.	
														a	b	c					
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crime.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not enquired into under Section 157, clauses (a) and (b), Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	*Suo motu.*	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in acquittal or discharge.	Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*																				
54	295 to 297	Offences against religion ...	110	...	...	1	88	21	...	...	17	10	...	11	9	2	41	...	11	1	1
55	Chapter VIII (B), C P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	6,380	...	...	132	6,288	4,837	...	...	631	788	55	1,378	389	38	93	...	55	...	4
56	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	121	...	2	2	121	97	...	...	113	2	...	92	21	5	80	...	...	...	...
57	"	" " Excise Laws...	284	...	2	2	257	204	...	...	205	1	...	147	34	5	71	...	13	1	...
58	"	" " Opium Act ...	241	...	3	4	225	180	...	...	111	1	...	71	26	6	63	...	6	1	...
59	"	" " Railway Laws	146	...	...	1	120	96	...	...	79	...	...	52	12	2	65	...	5	...	...
60	"	" " Salt and Custom Laws.	42	...	...	...	42	32	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	300	...	...	...	...
61	"	" " Arms Act ...	264	...	4	10	253	205	...	...	258	2	...	202	47	13	78	...	2	...	...
62	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other [illegible]	Public and local nuisances ...	15,475	...	1	134	15,469	13,882	...	...	14,072	12	...	12,715	1,382	98	90	...	13	...	...

63	Act XIII of 1889, Sections 13, 15.	Cantonment Act	2,815	...	...	4	2,821	2,345	...	...	2,457	...	...	2,067	326	...	84	...	4	23	...
64	Act XXI of 1883, Sections 82, 86.	Indian Emigration Act... ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Act X of 1886, Section 651.	Escape from custody under Civil Procedure Code or warrant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Act IX of 1874, Sections 4, 5, 19, 20, 23.	European Vagrancy Act ...	16	...	...	16	15	...	...	...	16	...	...	15	1	...	94	...	...	...	...
67	Act XVII of 1878, Sections 25, 28.	Northern India Ferry Act ...	11	...	...	...	11	7	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	50	...	...	...	...
68	Act VII of 1878, Sections 25, 32, 42, 51, 61, 62, 76.	Forest Laws	467	...	5	6	419	337	...	...	291	2	...	197	40	9	67	...	10	...	...
69	Act XV of 1872, Sections 68 to 71, 73 to 75.	Indian Christian Marriage Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Act V of 1871, Section 29.	Prisoners Act	6	...	...	...	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Act XIV of 1866, Section 48.	Post Office Act	16	...	...	...	12	9	...	...	9	...	...	4	1	...	44	...	...	...	...
72	Act III of 1877, Sections 81, 82.	Registration Act	2	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	Act XXVII of 1871, Sections 19, 20.	Criminal Tribes Act	554	...	58	4	410	387	...	...	593	2	...	380	20	8	64	...	...	...	...
74	Act XXXI of 1871, Section 16.	Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity.	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...	...
75	Act IV of 1874, Section 6.	Foreign recruiting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Act IV of 1872, Section 47.	Punjab Laws Act	121	...	...	1	121	98	...	...	67	1	...	44	10	1	63	...	...	...	...
77	Act XIII of 1885, Section 25.	Telegraph Act	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	44 and 45 Vic., Cap. 58 and 156.	Persons found purchasing soldiers' regimental necessaries, equipments, stores, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	27,076	...	75	318	25,684	22,744	73	85	18,935	822	55	17,381	2,320	187	88	88	119	25	5
		GRAND TOTAL ...	74,413	827	1,088	1,321	51,676	36,681	76	71	55,402	1,538	62	29,861	7,467	1,308	52	80	2,764	316	454

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1896—continued.

Part I.—Cognizable Crime—continued.

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	PERSONS. Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year. Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	Total of columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, transferred admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year. Before appearance before a Magistrate. In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	PROPERTY. Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
1	2	3	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
																											Rs.	Rs.	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offences by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.*																												
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes.	8	...	160	23	191	...	6	...	185	94	2	87	1	80	50	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender ...	4	...	29	33	65	...	...	...	66	40	...	19	...	14	48	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice.	39	...	230	56	325	...	4	...	320	107	...	195	...	147	68	...	...	1	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	589	...	4,714	2,162	7,465	1	87	...	7,354	2,070	41	2,495	33	2,993	63	...	3	21	32	801	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	1	...	29	3	33	...	2	...	31	7	...	18	1	19	63	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.

8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... By thags ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder ... " dakaits ...	2	...	15	1	18	...	...	...	18	2	...	...	7	7	47	...	2	...	...	4	3	10	4	...	2,086	87	...
10		Murder ... " robbers ..	7	...	66	16	89	...	1	...	80	24	7	12	12	20	30	...	...	8	...	13	12	36	19	...	5,518	3,312	...
11		Murder ... " poison ...	19	...	118	4	141	...	3	...	134	43	38	4	16	19	16	...	1	2	2	14	18	1	...	...	10	...	...
12		Other murders	205	6	990	90	1,291	3	26	...	1,258	355	230	175	169	332	34	...	26	3	1	179	124	24	9	...	808	164	...
13	307	Attempt at murder	15	1	142	2	160	...	4	...	156	78	15	36	6	41	29	...	...	...	...	18	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	37	...	405	4	446	...	7	...	437	100	27	121	100	215	53	...	2	2	...	69	18	1	1	...	19	2	...
15	376	Rape	2	...	78	13	93	...	2	...	91	56	4	23	2	23	29	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	377	Unnatural offences	4	...	101	6	111	...	6	...	105	57	1	39	2	40	40	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	...	35	1	36	...	...	...	36	15	...	18	1	19	54	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempts at, and abetment of, suicide.	4	...	141	3	148	5	6	...	136	34	...	93	2	95	67	...	2	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purposes of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	...	...	16	1	17	...	...	...	17	5	...	12	...	11	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	196	2	1,944	780	2,922	4	61	...	2,845	1,124	33	1,422	23	1,206	62	...	2	2	10	239	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	4	...	61	3	68	2	2	...	64	34	...	21	...	19	31	...	...	...	...	8	1	1	...	...	44	...	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	...	...	86	17	103	...	...	...	102	54	...	38	...	37	43	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	41	...	429	141	591	...	7	...	584	352	...	196	...	169	39	...	2	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction ...	42	7	401	318	768	26	12	...	727	376	25	186	3	157	39	...	1	3	...	131	5	23	7	...	479	65	...
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purpose of extortion.	11	...	8	35	54	...	...	...	54	39	...	15	...	10	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	8	1	9	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	1	14	15	...	...	...	15	8	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	79	...	881	459	1,419	1	11	...	1,406	717	3	623	...	493	56	...	...	...	1	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	304 A., 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	3	...	75	2	80	...	4	...	76	25	...	46	...	45	60	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	498	(*Frontier districts only*). Enticing or taking away, or detaining, with criminal intent, a married woman.	9	...	81	231	321	2	...	...	319	236	...	74	...	33	41	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	660	16	6,082	2,142	8,900	43	152	2'5	8,669	3,743	383	3,161	343	2,991	49	46	39	20	16	813	187	96	40	42	8,964	3,630	40

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1896—continued.

Part I.—Cognizable Crime—continued.

Serial No. (1)	Law under which punishable. (2)	Description of Crime. (3)	PERSONS. Pending at the end of last year. (19)	Received by transfer. (20)	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year: Arrested by Police. (21)	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year: Appearing under order of Magistrate. (22)	Total of columns 19 to 22. (23)	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial. (24)	Released without being brought before a Magistrate. (25)	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police. (26)	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial (27)	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate: By Magistrate. (28)	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate: By Sessions or High Court. (29)	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct): By Magistrate. (30)	Finally convicted: By Sessions or High Court. (31)	Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police. (32)	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police. (33)	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial. (34)	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial. (35)	Number pending at end of year: Before appearance before a Magistrate: In custody of Police (36)	Number pending at end of year: Before appearance before a Magistrate: On bail. (37)	Number pending at end of year: Under trial before Magistrate. (38)	Number pending at end of year: Committed to Sessions. (39)	PROPERTY. Number of cases in which property was stolen. (40)	Number of cases in which property was recovered. (41)	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost. (42)	Amount of property stolen. (43)	Amount of property recovered. (44)	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost. (45)
		Class III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.																									Rs.	Rs.	
31	395, 397, 398 ...	Dakaiti	28	...	430	66	524	1	10	...	512	148	14	80	64	140	33	...	14	1	...	77	15	80	43	...	26,050	6,239	...
32	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti.	7	...	13	1	21	...	...	...	21	2	1	12	6	12	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt. By poisonous or stupefying drugs	1	...	6	...	7	...	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	2	...	324	57	...
34	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt. By other means...	6	...	100	2	108	...	4	...	101	32	5	59	2	60	60	...	...	3	...	3	...	68	27	...	7,525	1,575	...
35	392, 393	Robbery ... In dwelling house	3	...	16	1	20	...	2	...	18	4	...	9	...	7	44	...	...	...	...	5	...	17	4	...	1,110	106	...
36	392, 393	Robbery ... On the highway between sunset and sunrise.	11	...	82	24	117	...	2	...	115	60	1	38	1	39	48	...	...	..	...	15	...	74	32	...	7,810	3,885	...
37	392, 393	Robbery ... Other robberies ...	39	...	173	362	574	3	5	...	561	283	5	84	...	58	34	...	...	4	1	182	...	132	59	...	8,955	3,635	...
38	370, 381, 382, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	37	...	316	877	1,230	...	13	...	1,214	792	2	320	2	86	27	...	1	3	...	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	47	...	449	317	813	...	43	...	788	454	2	260	...	203	50	...	...	...	2	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

40	456, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	460	...	5,373	307	5,640	2	98	...	5,701	2,158	88	3,110	27	3,058	57	...	5	30	8	395	...	7,880	3,249	...	6,77,591	1,76,278	...
41	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	15	...	164	215	394	...	1	...	393	220	...	159	1	115	70	–	1	...	...	12	...	8	5	...	136	30	...
42	412 413	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti or habitually.	...	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	8	1	1	3	3	6	67	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	220	220	...
43	311, 400, 401 ...	Be'onging to gangs of thags, dakaits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	114	11	125	3	...	...	122	12	5	13	11	17	15	...	...	...	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	454	...	7,205	2,223	9,882	16	159	2'2	9,647	4,169	216	4,169	117	3,801	53	51	21	52	8	940	15	8,381	3,423	41	7,29,721	1,92,025	26
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offenees against the person.*																												
44	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	52	...	231	2,004	2,287	...	6	...	2,281	1,747	..	306	...	86	37	...	...	...	...	228	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	...	...	20	1	21	...	...	...	21	7	...	14	...	14	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	52	...	251	2,006	2,309	...	6	2'4	2,303	1,755	...	320	...	100	40	34	...	...	...	228	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*																												
47	453 to 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	6	...	104	57	167	...	...	...	167	58	1	92	...	81	78	...	...	...	...	16	...	43	27	...	2,358	649	...
48	} 379 to 382	Theft ... { Of cattle	195	3	3,185	682	4,065	5	76	...	3,933	1,655	21	1,071	1	1,889	59	...	...	39	12	284	...	3,594	2,388	...	1,85,063	1,12,824	...
49		{ Ordinary	329	5	6,422	3,035	9,791	10	103	...	9,635	4,022	18	5,040	...	4,522	70	...	3	43	...	552	...	7,676	4,621	...	2,80,802	1,23,913	...
50	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust ...	47	1	289	1,065	1,402	1	5	...	1,394	939	4	321	...	177	61	...	...	2	...	130	...	312	159	...	30,577	14,719	...
51	411, 414	Receiving stolen property ...	191	6	3,543	116	3,856	33	173	...	3,596	1,240	19	2,086	3	2,050	58	...	17	23	81	231	...	1,594	2,420	...	56,916	97,904	...
52	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass ...	209	...	321	8,745	9,276	...	25	...	9,250	7,635	3	1,142	...	169	53	...	...	...	1	470	...	6	5	...	78	57	...
53	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	3	...	3	60	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	4	...	290	53	...
		TOTAL ...	977	15	13,869	13,701	28,562	49	382	2'8	27,980	15,549	67	10,655	4	8,891	64	62	20	107	44	1,685	...	13,232	9,624	73	5,56,084	3,50,119	63
	TOTAL OF PRECEDING CLASSIFICATIONS I TO V ...		2,785	31	32,569	22,349	57,734	109	768	2'4	56,556	28,443	709	22,121	501	19,046	58	56	83	201	100	4,497	202	21,709	13,087	60	12,94,769	5,45,774	42

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1896—continued.

Part I.—Cognizable Crime—concluded.

Serial No. (1)	Law under which punishable. (2)	Description of Crime. (3)	PERSONS. Pending at the end of last year. (19)	Received by transfer. (20)	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year. Arrested by Police. (21)	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year. Appearing under order of Magistrate. (22)	Total of columns 19 to 22. (23)	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial. (24)	Released without being brought before a Magistrate. (25)	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police. (26)	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial. (27)	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Magistrate. (28)	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Sessions or High Court. (29)	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). By Magistrate. (30)	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). By Sessions or High Court. (31)	Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police. (32)	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police. (33)	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial. (34)	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial. (35)	Number pending at end of year. Before appearance before a Magistrate. In custody of Police. (36)	Number pending at end of year. Before appearance before a Magistrate. On bail. (37)	Number pending at end of year. Under trial before Magistrate. (38)	Number pending at end of year. Committed to Sessions. (39)	PROPERTY. Number of cases in which property was stolen. (40)	Number of cases in which property was recovered. (41)	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost. (42)	Amount of property stolen. (43)	Amount of property recovered. (44)	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost. (45)
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*																												
54	295 to 297	Offences against religion ...	7	...	55	259	321	1	...	...	320	235	...	68	...	25	45	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	135	...	724	5,799	6,658	19	26	...	6,610	1,573	...	4,913	...	507	70	...	3	2	1	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	19	...	677	88	784	...	5	...	779	235	...	507	...	450	56	..	1	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	"	" " Excise Laws...	2	...	296	117	415	...	5	...	410	104	...	290	...	210	71	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	"	" " Opium Act ...	6	...	129	165	300	...	..	...	299	69	1	221	...	83	64	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	"	" " Railway Laws	1	...	107	87	195	...	...	...	190	51	-	135	...	70	65	...	...		5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	"	" " Salt and Custom Laws.	...	...	1	90	91	...	...	...	91	28	...	63	...	1	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	"	" " Arms Act ...	11	...	292	10	313	...	3	...	310	80	...	214	...	210	72	...	1	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	269, 277, 279, 280, 281, 285, 286, 287, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and [illegible]	Public and local nuisances ...	137	...	14,093	1,975	16,205	...	1	...	16,204	1,753	...	14,315	...	12,709	90	...	1	...	1	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

63	Act XIII of 1889, Sections 13, 15.	Cantonment Act	6	...	2,468	1,146	3,620	...	...	...	3,620	572	...	3,042	...	7,767	84	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Act XXI of 1883, Sections 82, 86.	Indian Emigration Act ...	...	...	...	3	3	..	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Act X of 1886, Section 651.	Escape from custody under Civil Procedure Code or warrant.	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Act IX of 1874, Sections 4, 5, 19, 20, 23.	European Vagrancy Act ...	...	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	16	1	...	15	...	15	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	Act XVII of 1878, Sections 25, 28.	Northern India Ferry Act ...	...	...	2	58	60	...	...	...	60	16	...	44	...	1	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Act VII of 1878, Sections 25, 32, 42, 51, 61, 62, 76.	Forest Laws	10	...	507	535	1,053	...	2	...	1,051	260	...	761	...	365	72	...	1	...	...	29	...	1	1	...	2	2	...
69	Act XV of 1872, Sections 68 to 71, 73 to 75.	Indian Christian Marriage Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Act V of 1871, Section 29.	Prisoners Act	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	6	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Act XIV of 1865, Section 48.	Post Office Act	...	...	5	8	13	...	...	...	13	4	...	9	...	4	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	400	...	...
72	Act III of 1877, Sections 81, 82.	Registration Act	2	...	7	5	14	...	...	...	14	10	...	4	...	4	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	Act XXVII of 1871, Sections 19, 20.	Criminal Tribes Act	4	38	375	24	441	...	...	...	439	40	...	391	...	373	99	...	...	2	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	Act XXXI of 1871, Section 16.	Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity.	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	Act IV of 1874, Section 6.	Foreign recruiting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Act IV of 1872, Section 47.	Punjab Laws Act	2	...	114	100	216	...	1	...	215	53	...	162	...	82	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
77	Act XIII of 1885, Section 25.	Telegraph Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	44 and 45 Vic., Cap. 58 and 156.	Persons found purchasing soldiers' regimental necessaries, equipments, stores, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	342	38	19,869	10,477	30,726	20	43	·22	30,651	5,094	1	25,160	...	17,177	86	85	7	4	8	389	...	3	1	33	402	2	·50
		GRAND TOTAL ...	3,127	69	52,438	32,826	88,460	129	811	1·5	87,207	33,537	710	47,281	501	36,223	69	67	90	205	108	4,886	202	21,712	13,088	60	12,95,171	5,45,776	·42

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1896—concluded.

Part II.—Non-Cognizable Crime.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
			CASES.						PERSONS.							
												Acquitted.		Convicted.		
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	Waiting trial at close of year.
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.														
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
3	137...	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice ...	932	1,128	165	1,293	198	1,101	2,262	2,300	507	629	...	999	1	164
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ...	295	332	9	341	31	205	326	342	169	83	1	68	...	21
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	719	906	151	1,057	77	914	1,186	1,196	411	289	4	875	2	115
7	465 to 477 ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	315	282	23	305	44	235	353	354	144	125	1	40	5	39
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	55	51	3	54	8	36	78	79	23	6	...	45	...	6
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks	45	11	1	11	1	9	15	15	8	2	...	1	...	4
10	140, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting unlawful assembly, affray	104	117	7	124	50	102	519	574	101	72	...	401	...	...
		Total ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,740	4,901	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	[illegible]	8	[illegible]

		Class II.—Serious offences against the person.														
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage ...	44	25	4	30	11	14	25	33	19	5	...	6	...	3
12	379	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	7	11	...	11	6	3	16	16	14	2	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	51	37	4	41	17	17	42	49	33	7	...	6	...	3
		Class III.—Serious offences against property.														
13	384 to 389	Extortion	735	763	45	808	121	362	1,025	1,024	527	274	...	91	...	132
		Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.														
14	345	Wrongful confinement	66	52	6	58	11	45	112	112	17	94	...	1	...	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force...	18,809	17,269	2,245	19,514	534	13,069	30,489	29,817	13,671	13,090	...	2,337	...	719
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	148	105	21	126	55	100	207	268	24	182	...	44	...	18
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	16,743	26,043	2,678	23,721	944	20,745	46,615	46,576	23,922	16,724	45	4,208	2	1,675
		Total ...	35,766	43,469	4,950	48,419	1,544	33,959	77,483	76,773	37,634	30,090	45	6,590	2	2,412
		Class V.—Minor offences against property.														
18	417 to 420	Cheating	2,370	2,254	202	2,456	200	1,231	2,167	2,142	851	834	...	308	...	149
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property.	912	828	113	941	267	516	985	1,089	473	259	2	313	...	42
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	95	131	23	156	67	109	161	165	66	57	...	35	...	7
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	3,492	4,060	345	4,405	329	2,754	7,388	7,332	2,828	2,927	...	1,293	...	284
		Total ...	6,869	7,275	683	7,958	863	4,610	10,701	10,728	4,218	4,077	2	1,949	..	482
		Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.														
22	298 ... ... m	Offences against religion	163	93	10	103	20	69	157	167	75	72	...	6	...	14
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	108	68	3	71	...	42	84	77	53	...	...	14	...	10
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage ...	5,262	6,228	675	6,903	367	4,673	8,778	8,738	3,406	4,012	...	691	...	619
25	500 to 502	Defamation	612	657	58	715	71	477	949	968	369	413	...	109	...	77
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation and insult	1,524	2,083	333	2,416	139	1,519	2,731	2,784	1,080	1,295	...	295	...	111
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	444	327	33	360	33	263	684	654	294	166	...	187	...	37
28	291 A	Keeping a lottery office	9	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
29	Offences under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	5,767	9,393	1,042	10,432	4,889	7,071	27,892	27,806	6,554	7,846	...	12,3[illegible]7	...	1,059
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	358	870	22	892	434	733	1,457	1,457	411	219	...	751	...	76
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property	263	283	32	315	42	152	559	567	312	175	...	72	...	8
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	1,532	1,791	167	1,953	140	1,633	1,684	1,650	713	641	...	252	..	44
33	*Special laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.*		7,183	8,128	677	8,805	186	6,751	17,261	17,288	6,032	4,241	...	6,124	...	891
		Total ...	23 225	29,919	3,052	32,971	6,325	23,384	62,307	62,177	19,299	19,083	...	20,849	...	2,946
		GRAND TOTAL ...	68,411	84,291	9,093	93,384	9,135	64,925	156,298	155,612	63,074	54,737	53	31,414	10	6,324

No. 14.—Statement showing the Number of Judicial Divisions and the Number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Province of the Punjab on the last day of the year 1896, with the Cost of Tribunals.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
						Total Number of Officers exercising Original or Appellate Jurisdiction.					Total Number of Cases decided.					
											Original		Appeals.			
Name of Province and Class of Courts.	Area.	Population.	Number of divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other subordinate Courts.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Total Receipts of the Courts.	Total Charges of the Courts.
Punjab. Civil			14	32	127	5	14	43	141	309	265,933	53,018	17,373	1,940		
Punjab. Criminal ...	110,667	20,860 913	13	31	127	5	13	34	150	550	104,701	78,616	15,831	528	Rs. 30,91,806	Rs. 32,37,171
Punjab. Revenue ...			6	31	127	2	6	58	146	364	26,943	4,883	3,656	1,452		
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	396,577	136,517	36,860	3,920	30,91,806	32,37,171

18. Remarks.

Grades of Judicial Officers.		Europeans	Natives
Officers exercising both Original and Appellate Jurisdiction.	High Court Judges	4	1
	District Judges	20	12
	Additional Judges	...	...
	Subordinate Judges	...	11
Officers exercising Original Jurisdiction only.	Small Cause Court Judges ...	9	7
	Munsifs	...	85

No. 15.—Statement of Offences Reported and of Persons Tried, Convicted and Acquitted of each Class of Offence in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1896.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Number of Persons					
Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code ...	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	
Do. relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII, I. P. C.	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII, I. P. C.	1,735	967	942	7,451	3,179	3,676	33	563	
Do. by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX, I. P. C.	341	156	156	245	144	82	2	17	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X, I. P. C.	1,134	996	987	2,044	992	1,002	11	39	
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI, I. P. C. ...	1,882	1,537	1,503	2,135	1,131	912	8	84	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII, I. P. C.	160	143	128	160	77	83	...	...	
Do. relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII, I. P. C. ...	67	58	58	106	36	65	...	5	
Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV, I. P. C.	816	575	549	1,175	588	564	1	22	
Do. relating to religion, Chapter XV, I. P. C.	333	181	170	469	412	49	...	8	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI, I. P. C.: Offences affecting life	1,367	1,128	1,050	2,261	1,023	809	9	420	
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births.	116	59	42	67	39	26	1	1	
Hurt	34,571	22,664	18,220	47,711	40,615	6,180	39	877	
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	2,320	1,039	885	2,599	2,242	303	...	54	
Criminal force and assault	22,548	15,035	11,889	31,573	28,220	2,922	2	429	
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour ...	1,003	309	276	681	410	210	8	53	
Rape	247	96	85	110	76	34	...	...	
Unnatural offence...	129	91	80	107	57	47	1	2	

No. 15.—Statement of Offences Reported and of Persons Tried, Convicted and Acquitted of each Class of Offence in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1896—concluded.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					Number of Persons					
Description of Offence.		Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Offences against property, Chapter XVII, I. P. C.	Theft	21,095	13,507	8,792	13,997	6,350	7,338	22	287	
	Extortion	1,030	317	279	755	613	106	...	36	
	Robbery and dacoity	1,536	550	353	1,132	635	417	2	78	
	Criminal misappropriation of property	1,099	641	598	1,057	689	351	1	16	
	Criminal breach of trust	3,102	1,191	1,061	1,373	947	348	8	70	
	Receiving of stolen property	3,658	2,772	2,215	3,375	1,242	1,979	31	123	
	Cheating	2,571	1,041	999	1,732	1,351	310	5	66	
	Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	43	18	18	33	23	10	...	...	
	Mischief	7,168	4,171	3,496	8,903	6,847	1,858	9	194	
	Criminal trespass	24,114	18,759	7,622	16,222	11,227	4,564	17	414	
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII, I. P. C.		421	143	143	287	187	53	5	42	
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX, I. P. C.		86	33	26	38	15	23	...	...	
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX, I. P. C.		7,897	4,601	4,157	7,475	6,456	740	8	271	
Defamation, Chapter XXI, I. P. C.		949	455	427	923	754	131	2	36	
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII, I. P. C. ...		2,686	1,585	1,437	2,619	2,274	310	...	35	
Offences under special and local laws		46,417	38,410	37,049	74,799	28,096	45,664	23	1,016	
Total ...		192,652	133,232	105,693	233,620	146,948	81,166	248	5,258	

No. 16.—Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Province of the Punjab during the year 1896.

1 Nature of Proceedings.	2 Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	3 Number of persons concerned.	4 Number of persons discharged.	5 Number of persons convicted.	6 Remarks.
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI C. and Section 485 ...	...	...	...	...	
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace ...	5,946	25,525	11,812	13,282	
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour ...	6,696	7,188	1,733	5,274	
4. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X	171	845	401	439	
5. Possession, Chapter XII	223	739	629	98	
6. Frivolous or vaxatious complaints, summarily dealt with under Section 560.	1,693	1,927	48	1,879	
7. Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors, Chapter XXIII, Section 332 ...	...	...	...	...	
8. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	1,592	1,593	1,283	284	
9. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII	399	551	218	315	
Total ...	16,720	38,368	16,124	21,571	

No. 17.—Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various Classes in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1896.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of.					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
		Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.		Committed or referred.					
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.						
Village Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under Section 14	7,299	2	3,979	2,461	786	2	69	3,032	7	7,246	
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	27,281	15	17,736	6,640	2,352	104	434	12,716	8	38,876	
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	175,770	174	113,951	52,705	3,595	1,392	3,953	76,174	9	245,418	
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates	13,828	2	7,455	3,714	2,440	16	201	7,889	4	12,219	
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code.	284	...	57	224	2	...	1	220	4	38	
Chief Magistrates of Districts	9,201	60	3,165	5,177	206	215	378	3,845	18	15,465	
Courts of Sessions	1,636	7	490	774	...	184	181	717	40	8,038	
Chief Court	160	1	34	95	...	...	30	108	41	14	
Total ...	235,459	261	146,867	71,790	9,381	1,913	5,247	104,701	8	327,314	

No. 18.—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Province

No. 18.—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1896.

Class of Tribunal.	Persons sentenced to: Death.	Persons sentenced to: Transportation.	Persons sentenced to: Penal servitude.	Persons sentenced to: Imprisonment: Rigorous.	Persons sentenced to: Imprisonment: Simple.	Persons sentenced to: Forfeiture of property.	Persons sentenced to: Fine.	Persons sentenced to: Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Detail of Punishment: Fine: Rs. 10 and under.	Fine: Rs. 50 and under.	Fine: Rs. 100 and under.	Fine: Rs. 500 and under.	Fine: Rs. 1,000 and under.	Fine: Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	Imprisonment: 15 days and under.	Imprisonment: 6 months and under.	Imprisonment: 2 years and under.	Imprisonment: 7 years and under.	Imprisonment: Above 7 years.	Whipped: 10 stripes and under.	Whipped: 20 stripes and under.	Whipped: 30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under Section 14.	...	...	...	248	28	...	3,061	30	...	...	2,665	393	2	1	...	...	20,477	17,377	145	98	161	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	..	1,608	55	...	6,802	102	1,481	93	5,652	1,009	117	24	...	...	47,317	37,167	4,030	217	1,094	443	2	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	13,661	584	...	36,211	2,058	14,098	1,749	27,788	7,757	529	134	3	...	3,47,506	2,55,125	20,818	2,228	9,071	4,686	9	...	...	...	..	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates.	...	...	...	244	17	...	5,930	86	...	...	5,757	163	9	1	...	...	11,892	10,198	242	40	221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	...	..	102	2	...	30	116	...	...	11	18	1	...	...	...	615	222	...	5	45	54	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts.	...	...	..	1,688	30	...	1,372	291	2,977	4[illegible]	389	628	217	116	16	6	95,137	64,626	24,070	43	346	607	770	...	...	...	...	...
Courts of Sessions ...	...	150	..	498	3	...	182	12	110	100	10	108	28	34	1	1	10,572	7,613	2,111	2	58	123	379	39	...	...	...	...
Chief Court	69	24		2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	69	174	...	18,051	719	...	54,589	2,695	18,666	1,990	42,272	10,077	903	310	20	7	5,33,516	3,92,328	51,416	2,633	10,996	5,931	1,161	39	...	...	...	...

No. 18 A.—Statement showing the Particulars of Whippings inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during the year 1896.

Part I.—*Showing Whippings inflicted under Sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864, in lieu of other punishments.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	Number of Stripes awarded.												Total.	
	5 *and under.*		6 *to* 10.		11 *to* 15.		16 *to* 20.		21 *to* 25.		26 *to* 30.			
Offences for which awarded.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	Adults.	Juveniles.
In lieu of other punishments.														
(Sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864.)														
1. Theft, as defined in Section 378, I.P.C	47	...	251	4	301	4	188	6	90	6	162	13	892	180
" " 380, "	7	...	52	...	65	...	58	1	23	...	49	3	227	[illegible]
" " 381, "	2	...	15	...	23	...	24	...	4	...	11	2	72	9
" " 382, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	1	6	–
2. Extortion, as defined in Section 388, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	4	–
" " 389, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 411, "	7	...	23	...	78	2	65	2	32	...	51	4	246	[illegible]
" " 412, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Section 443, I. P. C.	...	...	5	...	10	...	13	...	4	...	6	...	32	[illegible]
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as fined in Section 444, I.P.C.	1	...	8	...	16	...	16	1	2	...	20	2	55	11
6. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445, I. P. C.	...	...	18	...	29	1	14	...	9	...	8	...	65	14
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446, I. P. C.	1	...	15	...	47	1	54	...	58	...	66	2	216	[illegible]
8. Offence under Section 49, Act XXVI of 1870.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	–
Offence under Section 19, Act XXVII of 1871.	3	...	4	3	19	1	4	8	4	...	5	7	50	[illegible]
Unnatural offence, Section 377	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	8	–
Railway Act IX of 1890 ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	–
Section 335, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	–
" 457, " " "	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	7	–
" 354, " " "	--	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	[illegible]
" 147, " " "	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	–
" 397, " " "	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	–
" 193, " " "	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	–
" 363, " " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	–
" 392, " " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	–
" 406, " " "	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	–
" 454, " " "	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	–
Total ...	70	...	394	7	610	9	442	18	230	6	394	35	1,909	[illegible]

No. 18A—continued.

PART II.—*Showing Whippings inflicted in addition to other punishments, Sections 3 and 4, Act VI, 1864.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Number of Stripes.						
Offences for which awarded.	5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	Total.
In addition to other punishments. (Sections 3 and 4.)							
A.—Section 3.							
1. Theft, as defined in ... Section 378, I. P. C.	...	4	39	34	9	79	165
" " 380, "	...	...	4	1	1	10	16
" " 381, "	...	...	...	2	...	2	4
" " 382, "	...	...	1	...	...	14	15
2. Extortion, as defined in ... " 388, "	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " 389, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in " 411, "	...	...	4	5	8	16	33
" " 412, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Section 443, I. P. C.... ...	...	...	...	4	1	6	11
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in Section 444, I. P. C.	...	1	1	8	...	29	39
6. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445, I. P. C.	...	...	...	1	1	2	4
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446, I. P. C. ...	...	1	6	12	2	30	51
8. Offence under Section 14, Act III, 1880	...	4	7	12	6	5	34
B.—Section 4.							
1. False evidence, as defined in Section 193, I. P. C.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
" " 194, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " 195, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in Sections 211 and 377, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Assault, as defined in Section 354, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Rape, as defined in Section 375, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
5. Unnatural offence, as defined in Section 377, I. P. C.	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
6. Robbery, as defined in Section 390, I. P. C.	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
7. Dacoity, as defined in Section 391, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
8. Attempt at robbery, as defined in Section 393, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in Section 394, I. P. C. ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
10. Receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 413, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Forgery, as defined in Section 463, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " 466, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " 467, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " 468, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " 469, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Lurking house trespass, as defined in Section 443, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in Section 444, I. P. C.	...	...	...	2	...	5	7
14. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445, I. P. C.	...	...	3	...	...	2	5
15. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Offences under Act XXVI of 1870	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Section 302, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
" 369, " " "	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
" 457, " " "	...	...	...	2	...	2	4
" 325, " " "	...	...	...	1	...	4	5
" 459, " " "	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Total ...	...	11	65	87	29	219	411

No. 18A—concluded.

PART III.—*Showing Whippings inflicted under Section 5, Act VI, 1864, on Juveniles for Offences other than those specified in Parts I and II.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	STRIPES.												
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
OFFENCE.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	TOTAL.
Section 403, I. P. C.	...	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	7
" 429, "	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
" 239, "	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 336, "	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 407, "	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 408, "	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" 130, Act IX of 1890	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" 376, I. P. C.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 377, "	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	7
" 363, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 369, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
" 427, "	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" 325, "	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
" 326, "	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
" 379, "	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 381, "	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 436, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 186, "	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 428, "	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 309, "	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 147, "	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
" 193, "	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
" 394, "	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
" 304, "	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" 420, "	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 392, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
" 406, "	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 47, Act IX of 1896	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL ...	3	...	16	1	20	...	12	...	3	...	2	...	57

PART IV.—*Showing the relative number of times Whipping was awarded, as compared with other punishments, in cases in which Whipping might have been awarded.*

1	2	3
Punishments.	Number.	REMARKS.
1. Total number of whippings awarded ...	2,683	
2. Total number of other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded.	14,467	
3. Total number of all punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded (total of headings 1 and 2).	17,150	
4. Percentage of whippings on total number of all punishments (percentage of heading 1 on heading 3).	1,564	

No. 19.—Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1896.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Number of Persons.												
Tribunals.	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped, transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.	Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	Remarks.
Appeals.													
To Chief Magistrates of Districts	13,735	2	2,770	5,241	1	1,887	3,191	28	151	...	464	10	
To Courts of Sessions	8,573	8	2,818	2,659	...	1,203	1,623	7	22	...	233	11	
To Chief Court { by persons convicted ...	1,027	5	231	204	...	304	107	...	1	...	175	52	
To Chief Court { by Government from judgments of acquittal.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	
Total	23,336	15	5,819	8,105	1	3,394	4,921	35	174	...	872	15	
Revision.													
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	2,825	...	2,006	...	...	...	...	...	602	41	176	11	
By Courts of Sessions	1,784	...	1,412	...	...	...	...	...	209	104	59	21	
By Chief Court	5,723	38	3,640	410	11	612	538	...	48	...	426	27	
Total	10,332	38	7,058	410	11	612	538	...	859	145	661	14	
Grand Total	33,668	53	12,877	8,515	12	4,006	5,459	35	1,033	145	1,533	...	

No. 20.—Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1896.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Suits under the Rent Law.						Title and other Suits.										
Class of Tribunals.	Suits for money or moveable property.	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	For penalties, or damages, or compensation for wrongful act on the part of landlord or tenant.	For ejectment or recovery of possession alone.	All other suits under Rent Law.	Total.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for specific relief.	Suits to establish a right of preemption.	Mortgage suits.	Suits relating to religious and other endowments.	Matrimonial suits.	Testamentary suits.	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Total.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Courts in the Interior.																		
I.—Civil Courts.																		
Unpaid Tribunals	15,616	...	...	...	...	...	...	854	112	204	449	...	117	...	69	1,805	17,421	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	174,464	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,132	809	1,813	4,603	1	1,777	...	450	18,585	193,049	
Small Cause Courts	21,184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,184	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	4753	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,239	1,074	1,388	3,170	3	1,127	36	701	12,738	17,491	
Chief Courts of Districts	1,234	...	...	...	...	...	...	702	261	224	358	4	502	13	305	2,369	3,603	
Total	217,251	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.927	2,256	3,629	8,580	8	3,523	49	1,525	35,497	252,748	
II.—Divisional Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	18	18	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	18	18	
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government.																		
Chief Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	6	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	6	
III.—Revenue Courts.																		
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	...	17,176	648	...	6,289	1,525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Courts	...	16	203	...	20	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	17,192	851	...	6,309	1,527	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total	2,17,251	17,192	851	...	6,309	1,527	...	15,927	2,256	3,629	8,580	8	3,547	49	1,525	35,521	252,772	

No. 21.—Statement showing Number and Value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1896.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of Suits.	Number of suits instituted in the different Courts.									Total value of suits.	Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000	Not exceeding Rs. 10,00.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000	Number of suits the value of which can not be estimated in money.		
Courts in the Interior.										Rs.	
I.—Civil Courts.											
Unpaid Tribunals	3.592	8,274	3,798	1,616	106	...	...	...	35	8,94,380	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	35,564	93 748	37,877	25,318	332	...	...	...	210	1,04,70,776	
Small Cause Courts	5,243	9,626	3,531	2,784	...	...	...	...	...	7,66,300	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	758	2,612	2,270	7,261	3,187	456	...	1	946	45,77,497	
Chief Courts of Districts	20	54	114	609	858	1,303	135	71	439	55,53,455	
Total	45,177	114 314	47,590	37,588	4,483	1,759	135	72	1,630	2,22,62,408	
II.—Divisional Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government.											
Chief Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	
III.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	6,835	11,438	4,060	2,712	257	58	1	...	277	16,11,122	
Collectors' Courts	135	60	6	1	...	...	...	...	39	2,357	
Total	6,970	11,498	4,066	2,713	257	58	1	...	316	16,13,479	
Grand Total	52,147	125,812	51,656	40,301	4 740	1,817	136	72	1,970	2,38,75,887	

No. 22.—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1896.

Part I.—*Civil Suits.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Class of Courts.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	Number of suits disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year	Average duration of suits.	
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	*Without contest.*				*On reference to arbitration*		*With contest.*				Contested.	Uncontested.
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*	Dismissed *ex parte.*	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part	Judgment for defendant.				
Courts in the Interior.															
I.—Civil Courts.															
Unpaid Tribunals	19,634	...	4,083	2,952	3,679	2,655	297	166	35	3,363	940	1,464	77	35	22
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	218,026	...	44,768	34,190	34,389	32,378	3,638	827	228	41,350	12,178	14,980	740	30	23
Small Cause Courts	22,893	...	3,019	2,718	5,965	4,017	223	108	24	4,063	1,249	1,507	118	25	21
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	21,536	1	3,710	1,982	1,862	1,463	484	197	49	5,890	2,881	3,017	534	58	38
Chief Courts of Districts	4,669	1	588	420	297	283	94	76	16	1,364	749	781	232	80	48
Total	287,658	2	56,168	42,262	46,192	40 796	4,736	1,374	352	56,030	17,997	21,749	1,701	37	25
II.—Divisional Courts	22	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	4	1	191	42
Total	22	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	..	7	4	4	1	191	42
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government.															
Chief Court	8	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	182	173
Total	8	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	182	173
III.—Revenue Courts.															
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	30,668	5	6,153	3,632	3,386	2,335	670	217	105	7,230	2,947	3,988	253	69	50
District Courts	294	...	18	13	2	22	6	...	...	178	24	31	8	85	94
Total	30,962	5	6,171	3,645	3 388	2,357	676	217	105	7,408	2,971	4,019	251	69	50
Grand Total	318,650	8	62,346	45,907	49,580	43,155	5,412	1,591	457	63,448	20,972	25 774	1,964	41	28

No. 22A.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE GENERAL RESULT OF THE TRIAL OF CIVIL AND REVENUE CASES IN THE COURTS OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB IN THE YEAR 1896.

PART II.—*Miscellaneous Cases (Judicial).*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Number of cases disposed of.												Average duration of cases.	
				Without contest.				*On reference to arbitration.*		*With contest.*					
Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte.*	Dismissed *ex parte*	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.	Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Contested.	Uncontested.
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.															
I.—Civil Courts.															
Unpaid Tribunals	2,280	...	555	94	71	93	18	1	2	973	342	131	5	11	19
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	35,417	...	8,878	1,586	1,116	1,017	327	2	2	13,155	6,637	2,697	57	19	10
Small Cause Courts	1,390	...	505	73	101	62	22	4	1	375	169	78	...	16	12
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts...	6,686	...	1,805	149	101	372	32	6	...	2,512	1,182	527	30	22	11
Chief Courts of Districts	9,290	...	1,719	112	136	697	111	...	...	4,849	952	714	53	28	25
Total	55,063	...	13,462	2,014	1,525	2,241	510	13	5	21,864	9,282	4,147	145	23	17
II.—Divisional Courts	2,149	...	897	5	...	44	375	...	...	212	546	70	8	30	5
Total	2,149	...	897	5	...	44	375	...	...	212	546	70	8	30	5
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT															
Chief Court	25	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	20
Total	25	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	20
III.—Revenue Courts.															
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	4,207	...	1,646	131	57	118	23	22	12	1,510	462	226	14	15	22
District Courts	1,005	...	860	...	...	...	4	...	...	23	15	103	...	24	24
Total	5,212	...	2,506	131	57	118	27	22	12	1,533	477	329	14	15	22
GRAND TOTAL	62,449	...	16,865	2,150	1,582	2,426	912	35	17	23,609	10,305	4,548	167	23	17

No. 23.—Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Province of the Punjab in the year 1896.

Part I.—*Appeals from Decrees.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
					Heard *ex-parte.*				Contested.							
Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Court.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Decisions confirmed, Section 551, Civil Procedure Code.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of Appeals.	Objections under Section 561, Act XIV of 1882.
Courts in the Interior.																
A.—Civil Courts.																
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	10,467	15	1,895	404	153	36	79	29	3,408	826	1,939	762	921	65	31	82
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Province	8,606	96	1,460	249	80	6	23	4	2,392	535	1,354	512	1,895	517	72	107
Total ...	19,073	111	3,355	653	233	42	102	33	5,800	1,361	3,293	1,274	2,816	582	51	189
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government.																
Chief Courts of Province. { Appeals from Original decrees ...	207	2	15	4	...	...	...	...	32	6	25	2	121	107	444	4
Chief Courts of Province. { Do. Appellate do. ...	2,325	2	352	29	...	...	1	...	282	64	254	46	1,295	1,863	367	12
Total ...	2,532	4	367	33	...	...	1	...	314	70	279	48	1,416	1,170	405	16
B.—Revenue Courts.																
Collectors' Appellate Courts	3,563	...	...	151	230	1	12	17	1,499	224	479	273	432	89	34	...
Other Courts exercising the Collector's Appellate powers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Divisional Commissioners' Courts	638	...	...	13	33	...	2	...	210	20	95	31	122	64	78	...
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	13	4	70	...
Total ...	4,223	...	...	164	263	1	14	17	1,710	246	575	304	567	157	41	...
Grand Total ...	25,828	115	3,722	850	496	43	117	50	7,824	1,677	4,147	1,626	4,799	1,909	54	...

No. 23A.—Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Province of the Punjab in the year 1896.

Part II.—*Miscellaneous Appeals.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
					Heard *ex-parte.*				Contested.							
Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Decisions confirmed, Section 551, Civil Procedure Code.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Rejected.	Modified.	Decreed or granted.	Remanded.	Rejected.	Modified.	Decreed or granted.	Remanded.	Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Objections under Section 561, Act XIV of 1882.
Courts in the Interior.																
I.—Civil Courts.																
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	964	2	152	49	15	1	10	12	224	25	143	253	78	1	28	1
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Province	943	8	220	50	31	2	16	...	177	29	143	122	142	18	47	8
Total ...	1,907	10	372	99	46	3	26	12	401	54	286	375	220	19	37	9
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government.																
Chief Court of Province { Appeals from Original decrees	175	3	61	8	...	...	...	...	19	...	37	16	31	15	120	...
Chief Court of Province { Appeals from Appellate decrees	164	...	40	3	...	...	...	...	17	1	29	19	55	33	139	...
Total ...	339	3	101	11	...	...	...	...	36	1	66	35	86	48	130	...
II.—Revenue Courts.																
Collectors' Appellate Courts	959	...	...	37	106	3	21	7	339	39	225	47	74	14	39	...
Commissioners' Divisional Courts	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	18	...
Other Officers with Appellate powers of Deputy Commissioners' Courts at the Presidency.	665	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	13	8	14	27	103	37	47	..
Total ...	1,629	...	...	38	106	3	21	7	353	47	240	75	177	51	42	...
Grand Total ...	3,875	13	473	148	152	6	47	19	790	102	592	485	483	118	47	...

No. 24.—Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Applications for the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1896.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Class of Courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decree before the Courts.	Applications disposed of				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realized.	Number of Applications.											
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.				On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which movcable property: Was sold.	On which movcable property: Was attached, but subsequently released.	On which immoveable property: Was sold.	On which immoveable property: Was dealt under Sections 305, 322 or 326, Act XIV of 1882.	On which immoveable property: Was attached, but subsequently released under Section 275.	On which possession was given: Of moveables.	On which possession was given: Of immoveables.	On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than the preceding columns.
Courts in the Interior.																				
I.—Civil Courts.								Rs.												
Unpaid Tribunals	9,707	46	2,859	1,662	4,123	1,017	151	1,30,041	16	138	443	2,242	316	3	165	7	400	2	1	1
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	170,466	382	36,441	30,810	84,829	18,004	2,996	22,73,050	295	2,173	6,190	30,180	6,127	92	2,357	111	4,459	24	37	17
Small Cause Courts	17,616	1,090	4,071	4,270	7,067	1,118	13	2,39,433	29	445	596	1,100	...	...	...	39	...	67	...	47
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	17,161	103	5,469	2,634	6,373	2,582	506	5,63,661	38	149	608	2,623	619	3	163	67	2,984	36	10	7
Chief Courts of Districts	5,316	43	1,450	753	2,124	946	255	7,93,282	33	38	254	514	238	6	188	64	450	18	9	2
Total	220,266	1,664	50,290	40,129	104,516	23,667	3,921	39,99,467	411	2,943	8,091	36,659	7,300	104	2,873	288	8,293	147	57	74
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government.																				
III.—Revenue Courts.																				
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	12,122	5	4,897	1,545	4,271	1,404	172	1,32,395	6	30	535	2,627	72	14	150	31	1,310	99	4	162
District Courts	40	...	23	...	5	12	...	58	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Total	12,162	5	4,920	1,545	4,276	1,416	172	1,32,453	6	30	535	2,639	72	14	150	31	1,310	99	4	171
Grand Total	232,428	1,669	55,210	41,674	108,792	25,083	4,093	41,31,920	417	2,973	8,626	39,298	7,372	118	3,023	319	9,603	246	61	245

No. 25.—Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX,

No. 25.—Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Act XIV of 1882, in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1896.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Applications for a declaration of Insolvency.										Amount of Creditors' Claims dealt with during the year.		Gross Amount of Insolvents' assets realized and disbursed.	
			Granted.		Rejected.									
Class of Courts.	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn, &c.	A Receiver being appointed.	A Receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under Section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under Section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.	Pending at the close of the year.	Number of insolvents discharged during the year under Section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of Receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	338	101	42	55	35	...	...	105	35	42	168,221	109,962	61,303	64,639
Chief Courts of Districts	198	54	30	9	69	1	...	35	21	16	17,845	12,307	5,964	6,933
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	536	155	72	64	104	1	...	140	56	58	186,066	122,269	67,267	71,572

No. 26.—Statement showing the use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1896.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case and prescribed qualifications.	Number of accused persons in Jury Trials.				Number of accused persons in Trials with Assessors.				Remarks.
			As to whom the Judge				As to whom the Judge			
		Tried.	Approved verdict.	Did not approve of verdict.	Made reference under Section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.	Tried.	Agreed with all the Assessors.	Differed from one or more, but not from all the Assessors.	Differed from all the Assessors.	
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, C. P. C. — Jurors ...	5	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	European trials.
Courts of Session ... Jurors ...	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sessions trials.
Courts of Session ... Assessors ...	3	...	...	...	...	1,084	874	77	133	Sessions trials.
High Court, Original (Criminal) Jurisdiction. — Jurors ...	9	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Original trials.

No. 27.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS AND LOCK-UPS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1896.

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
Serial No.	District.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Lahore ...	Central Jail ...	Convicted ...	1,250	...	1,250	887	...	887	2,137	...	2,137	866	...	866	1,271	...	1,271	1,282	...	1,282			
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,282	...	1,282
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2	Montgomery ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	1,209	1	1,210	1,453	17	1,470	2,662	18	2,680	1,350	15	1,365	1,312	3	1,315	1,267	3	1,270			
			Under-trial ...	28	...	28	499	10	509	527	10	537	496	8	504	31	2	33	34	...	34	1,301	3	1,304
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...			
3	Mooltan ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	744	...	744	802	...	802	1,546	...	1,546	577	...	577	969	...	969	895	...	895			
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	895	...	895
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
4	Chenáwán ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	981	...	981	580	...	580	1,561	...	1,561	832	...	832	729	...	729	676	...	676			
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	676	...	676
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Total ...	Convicted ...	4,184	1	4,185	3,722	17	3,739	7,906	18	7,924	3,625	15	3,640	4,281	3	4,284	4,120	3	4,123			
			Under-trial ...	28	...	28	503	10	510	528	10	538	497	8	505	31	2	33	34	...	34	4,154	3	4,157
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...			
5	Ráwalpindi ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	607	14	621	1,676	45	1,721	2,283	59	2,342	1,602	46	1,648	681	13	694	620	10	630			
			Under-trial ...	46	3	49	993	31	1,024	1,039	34	1,073	984	33	1,017	55	1	56	57	3	60	678	13	691
			Civil ...	1	...	1	14	...	14	15	...	15	15	...	15	...	...	...	1	...	1			
	Attock ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	238	9	247	243	9	252	231	8	239	12	1	13	11	...	11	11	...	11
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Murree ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	34	...	34	34	...	34	34	...	34	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

No. 27.—Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the Punjab during the year 1896—continued.

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
Serial No.	District.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
6	Umballa	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	587	2	589	991	31	1,022	1,578	33	1,611	910	26	936	668	7	675	558	7	565			
			Under-trial ...	18	3	21	516	28	544	534	31	565	501	29	530	33	2	35	19	2	21	579	9	588
			Civil ...	2	...	2	11	...	11	13	...	13	13	...	13	...	...	...	2	...	2			
7	Mooltan	Do. ...	Convicted ...	467	5	472	1,636	37	1,673	2,103	42	2,145	1,547	31	1,578	556	11	567	539	9	548			
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	990	26	1,016	995	26	1,021	936	25	961	59	1	60	47	2	49	588	11	599
			Civil ...	...	...	...	24	...	24	24	...	24	22	...	22	2	...	2	2	...	2			
	Do.	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	4	...	4	2	...	2	6	...	6	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	26	...	26	20	...	20	46	...	46	46	...	46	...	...	...	26	...	26	26	...	26
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Muzaffargarh ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	2	...	2	575	9	584	577	9	586	572	9	581	5	...	5	6	...	6			
			Under-trial ...	19	...	19	609	9	618	628	9	637	603	9	612	25	...	25	24	1	25	30	1	31
			Civil ...	...	...	...	12	1	13	12	1	13	12	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...			
8	Lahore	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	521	...	521	1,541	...	1,541	2,062	...	2,062	1,527	...	1,527	535	...	535	495	...	495			
			Under-trial ...	6	...	6	74	...	74	80	...	80	68	...	68	12	...	12	11	...	11	509	...	509
			Civil ...	1	...	1	14	...	14	15	...	15	13	...	13	2	...	2	3	...	3			
	Do.	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	22	...	22	1,425	41	1,666	1,447	41	1,488	1,399	41	1,440	48	...	48	35	1	36	35	1	36
			Civil ...	...	...	...	21	...	21	21	...	21	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...			

No.	District	Jail	Class																					
	Kasúr	Do. ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	22	...	22	767	20	787	789	20	809	770	18	788	19	2	21	22	1	23	22	1	23
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
9	Delhi	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	449	11	460	999	29	1,028	1,448	40	1,488	1,018	32	1,050	430	8	438	447	6	453			
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	169	1	170	169	1	170	162	...	162	7	1	8	4	...	4	453	6	459
			Civil ...	1	...	1	2	...	21	22	...	22	21	...	21	1	...	1	2	...	2			
	Do.	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	7	...	7	607	13	620	614	13	627	590	13	603	24	...	24	16	...	16	16	...	16
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Gurgaon	Do. ...	Convicted ...	7	...	7	336	6	342	343	6	349	339	6	345	4	...	4	6	...	6			
			Under-trial ...	9	...	9	377	16	393	386	16	402	377	16	393	9	...	9	1[illegible]	1	13	18	1	19
			Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Total ...	Convicted ...	2,644	32	2,676	7,756	157	7,913	10,400	189	10,589	7,521	150	7,671	2,879	39	2,918	2,671	32	2,703			
			Under-trial ...	185	6	191	6,819	194	7,013	7,004	200	7,204	6,701	192	6,893	303	8	311	285	11	296	2,966	43	3,009
			Civil ...	5	...	5	119	1	120	124	1	125	119	1	120	5	...	5	10	...	10			
10	Pesháwar ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	227	4	231	1,318	21	1,339	1,545	25	1,570	1,236	21	1,257	309	4	313	300	6	306			
			Under-trial ...	56	1	57	1,257	32	1,289	1,313	33	1,346	1,241	31	1,272	72	2	74	87	2	89	392	8	400
			Civil ...	2	1	3	23	2	25	25	3	28	21	3	24	4	...	4	5	...	5			
	Mardán	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	2	...	2	147	1	148	149	1	150	149	1	150	...	...	...	4	...	4			
			Under-trial ...	42	1	43	560	11	571	602	12	614	587	12	599	15	...	15	27	1	28	31	1	32
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
11	Siálkot	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	302	6	308	916	39	955	1,218	45	1,263	963	38	1,001	255	7	262	269	6	275			
			Under-trial ...	17	...	17	412	17	429	429	17	446	397	17	414	32	...	32	22	1	23	293	7	300
			Civil ...	...	...	...	20	...	20	20	...	20	16	...	16	4	...	4	2	...	2			
12	D. I. Khan ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	297	16	313	914	39	953	1,211	55	1,266	813	48	861	398	7	405	338	16	354			
			Under-trial ...	30	2	32	391	20	411	421	22	443	388	21	409	33	1	34	21	1	22	361	17	378
			Civil ...	...	...	...	19	1	20	19	1	20	15	1	16	4	...	4	2	...	2			
	Bhakkar	Lock up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	38	2	40	38	2	40	38	2	40	...	...	...	1	...	1			
			Under-trial ...	19	1	20	310	16	326	329	17	346	319	16	335	10	1	11	14	1	15	15	1	16
			Civil ...	...	...	...	9	...	9	9	...	9	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...			

No. 27.—Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the Punjab during the year 1896—continued.

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
Serial No.	District.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
13	Ferozepore ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	312	1	313	1,598	28	1,626	1,910	29	1,939	1,583	26	1,609	327	3	330	316	4	320	385	6	391
			Under-trial ...	53	...	53	885	20	905	938	20	958	884	19	903	54	1	55	66	2	68			
			Civil ...	4	...	4	20	1	21	24	1	25	23	1	24	1	...	1	3	...	3			
	Do. ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1	19
			Under-trial ...	16	1	17	494	11	505	510	12	522	482	12	494	28	...	28	18	1	19			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Fázilka	Do. ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
			Under-trial ...	17	...	17	378	14	392	395	14	409	390	14	404	5	...	5	10	...	10			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
14	D. G. Khan ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	313	5	318	891	17	908	1,204	22	1,226	911	18	929	293	4	297	288	4	292	326	4	330
			Under trial ...	27	1	28	688	12	700	715	13	728	687	12	699	28	1	29	37	...	37			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	17	1	18	17	1	18	17	1	18	...	...	...	1	...	1			
	Rájanpur ...	Lock up ...	Convicted ...	19	...	19	237	...	237	256	...	256	238	...	238	18	...	18	23	...	23	38	...	38
			Under-trial ...	25	...	25	253	4	257	278	4	282	253	4	257	25	...	25	15	...	15			
			Civil ...	2	...	2	6	...	6	8	...	8	7	...	7	1	...	1	...	...	...			
15	Gujránwála ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	285	3	288	1,203	29	1,232	1,488	32	1,520	1,203	31	1,234	285	1	286	279	4	283	325	6	331
			Under-trial ...	20	...	20	725	27	752	745	27	772	697	26	723	48	1	49	46	2	48			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	4	1	5	4	1	5	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...			
16	Lahore	Female Jail ...	Convicted ...	...	166	166	...	94	94	...	260	260	...	104	104	...	156	156	...	156	156	...	157	157
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	5	5	...	3	3	...	2	2	...	1	1			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			

No.	District	Jail	Class																					
17	Ludhiána ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	214	2	216	579	25	604	793	27	820	580	21	601	213	6	219	196	5	201	221	6	227
			Under trial ...	15	...	15	487	24	511	502	24	526	482	22	504	20	2	22	22	1	23			
			Civil ...	4	...	4	11	...	11	15	...	15	13	...	13	2	...	2	3	...	3			
18	Jhelum	Do. ...	Convicted ...	212	7	219	825	44	869	1,037	51	1,088	826	41	867	211	10	221	225	8	233	247	10	257
			Under-trial ...	12	3	15	326	27	353	338	30	368	307	30	337	31	...	31	22	2	24			
			Civil ...	1	...	1	6	...	6	7	...	7	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Pind Dádan Khan	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
			Under-trial ...	9	...	9	187	11	198	196	11	207	196	11	207	...	...	...	8	...	8			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
19	Jhang	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	218	...	218	706	11	717	924	11	935	665	6	671	259	5	264	200	1	201	224	2	226
			Under-trial ...	20	...	20	465	10	475	485	10	495	467	10	477	18	...	18	21	1	22			
			Civil ..	3	...	3	31	...	31	34	...	34	33	...	33	1	...	1	3	...	3			
		Total ...	Convicted ...	2,401	210	2,611	9,372	350	9,722	11,773	560	12,333	9,205	357	9,562	2,568	203	2,771	2,439	210	2,649	2,894	226	3,120
			Under-trial ...	378	10	388	7,818	261	8,079	8,196	271	8,467	7,777	260	8,037	419	11	430	436	16	452			
			Civil ...	16	1	17	166	7	173	182	8	190	165	8	173	17	...	17	19	...	19			
20	Shahpur	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	165	6	171	811	10	821	976	16	992	783	14	797	193	2	195	192	4	196	229	5	234
			Under-trial ...	30	...	30	580	13	593	610	13	623	524	10	534	86	3	89	36	1	37			
			Civil ...	1	...	1	10	1	11	11	1	12	11	1	12	...	...	...	1	...	1			
21	Jullundur	Do. ...	Convicted ...	227	4	231	687	32	719	914	36	950	645	30	675	269	6	275	226	6	232	232	7	239
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	77	16	93	77	16	93	72	15	87	5	1	6	6	1	7			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Do.	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
			Under-trial ...	8	...	8	391	...	391	399	...	399	383	...	383	16	...	16	12	...	12			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
22	Gurdáspur ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	139	10	149	598	22	620	737	32	769	580	26	606	157	6	163	152	5	157	180	6	186
			Under-trial ...	21	...	21	420	25	445	441	25	466	416	20	436	25	5	30	25	1	26			
			Civil ...	2	...	2	31	...	31	33	...	33	30	...	30	3	...	3	3	...	3			
	Dalhousie ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	17	...	17	17	...	17	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

No. 27.—Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the Punjab during the year 1896—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
Serial No.	District.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
23	Amritsar	District Jail ..	Convicted ...	166	2	168	960	34	994	1,126	36	1,162	948	30	978	178	6	184	150	4	154			
			Under-trial ...	14	...	14	178	5	183	192	5	197	179	4	183	13	1	14	13	...	13	167	4	171
			Civil ...	7	...	7	42	...	42	49	...	49	46	...	46	3	...	3	4	...	4			
	Do.	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	25	1	26	866	34	900	891	35	926	871	35	906	20	...	20	30	1	31	31	1	32
			Civil ...	...	...	...	83	...	83	83	...	83	83	...	83	...	...	...	1	...	1			
24	Hissar	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	160	2	162	774	16	790	934	18	952	736	16	752	198	2	200	165	3	168			
			Under-trial ...	24	2	26	567	14	581	591	16	607	538	13	551	53	3	56	30	...	30	195	3	198
			Civil ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...				
	Sirsa	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	310	10	320	315	10	325	305	10	315	10	...	10	7	...	7	7	...	7
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
25	Rohtak	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	136	3	139	547	10	557	683	13	696	576	10	586	107	3	110	138	2	140			
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	418	10	428	421	10	431	407	9	416	14	1	15	21	...	21	160	2	162
			Civil ...	...	...	...	5	1	6	5	1	6	5	1	6	...	...	...	1	...	1			
26	Karnál	Do. ...	Convicted ...	120	1	121	521	13	534	641	14	655	588	13	601	53	1	54	99	2	101			
			Under-trial ...	16	3	19	557	19	576	573	22	595	502	21	523	71	1	72	62	1	63	16	3	164
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
27	Dharmsála ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	82	3	85	249	21	270	331	24	355	270	22	292	61	2	63	73	3	76			
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	150	16	166	155	16	171	144	15	159	11	1	12	7	...	7	81	3	84
			Civil ...	1	...	1	7	...	7	6	...	8	7	...	7	1	...	1	1	...	1			
	Kulu	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	1	...	1	41	3	44	42	3	45	35	3	38	7	...	7	4	...	4			
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	19	2	21	19	2	21	19	2	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
			Civil ...	1	...	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...			

28	Kohát ...	... District Jail ...	Convicted ...	40	6	46	372	13	385	412	19	431	373	17	390	39	2	41	54	4	58	87	5	92
			Under-trial ...	14	...	14	448	18	466	462	18	480	427	18	445	35	...	35	33	1	34			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...			
	Teri ...	... Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	63	...	63	63	...	63	55	...	59	4	...	4	1	...	1			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
29	Gujrát ...	... District Jail ...	Convicted ...	45	...	45	1,049	25	1,074	1,094	25	1,119	1,063	24	1,087	31	1	32	50	1	51	83	3	86
			Under-trial ...	25	1	26	794	31	825	819	32	851	763	30	793	56	2	58	32	2	34			
			Civil ...	1	...	1	10	...	10	11	...	11	11	...	11	...	...	...	1	...	1			
30	Bannu ...	... Do. ...	Convicted ...	70	6	76	678	16	694	748	22	770	708	21	729	40	1	41	60	2	62	100	3	103
			Under-trial ...	11	...	11	670	12	682	681	12	693	638	11	649	43	1	44	38	1	39			
			Civil ...	2	...	2	27	...	27	29	...	29	28	...	28	1	...	1	2	...	2			
	Miánwáli ...	... Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	9	2	11	375	25	400	384	27	411	381	27	408	3		3	18	1	19	36	2	38
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	289	16	305	294	16	310	289	16	305	5	...	5	18	1	19			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	4	3	7	4	3	7	4	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...			
31	Abbott-abad ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	62	2	64	396	6	402	458	8	466	400	8	408	58	...	58	61	1	62	72	2	74
			Under-trial ...	7	...	7	276	14	290	283	14	297	272	13	285	11	1	12	11	1	12			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Total ...	Convicted ...	1,422	47	1,469	8,060	246	8,306	9,482	293	9,775	8,088	261	8,349	1,394	32	1,426	1,442	38	1,480	1,838	49	1,887
			Under-trial ...	213	7	220	7,090	255	7,345	7,303	262	7,565	6,825	242	7,067	478	20	498	382	11	393			
			Civil ...	15	...	15	225	8	233	240	8	248	232	7	239	8	1	9	14	...	14			
32	Hoshiárpur ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	33	3	36	368	32	400	401	35	436	376	31	407	25	4	29	34	2	36	46	4	50
			Under-trial ...	11	2	13	178	28	206	189	30	219	185	30	215	4	...	4	10	2	12			
			Civil ...	2	...	2	26	...	26	28	...	28	25	...	25	3	...	3	2	...	2			
33	Simla ...	... Do. ...	Convicted ...	6	...	6	109	3	112	115	3	118	105	3	108	10	...	10	12	...	12	15	...	15
			Under trial ...	...	...	...	95	3	98	95	3	98	89	3	92	6	...	6	2	...	2			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	6	1	7	6	1	7	6	1	7	...	...	...	1	...	1			
	Kasauli ...	... Lock up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	7	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
			Under-trial ...	...	1	1	48	1	49	48	2	50	47	2	49	1	...	1	1	1	2			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Total ...	Convicted ...	39	3	42	484	35	519	523	38	56	488	34	522	35	4	39	46	2	48	62	5	67
			Under-trial ...	11	3	14	32	32	53	332	35	367	321	35	356	11	...	11	13	3	16			
			Civil ...	2	...	2	32	1	333	34	1	35	31	1	32	3	...	3	3	...	3			
		Grand Total ...	Convicted ...	10,690	293	10,983	29,394	805	30,199	40,084	1,098	41,182	28,927	817	29,744	11,157	281	11,438	10,718	285	11,003	11,914	326	12,240
			Under-trial ...	815	26	841	22,548	752	23,300	23,363	778	24,141	22,121	737	22,858	1,242	41	1,283	1,150	41	1,191			
			Civil ...	38	1	39	543	17	560	581	18	599	547	17	564	34	1	35	46	...	46			
		GRAND TOTAL OF	ALL CLASSES ...	11,543	320	11,863	52,485	1,574	54,059	64,028	1,894	65,922	51,595	1,571	53,166	12,433	323	12,756	11,914	326	12,240	11,914	326	12,240

No. 28.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND DISPOSAL OF THE

1	2	3		4		5		6										7		
								Received by Transfer.												
								A. To undergo sentence.						B. In transit for transportation or to other jails.						
Serial No.	Jails.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the year.		Total.		From Jails in the Province.		From Subsidiary Jails to District Jails in the Province.		From Jails outside the Province.		From Jails in the Province.		From Jails outside the Province.		Grand Total.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.																			
1	Lahore Central Jail	1,250	...	9	...	1,259	...	813	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	2,137	...	2,137
2	Montgomery do. ...	1,209	1	873	16	2,082	17	526	1	...	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	2,662	18	[illegible]
3	Mooltan do. ...	744	...	...	...	744	...	798	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1,546	...	1,546
4	Chenáwán do. ...	981	...	...	...	981	...	580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,561	...	1,561
	Total ...	4,184	1	882	16	5,066	17	2,717	1	...	...	...	...	123	...	...	...	7,906	18	7,924
	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.																			
5	Rawalpindi District Jail	607	14	1,307	39	1,914	58	361	6	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	2,283	59	2,342
6	Umballa do. ...	587	2	646	29	1,233	31	334	2	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	1,578	33	1,611
7	Mooltan do. ...	467	5	1,514	36	1,981	41	115	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	2,103	42	2,145
8	Lahore do. ...	521	...	1,261	...	1,782	...	279	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2,062	...	2,062
9	Delhi do. ...	449	11	904	28	1,353	39	91	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1,448	40	1,488
	Total ...	2,631	32	5,632	132	8,263	164	1,180	10	...	...	4	...	27	...	...	...	9,474	174	9,648
	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.																			
10	Peshawar District Jail	227	4	1,255	20	1,482	24	60	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1,545	25	1,570
11	Siálkot do. ...	302	6	732	33	1,034	39	184	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,218	45	1,263
12	D. I. Khan do. ...	297	16	541	27	838	43	370	11	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1,211	55	1,266
13	Ferozepore do. ...	312	1	1,519	28	1,831	29	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,910	29	1,939
14	D. G. Khan do. ...	313	5	730	16	1,043	21	161	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,204	22	1,226
15	Gujránwála do. ...	285	3	633	16	918	19	562	13	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	1,488	32	1,520
16	Lahore Female* Jail ...	...	166	...	19	...	185	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	260	260
17	Ludhiána District Jail	214	2	494	20	708	22	85	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	793	27	820
18	Jhelum do. ...	212	7	790	41	1,002	48	35	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,037	51	1,088
19	Jhang do. ...	218	...	685	11	903	11	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	924	11	935
	Total ...	2,380	210	7,379	231	9,759	441	1,557	103	...	...	3	...	11	13	...	...	11,330	557	11,887
	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.																			
20	Shahpur District Jail	165	6	777	10	942	16	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	976	16	992
21	Jullundur do. ...	227	4	484	19	711	23	199	13	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	914	36	950
22	Gurdáspur do. ...	139	10	531	22	670	32	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	737	32	769
23	Amritsar do. ...	166	2	902	31	1,068	33	58	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,126	36	1,162
24	Hissar do. ...	160	2	752	16	912	18	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	934	18	952
25	Rohtak do. ...	136	3	534	10	670	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	683	13	696
26	Karnál do. ...	120	1	511	13	631	14	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	641	14	655
27	Dharmsála do. ...	82	3	237	21	319	24	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	331	24	355
28	Kohát do. ...	40	6	365	13	405	19	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	412	19	431
29	Gujrát do. ...	45	...	965	23	1,010	23	83	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1,094	25	1,119
30	Bannu do. ...	70	6	658	16	728	22	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	748	22	770
31	Abbott-abad do. ...	62	2	380	6	442	8	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	458	8	[illegible]
	Total ...	1,412	45	7,096	200	8,508	243	541	18	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	9,054	263	9,317
	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.																			
32	Hoshiárpur District Jail	33	3	360	32	393	35	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	401	35	[illegible]
33	Simla do. ...	6	...	106	3	112	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	3	118
	Total ...	39	3	466	35	505	38	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	516	38	554
	Grand Total ...	10,646	291	21,455	614	32,101	905	6,006	132	...	...	7	...	166	13	...	...	38,280	1,050	39,330

* Female convicts with long terms are transferred from

Convicts in the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1896.

8				9												10		11		12		13		14		15		16		
Transferred to other Jails.				Released during the year.																										
A		B.		A		B.		C.		D. By order of Government.																				
										A.		B.																		
To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.		Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of the present year.		Daily average.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
467	...	21	...	63	...	81	...	149	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	6		2	...	...	...	22		1,271	...	1,282	...	1,282
458	...	14	..	103	3	559	12	177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	5	...	30	...	1,312	3	1,267	3	1,270
315	...	1	...	15	...	62	...	263	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	969	...	895	...	895
316	...	...	...	7	...	40	...	458	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	729	...	676	...	676
1,456	...	36	...	188	3	742	12	1,047	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	13	...	6	...	5	...	77	...	4,281	3	4,120	3	4,123
177	4	15	2	277	11	917	22	194	7	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	14	...	8	...	681	13	620	10	630
107	1	...	...	113	2	524	23	152	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	11	...	668	7	558	7	565
360	...	16	...	164	5	860	22	137	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	556	11	539	9	548
329	...	2	...	196	...	744	...	246	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	535	...	495	...	495
74	...	...	...	135	1	601	29	197	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	430	8	447	6	453
1,047	5	33	2	885	19	3,646	96	926	13	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	18	.	43	...	2,870	39	2,659	32	2,691
203	7	21	...	85	3	827	10	95	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	4	...	1	...	309	4	300	6	306
65	2	1	3	131	2	626	28	133	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	255	7	269	6	275
121	3	5	1	63	1	458	37	157	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	398	7	338	16	354
222	2	4	1	402	9	852	14	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	8	...	327	3	316	4	320
162	1	18	...	74	...	542	15	103	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	5	...	293	4	288	4	292
424	9	2	...	173	8	469	10	130	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	2	...	285	1	279	4	283
...	25	...	...	...	6	...	17	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	156	...	156	156
55	3	1	...	87	1	344	15	90	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	213	6	196	5	201
75	2	1	1	99	4	603	32	47	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	211	10	225	8	233
74	...	...	...	121	3	398	3	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	..	259	5	200	1	201
1,403	54	53	6	1,235	37	5,119	181	914	56	1	...	...	...	...	9	3	2	3	...	22	1	27	8	2,550	203	2,411	210	2,621
100	1	...	1	178	4	454	8	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193	2	192	4	196
74	3	6	1	88	4	372	19	103	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	269	6	226	6	232
58	1	1	1	103	4	337	20	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	157	6	152	5	157
249	10	3	...	197	9	448	10	47	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	178	6	150	4	154
121	1	1	...	115	...	437	15	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	198	2	165	3	168
69	1	...	...	137	2	311	6	56	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	107	3	138	2	140
177	2	4	...	69	...	293	11	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	53	1	99	2	101
41	4	1	...	30	2	170	16	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	61	2	73	3	76
113	4	8	...	29	1	213	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	39	2	54	4	58
537	17	13	...	55	1	399	6	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	31	1	50	1	51
327	10	6	1	5	...	350	10	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	40	1	60	2	62
112	2	4	...	40	...	229	6	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	61	1	62
1,078	56	47	4	1,046	27	4,013	139	545	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	18	1	21	...	1,384	32	1,420	37	1,457
134	14	5	...	32	3	194	14	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	4	34	2	36
22	1	...	...	...	...	83	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	12	...	12
156	15	5	...	32	3	277	16	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	4	46	2	48
6,040	130	174	12	3,386	89	13,797	444	3,443	73	1	...	...	...	58	9	18	2	12	...	63	2	168	8	11,120	281	10,656	284	10,940

all the Jails in the Province to the Lahore Female Jail.

No. 29.—Statement showing the Religion, Age, State of Education, and Previous Occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1896.

1	2	3														4								5						6											7		
		Religion.														Age.								Education.						Previous Occupation.													
		A. Christians.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.		C.		D.		A.		B.		C.		Males.							Females.						
		A.		B.		C.																								A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.			
Serial No.	Jails.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Muhammadans.		Hindús and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16 years.		16 to 40 years.		40 to 60 years.		Above 60 years.		Able to read and write.		Able to read only.		Illiterate.		Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed on mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, &c., &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	Total.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.												M.	F.	Total.
	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.																																										
1	Lahore Central Jail...	7	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	5	...	...	...	8	..	...	...	1	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	..	9	...	9
2	Montgomery do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	779	14	94	2	...	...	...	...	6	...	743	13	122	3	2	...	4	..	1		868	16	6	...	14	716	25	36	76	14	...	2	..	873	16	889
3	Mooltan do. ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Chenáwán do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	7	...	1	...	...	...	780	14	94	2	...	...	...	.	6	...	747	13	127	3	2	..	12	.	1	...	869	16	10	1	14	717	25	36	79	14	...	2	.	882	16	898
	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.																																										
5	Ráwalpindi District Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,194	36	113	3	...	...	...	...	6	...	1,139	32	152	5	10	2	6	...	1	...	1,300	39	41	17	41	719	241	78	170	32	3	4	..	1,307	39	1,346
6	Umballa do. ...	3	...	2	...	...	...	282	7	359	22	...	..	...	...	7	...	535	23	94	6	10	...	19	...	...	...	627	29	17	2	113	357	2	12	143	21	1	6	1	646	29	675
7	Mooltan do. ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1,344	33	167	3	...	...	...	...	7	1	1,372	33	127	2	8	...	4	..	1	...	1,509	36	34	18	32	849	48	69	464	25	1	8	2	1,514	36	1,550
8	Lahore do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	771	...	490	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	1,091	...	137	...	19	...	11	...	4	...	1,246	...	20	11	51	658	84	29	408	...	...	...	...	1,261	...	1,261
9	Delhi do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	351	11	551	17	...	...	...	...	20	...	733	20	126	7	25	1	3	.	4	...	895	28	20	...	41	452	54	47	290	23	...	4	1	904	28	932
	Total ...	6	...	2	...	2	...	3,942	87	1,680	45	...	...	...	..	54	1	4,870	108	636	20	72	3	43	...	10	...	5,577	132	132	48	278	3,035	429	235	1,475	101	5	22	4	5,632	132	5,764

10	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Peshâwar District Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,210	20	39	...	...	..	...	...	7	...	1,147	20	97	...	4	..	4	..	...	..	1,251	20	31	2	128	898	85	77	41	11	4	5		1,255	20	1,275
11		Siálkot do. ...	...	...	...	...	7	1	501	23	224	9	...	..	...	...	3	...	619	23	105	10	5	..	5	..	7	...	720	33	11	6	15	425	29	16	230	23	...	10	...	732	33	765
12		Dera Ismail Khan do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	517	27	24	...	...	..	...	..	1	...	481	25	56	2	3	..	...	..	...	..	541	27	11	3	19	418	13	26	51	22	1	3	1	541	27	568
13		Ferozepore do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	636	16	833	12	...	..	...	...	4	...	1,306	24	187	4	22	...	1	..	3	..	1,515	28	20	1	36	1,146	13	...	303	18	4	5	1	1,519	28	1,547
14		Dera Ghâzi Khan do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	697	15	33	1	...	..	...	..	1	...	674	12	49	2	8	2	13	..	3	...	714	16	16	2	23	599	12	18	60	11	1	4	..	730	16	746
15		Gujránwála do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	413	13	220	3	...	..	...	...	9	...	535	15	79	1	10	..	1	..	...	..	632	16	5	...	1	364	55	55	153	14	1	1	..	633	16	649
16		Lahore Female* Jail ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	3	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	..	6		...	19	19
17		Ludhiána District Jail ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	220	13	273	7	...	..	...	...	5	..	397	14	80	5	12	1	10	..	...	...	484	20	8	5	8	329	24	9	111	14	...	5	1	494	20	514
18		Jhelum do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	747	39	43	2	...	..	...	..	7	...	650	38	123	2	10	1	15	..	...	..	775	41	18	10	72	571	22	32	65	32	...	7	2	790	41	831
19		Jhang do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	633	8	47	3	...	..	...	..	5	...	574	9	93	2	13	.	3	...	4		673	11	9	3	13	494	15	12	139	7	1	3	..	685	11	696
		Total ...	...	...	1	...	7	1	5,635	191	1,736	39	...	..	...	...	42	..	6,381	196	869	31	87	4	52	.	17	..	7,310	231	132	32	305	5,244	258	245	1,153	165	12	49	5	7,379	231	7,610
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Shahpur District Jail ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	738	10	39	...	...	..	...	...	9	...	671	10	82	...	15	..	14	..	...	..	763	10	6	4	27	599	30	3	77	8	1	1	..	777	10	787
21		Jullundur do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209	10	275	9	...	...	...	...	2	...	407	16	64	3	11	..	6	..	...	..	478	19	8	4	8	371	11	3	79	14	...	5	..	484	19	503
22		Gurdáspur do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	247	15	283	6	...	..	...	...	...	...	395	13	112	4	24	..	15	..	...	..	516	22	10	3	5	309	27	6	171	18	...	4	...	531	22	553
23		Amritsar do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	409	15	493	16	...	..	...	.	10	1	747	27	132	2	13	1	10	...	4	.	888	31	7	8	18	403	33	7	426	23	3	3	2	902	31	933
24		Hissar do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	311	6	441	10	...		...	...	8	...	553	8	159	7	32	1	5	..	...	..	747	16	19	1	30	509	16	33	144	9	...	7	..	752	16	768
25		Rohtak do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138	2	395	8	...	..	...	..	6	...	386	7	127	3	15	..	47	..	...	..	487	10	5	1	16	316	79	9	108	5	...	4	1	534	10	544
26		Karnál do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	243	6	267	7	...	..	...	...	1	...	424	10	76	3	10	..	8	.	5		498	13	10	3	36	297	1	...	164	6	...	6	1	511	13	524
27		Dharmsála do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	188	21	...	..	...	..	3	...	198	17	34	4	2	..	...		...	...	237	21	5	...	11	141	4	...	76	18	...	3	...	237	21	258
28		Kohát do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	355	13	10	...	...	..	...	..	1		315	12	47	1	2	...	11	..	2		352	13	3	2	8	269	5	8	43	12	1	...		365	13	378
29		Gujrát do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	903	20	62	3	...	..	...	..	4	1	780	19	167	2	14	1	15	..	10	...	940	23	21	23	37	719	16	55	94	14	1	8	..	965	23	988
30		Bannu do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	634	14	24	2	...	..	...	..	2	...	572	16	79	...	5	..	1	..	3	..	654	16	15	...	7	56	18	25	25	13	1	...	2	658	16	674
31		Abbott-abad do. ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	357	6	20	...	...	...	...	..	2	..	335	4	38	2	5	...	18	..	...	...	352	6	15	...	6	300	13	3	43	3	1	2	..	380	6	386
		Total ...	...	...	1	...	2	1	4,595	117	2,493	82	...	..	...	..	48	2	5,783	164	1,117	31	148	3	150	..	24	..	6,922	200	151	49	209	4,801	253	183	1,453	143	8	43	6	7,095	200	7,296
32	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Hoshiárpur District Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	18	237	14	...	..	...	.	7	2	278	26	69	2	6	2	1	..	...	...	359	32	...	...	4	215	29	28	84	21	2	9	...	360	32	392
33		Simla do. ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	24	1	80	2	...	..	...	...	1	...	89	3	15	...	1	..	7	..	...	..	99	3	7	...	55	16	15	5	8	2	...	1	...	106	3	109
		Total ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	147	19	317	16	...	..	...	...	8	2	367	29	84	2	7	2	8	..	...	..	458	35	7	...	59	231	44	33	92	23	2	10	...	466	35	501
		GRAND TOTAL ...	13	...	6	...	12	2	15,099	428	6,325	184	...	..	...	...	158	5	18,148	510	2,833	87	316	12	267	..	52	..	21,135	614	432	130	865	14,028	1,019	732	4,249	446	27	126	15	21,455	614	22,069

* Female convicts with long terms are transferred from all the jails in the Province to the Lahore Female Jails.

No. 30.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1896, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the Nature and Length of Sentences.

1	2	3	4																						5		
			Number according to length of sentence.																								
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.				
Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.*	Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. A. For life.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. B. For a term.		Sentenced to death.		Total.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Lahore Central Jail	A ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		B ...	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	8	...	8
		C ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of admissions ...	...	4	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
	Total remaining on 31st December 1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	92	...	117	...	476	...	357	...	70	...	115	...	33	...	1	...	1,271	...	1,271
2	Montgomery Central Jail	A ...	6	...	1	...	...	1	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	1	39
		B ...	94	3	48	4	31	3	116	1	8	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	11	...	4	...	316	11	327
		C ...	21	...	74	1	109	2	193	1	72	...	37	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	512	4	516
		D ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
	Total of admissions ...	...	121	3	123	5	141	6	341	2	82	...	41	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	11	...	4	...	873	16	889
	Total remaining on 31st December 1896 ...	...	4	...	15	...	40	2	181	1	203	...	259	...	386	...	41	...	120	...	63	...	...	...	1,312	3	1,315
3	Mooltan Central Jail	A ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		C ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of admissions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	...	363	...	385	...	95	...	7	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	969	...	969

Jails with over 1,000 prisoners.

4	Jails holding	Chenáwán Central Jail	A ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			C ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of admissions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total remaining on 31st December 1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	196	...	270	...	200	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	729	...	729
		Total	A ...	7	...	1	...	...	1	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	1	40
			B ...	97	3	51	4	32	3	116	1	8	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	11	...	4	...	324	11	335
			C ...	21	...	74	1	109	2	193	1	72	...	37	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	512	4	516
			D ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
		Total of admissions ...	...	125	3	126	5	142	6	341	2	82	...	42	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	11	...	4	...	882	16	898
		Total remaining on 31st December 1896 ...	...	4	...	15	...	56	2	571	1	953	...	1,320	...	895	...	118	...	235	...	113	...	1	...	4,281	3	4,284
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail	A ...	45	2	...	...	7	1	54	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	5	112
			B ...	181	16	136	1	96	2	125	...	27	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	15	5	3	...	17	...	608	24	632
			C ...	67	4	129	...	183	3	94	1	78	2	25	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	584	10	594
			D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
		Total of admissions ...	...	293	22	265	1	286	6	276	3	110	2	31	...	11	...	...	...	15	5	3	...	17	...	1,307	39	1,346
		Total remaining on 31st December 1896 ...	...	25	3	43	1	73	5	170	3	185	...	136	...	31	...	...	...	11	1	3	...	4	...	681	13	694
6		Umballa District Jail	A ...	34	5	13	2	4	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	9	63
			B ...	81	2	95	7	50	5	43	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	276	16	292
			C ...	5	...	20	...	71	2	98	...	65	2	25	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	290	4	294
			D ...	1	...	3	...	3	...	5	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	26
		Total of admissions ...	...	121	7	131	9	128	8	149	1	75	3	33	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	646	29	675
		Total remaining on 31st December 1896 ...	...	4	...	92	...	128	3	141	3	110	...	118	...	59	...	2	...	10	1	3	...	1	...	668	7	675
7		Mooltan District Jail	A ...	18	2	...	1	4	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	4	36
			B ...	201	5	124	6	92	6	108	1	36	...	13	1	4	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	4	1	589	20	609
			C ...	38	...	114	2	244	5	203	3	192	1	36	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	832	12	844
			D ...	...	...	1	...	11	...	4	...	24	...	20	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	61
		Total of admissions ...	...	257	7	239	9	351	12	325	4	252	1	69	2	10	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	4	1	1,514	36	1,550
		Total remaining on 31st December 1896 ...	...	35	2	42	1	135	4	104	...	133	1	64	2	33	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	2	1	556	11	567
8		Lahore District Jail	A ...	28	...	10	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	48
			B ...	269	...	133	...	107	...	96	...	18	...	14	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	644	...	644
			C ...	21	...	86	...	174	...	119	...	83	...	54	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	548	...	548
			D ...	1	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	9	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	21
		Total of admissions ...	...	319	...	231	...	283	...	226	...	110	...	74	...	13	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1,261	...	1,261
		Total remaining on 31st December 1896 ...	...	35	...	59	...	50	...	181	...	187	...	10	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	535	...	535

No. 30.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1896, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the Nature and Length of Sentences—continued.

Serial No. (1)	Jails. (2)	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.* (3)	A. Not exceeding one month. M.	A. F.	B. Above one and not exceeding three months. M.	B. F.	C. Above three and not exceeding six months. M.	C. F.	D. Above six months and not exceeding one year. M.	D. F.	E. Above one year and not exceeding two years. M.	E. F.	F. Above two years and not exceeding five years. M.	F. F.	G. Above five years and not exceeding ten years. M.	G. F.	H. Exceeding ten years. M.	H. F.	I. Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. A. For life. M.	I. A. F.	I. B. For a term. M.	I. B. F.	J. Sentenced to death. M.	J. F.	Total. (5) M.	F.	Total.
	Jails holding over 500 prisoners—concld.																										
9	Delhi District Jail	A	41	4	9	2	4	1	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	8	72
		B	174	6	73	2	37	3	41	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	331	13	344
		C	30	1	103	1	95	2	124	2	86	...	46	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	487	7	494
		D	2	...	4	...	6	...	2	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	22
	Total of admissions	...	247	11	189	5	142	6	177	3	94	...	48	1	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	904	28	932
	Total remaining on 31st December 1896	...	12	2	91	...	68	...	69	3	94	...	62	1	22	...	...	...	...	2	11	...	1	...	430	8	438
	Total	A	166	13	32	5	20	4	85	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	305	26	331
		B	906	29	561	16	382	16	413	1	87	1	33	1	11	...	1	...	22	8	5	...	27	1	2,448	73	2,521
		C	161	5	452	3	767	12	638	6	504	5	186	2	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,741	33	2,774
		D	4	...	10	...	21	...	17	...	51	...	31	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138	...	138
	Total of admissions	...	1,237	47	1,055	24	1,190	32	1,153	11	642	6	255	3	45	...	1	...	22	8	5	...	27	1	5,632	132	5,764
	Total remaining on 31st December 1896	...	111	7	327	2	454	12	665	9	709	1	390	3	157	...	5	...	24	4	19	...	9	1	2,870	39	2,909
10	Peshāwar District Jail	A	24	...	5	1	2	...	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	1	205
		B	217	2	95	2	50	3	61	1	2	...	11	...	15	1	...	...	15	...	4	...	5	...	475	9	484
		C	12	...	106	...	140	2	85	2	103	1	60	5	43	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	550	10	560
		D	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	8	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	26
	Total of admissions	...	253	2	200	3	194	5	323	3	113	1	83	5	58	1	1	...	15	...	4	...	5	...	1,255	20	1,275
	Total remaining on 31st December 1896	...	17	...	40	...	70	...	60	...	40	...	30	1	50	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	309	4	313

11	Jails holding over ...	Siálkot District Jail	A	...	23	7	...	...	2	...	63	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	8	96
			B	...	176	8	66	5	81	3	28	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	357	21	378
			C	...	43	1	71	3	80	...	45	...	25	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	271	4	275
			D	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	5	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
		Total of admissions ...		...	243	16	137	8	170	3	142	5	28	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	732	33	765
		Total remaining on 31st December 1896 ...		...	1	...	12	2	47	2	69	2	108	1	15	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	255	7	262
12		Dera Ismail Khan District Jail	A	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	37	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	6	53
			B	...	58	4	26	4	39	5	58	3	7	...	14	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	6	...	213	16	229
			C	...	19	...	54	1	82	3	59	...	45	1	10	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	272	5	277
			D	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
		Total of admissions ...		...	86	4	82	5	122	8	155	9	57	1	25	...	5	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	6	...	541	27	568
		Total remaining on 31st December 1896 ...		...	9	...	26	...	59	2	111	4	101	...	50	...	34	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	3	...	398	7	405
13		Ferozepore District Jail	A	...	47	4	7	...	10	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	4	88
			B	...	315	4	151	7	143	2	138	2	10	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	1	...	769	16	785
			C	...	36	1	91	1	219	3	150	3	101	...	41	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	645	8	653
			D	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	6	...	8	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	21
		Total of admissions ...		...	398	9	250	8	375	5	314	5	119	...	47	...	6	...	1	...	8	1	...	...	1	...	1,519	28	1,547
		Total remaining on 31st December 1896 ...		...	26	...	38	1	138	1	61	...	43	1	13	...	4	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	327	3	330
14		Dera Ghází Khan District Jail	A	...	10	7	...	...	6	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	7	56
			B	...	73	3	67	1	58	1	50	...	3	...	20	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	11	...	4	...	297	5	302
			C	...	20	...	69	...	148	...	61	1	28	2	26	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	353	4	357
			D	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	3	...	6	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	31
		Total of admissions ...		...	103	10	136	1	220	1	147	1	37	2	60	...	2	1	...	...	10	...	11	...	4	...	730	16	746
		Total remaining on 31st December 1896 ...		...	2	...	19	...	72	1	85	1	75	1	27	1	9	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	293	4	297
15		Gujránwála District Jail	A	...	5	...	...	...	18	1	44	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	3	70
			B	...	81	4	64	3	37	...	35	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	224	7	231
			C	...	7	...	22	1	66	1	108	2	87	2	31	...	11	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	337	6	343
			D	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
		Total of admissions ...		...	93	4	88	4	122	2	187	4	89	2	33	...	11	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	633	16	649
		Total remaining on 31st December 1896 ...		...	12	...	13	...	100	...	121	1	28	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	283	1	286
16		Lahore Female Jail †	A	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
			B	...	...	4	...	5	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13
			C	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
			D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of admissions ...		...	...	7	...	7	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19
		Total remaining on 31st December 1896 ...		...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	12	...	26	...	56	...	25	...	...	...	22	...	13	...	...	...	156	156

No. 30.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1896, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the Nature and Length of Sentences—continued.

...lding over 300 prisoners—concluded.

1	2	3	4																						5		
Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.*	Number according to length of sentence.																						Total.		
			A. Not exceeding one month.		B. Above one and not exceeding three months.		C. Above three and not exceeding six months.		D. Above six months and not exceeding one year.		E. Above one year and not exceeding two years.		F. Above two years and not exceeding five years.		G. Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		H. Exceeding ten years.		I. Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. A. For life.		I. Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. B. For a term.		J. Sentenced to death.				
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
17	Ludhiána District Jail	A	9	1	2	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	15	3	18
		B	88	3	63	4	61	6	33	1	6	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	261	16	277
		C	7	...	39	...	41	...	39	1	26	...	41	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	198	1	199
		D	1	...	4	...	6	...	6	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20
	Total of admissions	...	105	4	108	6	111	6	79	2	34	2	44	...	5	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	494	20	514
	Total remaining on 31st December 1896	...	4	...	21	1	53	4	46	...	33	1	47	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	213	6	219
18	Jhelum District Jail	A	19	8	6	1	2	1	79	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	13	120
		B	198	9	88	6	46	...	24	1	2	...	5	2	3	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	7	3	378	22	400
		C	8	...	35	1	75	3	85	1	73	1	15	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295	6	301
		D	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
	Total of admissions	...	225	17	129	8	124	4	190	5	82	1	21	2	7	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	7	3	790	41	831
	Total remaining on 31st December 1896	...	26	1	4	1	42	...	48	1	53	1	12	3	16	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	6	2	211	10	221
19	Jhang District Jail	A	11	1	5	...	3	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	1	45
		B	33	...	48	2	25	1	133	3	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	244	8	252
		C	9	...	57	...	72	1	132	1	71	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	384	2	386
		D	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
	Total of admissions	...	53	1	111	2	101	2	294	4	77	...	46	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	685	11	696
	Total remaining on 31st December 1896	...	2	...	20	2	4	...	183	1	17	...	18	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	259	5	264

Jails holding under 300 prisoners.

	Jails	Class																									
	Total	A ...	157	30	25	5	47	2	475	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	705	50	755
		B ...	1,299	41	668	39	540	22	560	18	34	2	57	3	22	1	...	...	46	3	16	...	36	4	3,218	133	3,351
		C ...	101	3	544	8	923	13	765	12	559	7	273	5	73	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,305	48	3,353
		D ...	2	...	10	...	29	...	31	...	42	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	...	151
	Total of admissions ...	...	1,559	74	1,247	52	1,539	37	1,831	42	636	9	367	8	95	2	7	...	46	3	16	...	36	4	7,379	231	7,610
	Total remaining on 31st December 1896 ...	...	99	2	202	8	585	10	784	22	498	31	221	62	130	30	4	...	13	22	...	13	14	3	2,550	203	2,753
20	Shahpur District Jail	A ...	2	...	1	1	4	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	2	26
		B ...	93	2	67	2	22	1	78	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	270	5	275
		C ...	14	...	101	1	187	1	76	1	66	...	26	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	479	3	482
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
	Total of admissions ...	...	109	2	169	4	213	3	173	1	70	...	30	...	9	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	777	10	787
	Total remaining on 31st December 1896 ...	...	39	...	15	1	24	1	23	...	59	...	16	...	12	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	193	2	195
21	Jullundur District Jail	A ...	16	2	4	...	4	...	37	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	3	64
		B ...	116	4	22	...	56	2	24	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	1	1	225	9	234
		C ...	15	...	26	3	45	3	42	1	25	...	22	...	10	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	7	194
		D ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
	Total of admissions ...	...	147	6	53	3	105	5	103	2	34	1	24	...	10	...	2	...	5	1	...	...	1	1	484	19	503
	Total remaining on 31st December 1896 ...	...	14	2	38	1	31	1	63	2	75	...	30	...	10	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	269	6	275
22	Gurdáspur District Jail	A ...	17	3	...	1	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	5	27
		B ...	119	5	57	4	35	6	48	2	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	4	...	278	17	295
		C ...	15	...	26	...	57	...	60	...	35	...	18	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	...	213
		D ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	6	...	5	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18
	Total of admissions ...	...	151	8	83	5	98	7	117	2	45	...	21	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	4	...	531	22	553
	Total remaining on 31st December 1896 ...	...	6	...	7	1	35	3	55	2	20	...	24	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	157	6	163
23	Amritsar District Jail	A ...	9	3	4	2	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	6	23
		B ...	180	4	79	4	76	4	59	2	4	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	6	...	413	15	428
		C ...	18	...	62	1	131	3	93	3	75	3	49	...	12	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	443	10	453
		D ...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	10	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	29
	Total of admissions ...	...	208	7	146	7	212	7	155	6	89	3	63	...	17	...	3	...	3	1	...	...	6	...	902	31	933
	Total remaining on 31st December 1896 ...	...	29	1	22	2	63	2	28	...	19	...	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	178	6	184
24	Hissar District Jail	A ...	32	2	6	2	27	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	5	73
		B ...	125	4	77	2	38	2	43	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	290	9	299
		C ...	30	...	47	1	63	1	126	...	74	...	43	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	384	2	386
		D ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
	Total of admissions ...	...	187	6	131	5	128	3	174	1	79	1	45	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	752	16	768
	Total remaining on 31st December 1896 ...	...	11	...	35	1	30	1	69	...	41	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	198	2	200

No. 30.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONVICTS ADMITTED INTO THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1896, AND THOSE REMAINING ON THE 31ST DECEMBER OF THAT YEAR, ACCORDING TO THE NATURE AND LENGTH OF SENTENCES—continued.

1	2	3	4																						5		
			NUMBER ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE.																								
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		TOTAL.		
																			Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.								
																			A.		B.						
Serial No.	JAILS.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.*	Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		For life.		For a term.		Sentenced to death.				
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
25	Rohtak District Jail	A ...	13	2	3	...	1	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	2	31
		B ...	111	2	49	2	21	...	26	1	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	213	7	220
		C ...	47	...	44	...	56	...	84	...	32	...	12	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	286	1	287
		D ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
	Total of admissions ...	...	171	4	96	2	79	...	123	1	35	...	14	2	14	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	534	10	544
	Total remaining on 31st December 1896 ...	...	5	...	12	...	14	...	39	1	19	...	13	1	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	107	3	110
26	Karnál District Jail	A ...	14	1	6	1	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	2	33
		B ...	87	5	34	...	49	2	34	1	26	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	241	9	250
		C ...	20	1	43	...	64	...	52	1	33	...	15	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	232	2	234
		D ..	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
	Total of admissions ...	...	121	7	84	1	116	2	99	2	60	...	18	1	5	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	511	13	524
	Total remaining on 31st December 1896 ...	...	6	...	8	...	22	1	12	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	53	1	54
27	Dharmsála District Jail	A ...	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	7
		B ...	76	9	26	1	21	3	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	130	13	143
		C ...	6	2	19	2	19	...	14	1	22	1	11	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	7	99
		D ...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
	Total of admissions ...	...	87	12	47	3	42	3	18	1	24	1	14	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	237	21	258
	Total remaining on 31st December 1896 ...	...	6	...	4	1	15	1	[illegible]	...	11	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	[illegible]	2	[illegible]

...prisoners—concluded.

28	Jails holding under	Kohât District Jail	A ...	7	...	1	...	4	...	34	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	47
			B ...	35	1	24	1	11	1	16	...	2	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	6	...	109	3	112
			C ...	33	...	55	2	31	3	28	2	21	3	14	...	20	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	206	10	216
			D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
		Total of admissions ...	...	75	1	80	3	46	4	78	2	24	3	25	...	20	...	4	...	7	...	...	...	6	...	365	13	378
		Total remaining on 31st December 1896 ...	...	5	...	7	...	10	2	5	...	3	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	39	2	41
29		Gujrât District Jail	A ...	52	2	3	1	15	...	72	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	4	146
			B ...	98	1	16	...	14	...	132	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	5	...	3	...	277	1	278
			C ...	24	2	113	5	111	...	94	1	104	4	83	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	535	18	553
			D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
		Total of admissions ...	...	174	5	132	6	140	...	298	2	109	4	90	6	6	...	...	...	8	...	5	...	3	...	965	23	988
		Total remaining on 31st December 1896 ...	...	3	...	6	1	11	...	4	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	1	32
30		Bannu District Jail	A ...	15	...	11	2	2	...	80	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	6	114
			B ...	54	2	66	2	34	...	98	4	18	...	63	...	43	1	2	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	385	9	394
			C ...	...	...	14	...	39	...	49	1	34	...	21	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	1	161
			D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
		Total of admissions ...	...	69	2	91	4	75	...	227	9	55	...	86	...	46	1	2	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	658	16	674
		Total remaining on 31st December 1896 ...	...	1	...	9	...	6	...	9	1	6	...	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	1	41
31		Abbott-abad District Jail	A ...	21	1	15	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	1	44
			B ...	86	...	50	2	41	1	8	1	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	193	4	197
			C ...	11	...	44	...	33	...	17	...	16	1	12	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	1	140
			D ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
		Total of admissions ...	...	119	1	109	2	75	1	31	1	17	1	21	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	380	6	386
		Total remaining on 31st December 1896 ...	...	13	...	30	...	4	...	3	...	2	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	58
		Total	A ...	203	17	55	10	63	2	275	7	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	598	37	635
			B ...	1,180	39	567	20	418	22	570	12	62	1	86	2	51	1	2	...	46	3	8	...	34	1	3,024	101	3,125
			C ...	233	5	594	15	835	11	735	11	537	12	326	8	86	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,356	62	3,418
			D ...	2	...	5	...	12	...	16	...	40	...	39	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	...	118
		Total of admissions ...	...	1,618	61	1,221	45	1,329	35	1,596	30	641	14	451	10	141	1	11	...	46	3	8	...	34	1	7,096	200	7,296
		Total remaining on 31st December 1896 ...	...	138	3	193	8	265	12	325	6	259	...	137	1	39	...	2	...	14	2	3	...	9	...	1,384	32	1,416
32	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Hoshiârpur District Jail	A ...	15	3	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	5	24
			B ...	96	7	29	12	11	1	52	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	194	25	219
			C ...	18	...	26	...	36	1	28	1	29	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	2	146
			D ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
		Total of admissions ...	...	129	10	57	14	47	2	83	6	32	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	360	32	392
		Total remaining on 31st December 1896 ...	...	1	...	8	3	4	...	2	1	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	4	29

No. 30.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1896, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the Nature and Length of Sentences—concluded.

1		2	3	4																						5		
				Number according to length of sentence.																								
				A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.				
Serial No.		Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.*	Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		*Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.* A. For life.		*Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.* B. For a term.		Sentenced to death.		Total.		
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
33	Jails holding under 100 prisoners—*concluded.*	Simla District Jail	A ...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
			B ...	48	2	14	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	2	73
			C ...	...	...	7	...	9	...	7	1	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	1	32
			D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of admissions ...	...	51	2	21	...	15	...	10	1	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	3	109
		Total remaining on 31st December 1895 ...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
		Total	A ...	18	3	1	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	5	28
			B ...	144	9	43	12	16	1	55	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	265	27	292
			C ...	18	...	33	...	45	1	35	2	35	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	3	178
			D ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
		Total of admissions ...	...	180	12	78	14	62	2	93	7	38	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	466	35	501
		Total remaining on 31st December 1896 ...	...	1	...	11	3	8	...	3	1	8	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	4	39
		Grand Total	A ...	551	63	114	22	131	9	869	24	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,670	119	1,789
			B ...	3,565	121	1,890	91	1,388	64	1,714	37	192	4	180	6	85	2	3	...	119	14	41	...	101	6	9,279	345	9,624
			C ...	594	13	1,697	27	2,680	39	2,306	31	1,707	24	830	15	199	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,089	150	10,239
			D ...	8	...	26	...	63	...	65	...	137	...	112	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	417	...	417
		Grand Total of admissions	...	4,719	197	3,727	140	4,262	112	5,014	92	2,039	29	1,124	21	290	3	19	...	119	14	41	...	101	6	21,455	614	22,069
		Grand Total remaining on 31st December 1896	...	353	12	748	21	1,368	36	2,348	39	2,427	32	2,072	66	1,221	30	129	...	286	28	135	13	33	4	11,120	281	11,401

*A.—Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.
B.—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.
C.—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.
D.—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.
† Female convicts with long terms are transferred from all the jails in the Province to the Lahore Female Jail.

No. 31.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1896 who had been previously convicted.

1	2		3			4									5			6					
						Number previously convicted.												Juvenile Prisoners under 16 years of age (Sec. 7 on 399 of the Criminal Procedure Code).					
Serial No.	Jails.		Number admitted during the year.			A. Once.		B. Twice.		C. More than twice.		D. Total.			Ratio per cent. of column 4 D to column 3.			A. Number admitted during the year.			B. Number previously convicted.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2		Montgomery do.	873	16	889	63	...	12	...	4	...	79	...	79	9	...	9	6	...	6	...	...	...
3		Mooltan do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4		Chenáwán do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	882	16	898	63	...	12	...	4	...	79	...	79	9	...	9	6	...	6	...	...	...
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail ...	1,307	39	1,346	67	...	19	1	28	...	114	1	115	9	3	9	6	...	6	1	...	1
6		Umballa do.	646	29	675	48	...	18	...	17	...	83	...	83	13	...	12	7	...	7	...	...	...
7		Mooltan do.	1,514	35	1,550	234	...	57	...	32	...	323	...	323	21	...	21	7	1	8	3	...	3
8		Lahore do.	1,261	...	1,261	141	...	35	...	48	...	224	...	224	18	...	18	14	...	14	1	...	1
9		Delhi do.	904	28	932	81	...	43	...	52	...	176	...	176	19	...	19	20	...	20	4	...	4
		Total ...	5,632	132	5,764	571	...	172	1	177	...	920	1	921	16	1	16	54	1	55	9	...	9
10	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Pesháwar District Jail	1,255	20	1,275	117	...	56	...	64	...	237	...	237	19	...	19	7	...	7	...	...	...
11		Siálkot do.	732	33	765	55	2	17	1	10	...	82	3	85	11	9	11	3	...	3	1	...	1
12		D. I. Khan do.	541	27	568	42	3	14	1	12	...	68	4	72	13	15	13	1	...	1	...	...	...
13		Ferozepore do.	1,519	28	1,547	83	...	20	...	18	...	121	...	121	8	...	8	4	...	4	...	...	...
14		D. G. Khan do.	730	16	746	63	1	7	...	4	...	74	1	75	10	6	10	1	...	1	...	...	...
15		Gujránwála do.	633	16	649	42	1	15	...	10	...	67	1	68	11	6	10	9	...	9	...	...	...
16		Lahore Female Jail	...	19	19	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
17		Ludhiána District Jail	494	20	514	33	...	22	...	30	...	85	...	85	17	...	17	5	...	5	...	...	...
18		Jhelum do.	790	41	831	51	2	27	...	25	...	103	2	105	13	5	13	7	...	7	...	...	...
19		Jhang do.	685	11	696	49	...	17	...	4	...	70	...	70	10	...	10	5	...	5	...	...	...
		Total ...	7,379	231	7,610	535	10	195	2	177	1	907	13	920	12	6	12	42	...	42	1	...	1
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Shahpur District Jail	777	10	787	52	...	14	...	4	...	70	...	70	9	...	9	9	...	9	2	...	2
21		Jullundur do.	484	19	503	36	1	24	3	25	...	85	4	89	18	21	18	2	...	2	...	...	...
22		Gurdáspur do.	531	22	553	33	1	18	...	19	...	70	1	71	13	5	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
23		Amritsar do.	902	31	933	100	3	44	...	61	1	205	4	209	23	13	22	10	1	11	1	...	1
24		Hissar do.	752	16	768	46	...	17	...	4	...	67	...	67	9	...	9	8	...	8	...	...	...
25		Rohtak do.	534	10	544	22	...	4	1	4	...	30	1	31	6	10	6	6	...	6	...	...	...
26		Karnál do.	511	13	524	38	...	13	...	18	1	69	1	70	14	8	13	1	...	1	...	...	...
27		Dharmsála do.	237	21	258	32	...	8	...	4	...	44	...	44	19	...	17	3	...	3	...	...	...
28		Kohát do.	355	13	378	16	...	7	...	5	...	28	...	28	8	...	7	1	...	1	...	...	...
29		Gujrát do.	965	23	988	71	1	27	1	34	...	132	2	134	14	9	14	4	1	5	...	...	...
30		Bannu do.	658	16	674	29	...	17	...	17	...	63	...	63	10	...	9	2	...	2	1	...	1
31		Abbott-abad do.	380	6	386	11	...	6	...	2	...	19	...	19	5	...	5	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Total ...	7,096	200	7,296	486	6	199	5	197	2	882	13	895	12	7	12	48	2	50	4	...	4
32	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Hoshiárpur District Jail ...	360	32	302	17	...	13	...	14	1	44	1	45	12	3	11	7	2	9	1	...	1
33		Simla do.	106	3	109	7	1	3	...	3	...	13	1	14	12	33	13	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	466	35	501	24	1	16	...	17	1	57	2	59	12	6	12	8	2	10	1	...	1
		Grand Total ...	21,455	614	22,069	1,679	17	594	8	572	4	2,845	29	2,874	13	5	13	158	5	163	15	...	15

No. 32.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE OFFENCES COMMITTED BY

JAILS OF THE PUNJAB

1		2	3		4	
Serial No.		JAILS.	Daily average population.		Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail	1,282	...	10	...
2		Montgomery Central Jail	1,267	3	14	...
3		Mooltan " "	895	...	5	...
4		Chenáwán " "	676	...	4	...
		Total	4,120	3	33	...
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail	620	10	4	...
6		Umballa " "	558	7	5	...
7		Mooltan " "	539	9	9	...
8		Lahore " "	495	...	...	...
9		Delhi " "	447	6	1	...
		Total	2,659	32	19	...
10	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Peshâwar District Jail	300	6	...	...
11		Siálkot " "	269	6	2	...
12		Dera Ismail Khan District Jail	338	16	1	...
13		Ferozepore District Jail	316	4	2	...
14		Dera Ghâzi Khan District Jail	288	4	4	...
15		Gujránwála District Jail	279	4	...	...
16		Lahore Female Jail	...	156	...	...
17		Ludhiána District Jail	196	5	1	...
18		Jhelum " "	225	8	...	...
19		Jhang " "	200	1	...	...
		Total	2,411	210	10	...
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Shahpur District Jail	192	4	...	...
21		Jullundur " "	226	6	...	...
22		Gurdáspur " "	152	5	...	...
23		Amritsar " "	150	4	1	...
24		Hissar " "	165	3	1	...
25		Rohtak " "	138	2	2	...
26		Karnál " "	99	2	...	...
27		Dharmsála " "	73	3	3	...
28		Kohát " "	54	4	1	...
29		Gujrát " "	50	1	...	...
30		Bannu " "	60	2	...	...
31		Abbott-abad " "	61	1	1	...
		Total	1,420	37	9	...
32	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Hoshiárpur District Jail	34	2	...	...
33		Simla " "	12	...	...	...
		Total	46	2	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL	10,656	284	71	...

Note.—The difference of 10 between columns 7 and 11 is
(*a*) Prisoners who escaped and remained at large
(*b*) Do. sent up for trial and cases not decided
(*c*) Do. who committed suicide ... ...

(*a*) Prisoners who were awarded two punishments
(*b*) Do. who escaped in previous years and
(*c*) Do. sent up for trial in last year, but

CONVICTS AND THE PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED ON THEM IN THE DURING THE YEAR 1896.

5										6										7	
OFFENCES DEALT WITH BY SUPERINTENDENTS.																				Grand total of offences (total of columns 4, 5 and 6).	
By minor punishments.										By major punishments.											
a. Relating to work.		b. Relating to prohibited articles.		c. Relating to assaults, mutiny and escapes.		d. All other breaches of Jail Rules.		e. Total.		a. Relating to work.		b. Relating to prohibited articles.		c. Relating to assaults, mutiny and escapes.		d. All other breaches of Jail Rules.		e. Total.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1,937	...	352	...	...	...	1,205	...	3,494	...	236	...	34	...	10	...	279	...	559	...	4,063	...
3,019	...	137	...	4	...	1,351	1	4,511	1	752	...	134	1	21	...	341	2	1,258	3	5,783	4
1,284	...	288	...	...	...	974	...	2,546	...	155	...	60	...	9	...	216	...	440	...	2,991	...
991	...	199	...	...	...	308	...	1,498	...	44	...	4	...	...	...	44	...	92	...	1,594	...
7,231	...	976	...	4	...	3,838	1	12,049	1	1,197	...	232	1	40	...	880	2	2,349	3	14,431	4
1,601	4	91	3	23	5	713	4	2,428	16	125	1	34	...	...	...	34	1	193	2	2,625	18
608	...	29	...	1	...	44	...	682	...	16	...	25	...	2	...	18	...	61	...	748	...
1,046	...	140	...	...	...	501	...	1,687	...	17	...	19	...	3	...	54	...	93	...	1,789	...
972	...	57	...	...	...	172	...	1,201	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	22	...	30	...	1,231	...
690	...	27	...	2	...	187	3	906	3	127	1	85	2	3	...	84	1	299	4	1,206	7
4,917	4	344	3	26	5	1,617	7	6,904	19	291	2	165	2	8	...	212	2	676	6	7,599	25
449	...	28	...	...	...	128	...	605	...	39	...	7	...	...	...	43	...	89	...	694	...
286	...	36	...	...	...	191	2	513	2	20	...	26	...	1	...	53	...	100	...	615	2
305	1	20	...	2	...	27	...	354	1	58	...	34	...	1	...	23	...	121	...	476	1
239	...	44	...	6	...	87	...	375	...	6	...	13	...	4	...	23	...	46	...	424	...
690	...	71	...	...	...	358	...	1,119	...	7	...	3	...	...	...	17	...	27	...	1,150	...
363	...	73	...	...	...	220	...	656	...	20	...	6	...	1	...	45	...	72	...	728	...
...	320	...	35	...	...	...	117	...	472	...	65	...	13	...	...	...	41	...	119	...	591
395	...	28	...	1	...	110	4	534	4	41	...	11	...	...	...	78	...	130	...	665	4
310	...	38	...	2	...	47	1	397	1	104	...	7	...	...	...	21	1	132	1	529	2
220	...	40	...	2	...	129	2	391	2	87	...	46	...	8	...	27	...	168	...	559	2
3,257	321	378	35	13	...	1,297	126	4,945	482	382	65	153	13	15	...	335	42	885	120	5,840	602
392	2	39	1	4	...	88	2	523	5	59	...	15	...	...	...	25	...	99	...	622	5
279	...	28	...	...	...	81	...	388	...	27	...	9	...	2	...	37	...	75	...	463	...
208	...	39	...	1	...	126	...	374	...	18	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	395	...
792	...	22	...	...	...	149	...	963	...	23	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	24	...	988	...
309	1	32	...	2	...	61	2	404	3	16	...	1	...	4	...	3	...	24	...	429	3
686	...	31	...	2	...	88	...	807	...	37	...	9	...	2	...	...	...	48	...	857	...
137	1	12	...	...	...	52	...	201	1	10	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	13	...	214	1
208	3	6	...	...	...	61	...	275	3	41	1	4	...	...	...	28	...	73	1	851	4
53	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	63	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	8	...	72	...
169	1	13	...	...	...	15	...	197	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	198	1
147	...	2	...	...	...	10	...	159	...	76	...	6	...	...	...	5	...	87	...	246	...
241	2	10	...	...	...	99	...	350	2	17	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	22	...	373	2
3,621	10	236	1	9	...	838	4	4,704	15	326	1	50	...	10	...	109	...	495	1	5,208	16
87	2	...	...	...	...	34	...	121	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	13	...	134	2
6	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	10	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	17	...
93	2	3	...	...	...	35	...	131	2	12	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	20	...	151	2
19,119	337	1,937	39	52	5	7,625	138	28,733	519	2,208	68	601	16	73	...	1,543	46	4,425	130	33,229	649

...to—
...the end of the year 12
...the end of the year 7
... ... 1

Total ... 20

...one and the same offence 3
...recaptured and punished during the year ... 4 } Difference 10.
...punished in this year 3

Total ... 10

No. 32.—Statement showing the Offences committed by ... Jails of the Punjab ...

1	2		8		9													
					Punishments													
					By Superintendent													
					Minor.													
					a.		b.		c.		d.		e.		f.			
Serial No.	Jails.		By Criminal Courts.		Warnings.		Penal diet.		Separate and solitary confinement.		Handcuffing and link fetters.		Other punishments.		Total.			
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail	8	...	70	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3,422	...	3,494	...		
2		Montgomery Central Jail ...	11	...	285	...	...	...	487	1	...	...	3,739	...	4,511	1		
3		Mooltan " " ...	5	...	364	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	2,159	...	2,546	...		
4		Chenáwán " " ...	...	...	290	...	33	...	71	...	...	...	1,104	...	1,498	...		
		Total	24	...	1,009	...	35	...	581	1	...	...	0,424	...	11,049	1		
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail ...	2	...	361	...	3	1	1,127	12	...	...	937	3	2,428	[illegible]		
6		Umballa " " ...	4	...	174	...	4	...	72	...	...	...	432	...	682	...		
7		Mooltan " " ...	9	...	394	...	1	...	437	...	...	...	855	...	1,687	...		
8		Lahore " " ...	...	...	255	...	3	...	332	...	...	...	611	...	1,201	...		
9		Delhi " " ...	1	...	321	2	1	...	7	...	...	...	577	1	906	[illegible]		
		Total	16	...	1,505	2	12	1	1,975	12	...	...	2,412	4	6,004	[illegible]		
10	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Peshâwar District Jail	...	...	357	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	243	...	605	...		
11		Siálkot " "	2	...	274	2	2	...	4	...	...	...	233	...	513	[illegible]		
12		Dera Ismail Khan District Jail	1	...	179	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	170	...	354	[illegible]		
13		Ferozepore District Jail ...	2	...	203	...	7	...	60	...	...	...	106	...	375	...		
14		Dera Ghâzi Khan District Jail	1	...	426	...	14	...	227	...	...	...	452	...	1,119	...		
15		Gujránwála District Jail ...	...	...	208	...	62	...	104	...	...	...	282	...	655	...		
16		Lahore Female Jail	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	451	...	[illegible]		
17		Ludhiána District Jail	3	...	187	...	2	...	81	4	...	...	264	...	534	4		
18		Jhelum " "	...	...	233	1	29	...	66	...	...	...	69	...	397	1		
19		Jhang " "	...	...	201	2	...	...	51	...	...	...	139	...	398	[illegible]		
		Total	9	...	2,268	27	117	...	602	4	...	...	1,958	451	4,945	[illegible]		
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Shahpur District Jail	...	...	215	2	1	...	74	...	...	...	233	3	583	[illegible]		
21		Jullundur " "	...	...	189	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	198	...	388	...		
22		Gurdáspur " "	...	...	128	...	1	...	145	...	...	...	100	...	374	...		
23		Amritsar " "	...	...	333	...	36	...	440	...	...	...	154	...	963	...		
24		Hissar " "	2	...	207	1	...	...	33	1	...	...	164	1	404	[illegible]		
25		Rohtak " "	2	...	212	...	1	...	156	...	...	...	438	...	807	...		
26		Karnál " "	...	...	99	1	...	...	71	...	...	...	31	...	201	1		
27		Dharmsála " "	4	...	120	2	2	...	38	...	...	...	115	1	275	[illegible]		
28		Kohát " "	...	...	41	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	4	...	63	...		
29		Gujrát " "	...	...	157	1	2	...	11	...	...	...	27	...	197	1		
30		Bannu " "	...	...	124	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	27	...	159	...		
31		Abbott-abad "	1	...	184	2	24	...	98	...	...	...	44	...	350	[illegible]		
		Total	9	...	2,009	9	68	...	1,092	1	...	...	1,535	5	4,704	15		
32	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Hoshiárpur District Jail ...	...	...	88	2	6	...	5	...	1	...	21	...	121	[illegible]		
33		Simla " " ...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	10	...		
		Total	...	...	95	2	6	...	5	...	1	...	24	...	131	[illegible]		
		Grand Total	58	...	6,886	40	238	1	4,255	18	1	...	17,353	460	28,733	[illegible]		

CONVICTS AND THE PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED ON THEM IN THE DURING THE YEAR 1896—concluded.

10											11	12	13	14	15
INFLICTED.															
INTENDENTS.															
Major.															
a. Separate cellular and solitary confinement.		b. Penal diet with solitary confinement.		c. Fetters.	d. Corporal punishments.	e. Other punishments.		f. Total.			Grand total of punishments.	Ratio of column 9 (f) to column 3.	Ratio of column 10 (f) to column 3.	Ratio of column 11 to column 3.	Ratio of column 10 (d) to column 11.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
517	...	3	...	...	26	13	...	559	...		4,061	273	44	317	·64
1,179	3	8	...	...	34	40	...	1,261	3		5,737	355	100	456	·59
416	...	...	...	...	10	14	...	440	...		2,991	281	49	331	·33
52	...	...	...	...	12	28	...	92	...		1,590	222	14	235	·75
2,164	3	11	...	...	82	95	...	2,352	3		14,429	292	57	350	·57
169	2	7	...	...	1	16	...	193	2		2,641	388	31	419	·04
38	...	4	...	...	13	6	...	61	...		717	121	11	132	1·74
55	...	21	...	...	14	3	...	93	...		1,789	308	17	326	·78
26	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	30	...		1,231	243	6	249	·08
146	1	126	3	...	10	17	...	299	4		1,213	201	67	268	·82
437	3	158	3	...	39	42	...	676	6		7,621	257	25	283	·51
62	...	14	...	...	7	6	...	89	...		694	198	29	227	1·01
94	...	1	...	...	4	1	...	100	...		617	187	36	224	·65
116	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	121	...		477	100	34	135	·63
40	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	46	...		424	118	14	133	1·18
17	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	27	...		1,147	383	9	393	·17
56	...	...	...	...	1	15	...	72	...		728	232	25	257	·14
...	118	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	119		591	303	76	379	...
115	...	6	...	...	4	5	...	130	...		671	267	65	334	·60
113	...	1	...	...	18	...	1	132	1		531	171	57	228	3·39
141	...	25	...	...	2	...	...	168	...		561	195	84	279	·36
754	118	49	...	...	46	36	2	885	120		6,441	207	38	246	·71
89	...	1	...	...	2	7	...	99	...		627	269	51	320	·32
65	...	1	...	...	8	...	...	75	...		463	167	33	200	1·73
11	...	9	...	...	1	...	...	21	...		395	238	14	252	·25
15	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	24	...		987	625	16	641	·91
3	...	16	...	...	...	5	...	24	...		433	242	14	258	...
44	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	48	...		857	576	34	612	·12
12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	13	...		215	200	13	213	...
59	1	12	...	...	2	...	...	73	1		356	366	97	468	·56
7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	...		71	109	13	123	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		199	388	2	390	...
86	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	87	...		246	256	140	396	...
1	...	15	...	...	3	3	...	22	...		375	568	35	605	·80
394	1	60	...	...	26	15	...	495	1		5,224	324	34	359	·50
13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...		136	342	36	378	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...		17	84	58	142	...
20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...		153	277	42	319	...
3,769	125	278	3	...	193	188	2	4,428	130		33,868	267	42	310	·57

No. 33.—Statement showing the Expenditure in Guarding and ... the year 1896, excluding the Cost of Building new ...

1	2		3				4			
			Daily average number of prisoners.				Establishment.			
							A.	B.	C.	D.
Serial No.	Jails.		Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail ...	1,282	...	...	1,282	31,645	...	31,645	24 10 11
2		Montgomery " " ...	1,270	34	...	1,304	29,034	...	29,034	22 4 3
3		Mooltan " " ...	895	...	...	895	24,610	...	24,610	27 7 11
4		Chenáwán " " ...	676	...	...	676	28,404	2,488	30,892	45 11 2
		Total	4,123	34	...	4,157	1,13,693	2,488	1,16,181	27 15 2
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail ...	630	60	1	691	12,888	787	13,675	19 12 8
6		Umballa " " ...	565	21	2	588	11,021	2,167	13,188	22 6 10
7		Mooltan " " ...	548	49	2	599	12,568	184	12,752	21 4 7
8		Lahore " " ...	495	11	3	509	9,228	...	9,228	18 2 1
9		Delhi " " ...	453	4	2	459	10,345	5	10,350	22 8 9
		Total	2,691	145	10	2,846	56,050	3,143	59,193	22 12 9
10	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Peshâwar District Jail ...	306	89	5	400	11,160	109	11,269	28 2 9
11		Siálkot " " ...	275	23	2	300	7,413	618	8,031	26 12 4
12		D. I. Khán " " ...	354	22	2	378	8,340	1,762	10,102	26 11 7
13		Ferozepore " " ...	320	68	3	391	7,355	1,764	9,119	23 5 2
14		D. G. Khan " " ...	292	37	1	330	7,469	923	8,392	25 6 11
15		Gujránwála " " ...	283	48	...	331	8,088	387	8,475	25 9 8
16		Lahore Female " ...	156	1	...	157	4,084	...	4,084	26 0 2
17		Ludhiána District " ...	201	23	3	227	6,396	945	7,341	32 5 5
18		Jhelum " " ...	233	24	...	257	6,539	460	6,999	27 3 9
19		Jhang " " ...	201	22	3	226	6,567	1,029	7,596	33 9 9
		Total	2,621	357	19	2,997	73,411	7,997	81,408	27 2 7
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Shahpur District Jail ...	196	37	1	234	7,042	373	7,415	31 11 2
21		Jullundur " " ...	232	7	...	239	6,781	860	7,641	31 15 6
22		Gurdáspur " " ...	157	26	3	186	6,582	201	6,783	36 7 6
23		Amritsar " " ...	154	13	4	171	8,024	328	8,352	48 13 6
24		Hissar " " ...	168	30	...	198	6,915	805	7,720	38 15 10
25		Rohtak " " ...	140	21	1	162	6,274	622	6,896	42 9 1
26		Karnál " " ...	101	63	...	164	5,112	1,293	6,405	39 0 11
27		Dharmsála " " ...	76	7	1	84	6,030	366	6,396	75 2 3
28		Kohát " " ...	58	34	...	92	6,073	372	6,445	70 0 10
29		Gujrát " " ...	51	34	1	86	6,492	120	6,612	75 14 2
30		Bannu " " ...	62	39	2	103	4,947	822	5,769	56 0 2
31		Abbott-abad " " ...	62	12	...	74	4,927	47	4,974	67 3 6
		Total	1,457	333	13	1,793	75,199	6,209	81,408	45 6 5
32	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Hoshiárpur District Jail ...	36	12	2	50	3,821	114	3,935	78 11 1
33		Simla " " ...	12	2	1	15	2,769	...	2,769	184 9 7
		Total	48	14	3	65	6,590	114	6,704	103 2 5
		Grand Total	10,940	873	45	11,858	3,24,943	19,951	3,44,894	29 1 4

MAINTAINING THE PRISONERS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING
JAILS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS.

5						6						
DIETING CHARGES.						HOSPITAL CHARGES.						
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.
Rations.	Miscellaneous dieting charges.	Garden and agricultural expenses.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding Civil Prisoners.	Sick diet and extras for patients.	Extras or special diet for weakly prisoners not in hospital.	Medicines, hospital bedding, clothing, &c.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
28,987	1,255	178	112	30,532	23 13 1	1,181	950	1,818	4,588	8,537	6 10 7	170 11 10
27,580	1,014	60	202	28,856	22 2 1	1,067	1,382	1,013	831	4,293	3 4 8	116 0 5
20,233	422	191	...	20,846	23 4 8	1,204	1,030	824	459	3,517	3 14 10	81 12 8
25,229	310	71	...	25,610	37 14 2	630	50	601	...	1,781	1 14 4	58 3 8
1,02,029	3,001	500	314	1,05,844	25 7 5	4,082	3,412	4,256	5,878	17,628	4 3 10	115 15 7
16,925	315	54	...	17,294	25 1 0	773	1,139	458	447	2,817	4 1 3	108 5 6
15,982	184	28	19	16,213	27 10 8	421	312	534	355	1,622	2 12 2	95 6 7
13,516	242	72	1	13,831	23 2 8	275	399	356	682	1,712	2 13 9	244 9 2
11,035	324	56	...	11,415	22 8 11	334	75	376	...	785	1 8 8	46 2 10
10,578	418	...	...	10,996	24 1 0	344	819	394	1,073	2,630	5 11 8	202 4 11
68,036	1,483	210	20	69,749	24 9 6	2,147	2,744	2,118	2,557	9,566	3 5 9	119 9 2
10,455	328	16	...	10,799	27 5 5	674	120	556	94	1,444	3 9 9	62 12 6
6,042	200	54	...	6,296	21 2 0	113	566	262	388	1,329	4 6 11	265 12 10
9,229	259	30	...	9,518	25 5 0	263	88	441	354	1,146	3 0 6	104 2 11
8,553	97	52	...	8,702	22 6 10	146	535	478	331	1,490	3 13 0	248 5 4
6,812	346	...	...	7,158	21 12 1	161	159	386	356	1,062	3 3 6	96 8 9
7,372	117	35	...	7,524	22 11 8	370	136	247	...	753	2 4 5	68 7 3
3,297	144	33	...	3,474	22 2 0	107	...	265	...	372	2 5 11	74 6 5
4,688	105	...	...	4,793	21 6 4	89	282	207	187	765	3 5 11	153 0 0
6,880	106	...	...	6,986	27 2 11	130	25	219	...	374	1 7 3	74 12 10
4,770	382	63	...	5,215	23 6 2	155	32	172	...	359	1 9 5	59 13 4
68,098	2,084	283	...	70,465	23 10 7	2,208	1,943	3,233	1,710	9,094	3 0 7	103 5 5
4,363	126	75	...	4,564	19 9 5	105	88	383	...	576	2 7 5	144 0 0
5,318	156	96	...	5,570	23 4 11	120	91	333	...	544	2 4 5	181 5 4
3,862	28	...	...	3,890	21 4 1	86	137	248	...	471	2 8 6	235 8 0
3,908	121	35	...	4,064	24 5 4	94	85	317	275	771	4 8 2	128 8 0
4,573	90	40	...	4,703	23 12 0	138	103	204	...	445	2 4 0	89 0 0
3,965	102	49	...	4,116	25 9 1	107	13	251	...	371	2 4 8	93 12 0
4,093	78	...	...	4,171	25 6 11	87	82	182	...	351	2 2 3	117 0 0
2,141	125	...	...	2,266	27 4 10	105	35	205	31	376	4 7 7	94 0 0
2,215	157	...	...	2,372	25 12 6	59	3	140	...	202	2 3 2	67 5 4
1,916	40	10	...	1,966	23 2 1	54	3	92	...	149	1 11 9	74 8 0
1,910	64	...	...	1,974	19 8 9	135	28	95	...	258	2 8 1	51 9 7
1,602	73	3	...	1,678	22 10 10	48	...	166	...	214	2 14 3	107 0 0
39,866	1,160	308	...	41,334	23 3 6	1,138	668	2,616	306	4,728	2 10 2	109 15 3
1,128	24	...	...	1,152	24 0 0	52	36	102	...	190	3 12 10	95 0 0
334	12	...	...	346	24 11 5	14	...	17	...	31	2 1 1	31 0 0
1,462	36	...	...	1,498	24 2 7	66	36	119	...	221	3 6 5	73 10 8
2,79,491	7,764	1,301	334	2,88,890	24 7 3	9,641	8,803	12,342	10,451	41,237	3 7 8	112 10 9

No. 33.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE IN GUARDING AND ... THE YEAR 1896, EXCLUDING THE COST OF BUILDING NEW ...

1	2		7		8				
			CLOTHING AND BEDDING OF PRISONERS.		SANITATION CHARGES.				
			A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
Serial No.	JAILS.		Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Charges for conservancy, cleansing and purifying.	Charges for water-supply.	Extraordinary charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
			Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail	6,490	5 1 0	226	115	...	341	0 4 3
2		Montgomery „ „	6,264	4 12 10	196	45	...	241	0 2 11
3		Mooltan „ „	3,735	4 2 9	75	215	...	290	0 3 1
4		Chenáwán „ „	1,218	1 12 10	78	35	...	113	0 1 6
		Total	17,708	4 4 2	575	410	...	985	0 3 9
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail ...	3,059	4 6 11	51	1,531	...	1,582	2 4 8
6		Umballa „ „ ...	478	0 13 1	139	121	...	260	0 7 1
7		Mooltan „ „ ...	2,274	3 12 11	59	82	...	141	0 3 9
8		Lahore „ „ ...	2,606	5 2 5	123	197	...	320	0 10 1
9		Delhi „ „ ...	2,547	5 9 2	56	555	...	611	1 3 4
		Total	10,964	3 13 10	428	2,486	...	2,914	1 0 5
10	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Peshάwar District Jail ...	4,000	10 2 0	155	2	...	157	0 6 3
11		Sialkot „ „ ...	2,368	7 15 2	85	28	...	113	0 5 0
12		D. I. Khan „ „ ...	1,094	2 14 7	15	107	...	122	0 3 3
13		Ferozepore „ „ ...	1,354	3 7 10	2	24	...	26	0 1 1
14		D. G. Khan „ „ ...	1,466	4 7 4	8	2	...	10	0 0 6
15		Gujránwála „ „ ...	927	2 12 10	16	9	...	25	0 1 3
16		Lahore Female „ ...	1,225	7 12 10	90	100	...	190	1 3 4
17		Ludhiána District „ ...	1,001	4 7 6	46	16	...	62	0 4 4
18		Jhelum „ „ ...	1,538	5 15 9	21	13	...	34	0 1 1
19		Jhang „ „ ...	1,268	5 11 0	28	1	...	29	0 1 1
		Total	16,241	5 7 3	466	302	...	768	0 4 1
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Shahpur District Jail ...	517	2 3 6	...	7	...	7	0 1 6
21		Jullundur „ „ ...	142	0 9 6	15	...	...	15	0 1 9
22		Gurdáspur „ „ ...	739	4 0 7	29	29	...	58	0 5 0
23		Amritsar „ „ ...	714	4 4 5	1	354	...	355	2 1 3
24		Hissar „ „ ...	490	2 7 7	64	61	...	125	0 10 1
25		Rohtak „ „ ...	252	1 9 1	34	13	...	47	0 4 8
26		Karnál „ „ ...	904	5 8 2	39	94	...	133	0 15 0
27		Dharmsála „ „ ...	181	2 2 11	51	35	...	86	1 0 5
28		Kohát „ „ ...	13	0 2 3	9	5	...	14	0 1 5
29		Gujrát „ „ ...	225	2 10 4	14	7	...	21	0 3 11
30		Bannu „ „ ...	452	4 7 7	5	8	...	13	0 1 0
31		Abbott-abad „ „ ...	397	5 5 10	14	...	...	14	0 3 0
		Total	5,026	2 13 2	275	613	...	888	0 7 11
32	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Hoshiárpur District Jail ...	4	0 1 4	3	...	...	3	0 1 8
33		Simla „ „ ...	36	2 9 2	4	...	...	4	0 4 3
		Total	40	0 10 4	7	...	...	7	0 1 9
		GRAND TOTAL	49,979	4 3 8	1,751	3,811	...	5,562	0 7 [illegible]

MAINTAINING THE PRISONERS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING JAILS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS—continued.

9				10							
CHARGES FOR MOVING PRISONERS.				CHARGES FOR OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES AND SUPPLIES.							
A.	B.	C.	D.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.
Transfer charges and road subsistence of convicts.	Transportation charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	For lighting.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniform and accoutrements of Warders.	Money payments as reward for recaptures and services.	Execution charges.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P	Rs.	Rs,	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1,531	1,139	2,670	2 1 4	872	228	1,398	264	667	1,842	5,271	4 1 9
1,462	12	1,474	1 2 1	536	308	270	287	33	3,527	4,961	3 12 10
1,290	...	1,290	1 7 1	392	97	105	114	...	435	1,143	1 4 5
1,782	...	1,782	2 10 2	337	40	279	174	...	631	1,461	2 2 7
6,065	1,151	7,216	1 11 9	2,137	673	2,052	839	700	6,435	12,836	3 1 5
698	47	745	1 1 3	497	44	689	90	11	779	2,110	3 0 10
418	6	424	0 11 6	173	315	5	113	...	658	1,264	2 2 5
514	10	524	0 14 0	227	64	624	...	...	643	1,558	2 9 7
341	1	342	0 10 9	364	6	666	67	...	561	1,664	3 4 4
321	2	323	0 11 3	174	149	428	21	...	1,601	2,373	5 2 9
2,292	66	2,358	0 13 3	1,435	578	2,412	291	11	4,242	8,969	3 2 5
708	20	728	1 13 1	262	73	989	74	23	292	1,713	4 4 6
310	5	315	1 0 10	276	191	514	44	26	848	1,899	6 5 3
554	7	561	1 7 9	132	45	77	...	36	367	657	1 11 10
393	1	394	1 0 1	242	23	...	48	...	699	1,012	2 9 5
217	2	219	0 10 7	85	34	30	23	...	115	287	0 13 11
398	...	398	1 3 3	129	22	227	64	5	456	903	2 11 8
142	52	194	1 3 9	86	23	157	...	...	254	520	3 5 0
118	...	118	0 8 4	114	92	256	19	...	160	641	2 13 2
193	3	196	0 12 2	194	6	404	24	...	260	888	3 7 3
166	2	168	0 11 11	116	44	181	18	5	130	494	2 3 0
3,199	92	3,291	1 1 7	1,636	553	2,835	314	95	3,581	9,014	3 0 1
324	7	331	1 6 8	174	11	398	9	...	180	772	3 4 9
156	30	186	0 12 5	138	52	...	...	5	217	412	1 11 7
88	6	94	0 8 1	73	55	383	35	...	139	685	3 10 11
153	25	178	1 0 8	225	56	3	...	...	150	434	2 8 7
516	...	516	2 9 8	102	31	88	29	24	360	634	3 3 3
131	...	131	0 12 11	97	29	...	...	...	273	399	2 7 5
189	...	189	1 2 5	103	80	36	4	27	128	378	2 4 11
230	5	235	2 12 9	110	34	106	29	...	176	455	5 6 8
367	...	367	3 15 10	100	58	283	...	...	140	581	6 5 1
238	1	239	2 12 6	135	23	400	7	...	138	703	8 2 9
843	18	856	8 5 0	78	45	30	...	5	131	289	2 12 11
142	4	146	1 15 7	115	38	251	11	...	127	542	7 5 2
3,377	91	3,468	1 14 11	1,450	512	1,978	124	61	2,159	2 84	3 8 1
35	29	64	1 4 6	57	59	29	6	...	113	264	5 4 6
42	...	42	2 12 10	31	1	5	161	...	53	251	16 11 9
77	29	106	1 10 1	88	60	34	167	...	166	515	7 14 9
15,010	1,429	16,439	1 6 2	6,746	2,376	9,311	1,735	867	16,583	37,618	3 2 9

No. 33.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE IN GUARDING AND ... THE YEAR 1896, EXCLUDING THE COST OF BUILDING NEW ...

1	2		11		12								
			Travelling Allowance.		Contingencies.								
			A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.
Serial No.	Jails.		Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rents, rates and taxes.	Service postage.	Telegrams and telephone charges.	Current office expenses (including country stationery.)	Office furniture.	Charges for registers and stationery (Stationery Department).	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
			Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail ...	152	0 1 11	28	290	53	26	96	59	552	0 6 11
2		Montgomery " " ...	311	0 3 10	...	243	55	131	203	62	694	0 8 5
3		Mooltan " " ...	226	0 4 0	...	161	4	85	...	49	299	0 5 4
4		Chenáwán " " ...	197	0 4 8	44	170	16	25	5	41	301	0 7 1
		Total	886	0 3 5	72	864	128	267	304	211	1,846	0 7 1
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail...	160	0 3 8	...	145	77	63	4	41	330	0 7 8
6		Umballa " " ...	78	0 2 1	...	161	24	114	1	44	344	0 9 4
7		Mooltan " " ...	37	0 1 0	...	234	14	86	...	56	390	0 10 5
8		Lahore " " ...	22	0 0 8	...	160	15	22	20	44	261	0 8 1
9		Delhi " " ...	70	0 2 5	39	175	161	130	1	40	546	1 3 0
		Total	367	0 2 1	39	875	291	415	26	225	1,871	0 10 6
10	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Peshávar District Jail...	93	0 3 9	...	104	34	151	...	42	331	0 13 3
11		Siálkot " " ...	28	0 1 6	...	82	10	100	16	35	243	0 12 11
12		D. I. Khan " " ...	61	0 2 7	...	120	14	83	2	38	257	0 10 11
13		Ferazepore " " ...	21	0 1 0	...	55	18	24	16	43	156	0 6 5
14		D. G. Khan " " ...	18	0 0 10	...	75	22	64	...	28	189	0 9 2
15		Gujránwala " " ...	34	0 1 8	...	121	39	72	1	41	274	0 15 3
16		Lahore Female " ...	6	0 0 7	...	35	2	1	...	25	63	0 6 5
17		Ludhiána District " ...	43	0 3 0	...	85	2	54	1	34	176	0 12 5
18		Jhelum " " ...	35	0 2 3	...	31	22	37	3	34	127	0 7 11
19		Jhang " " ...	84	0 5 11	...	70	7	50	4	36	167	0 11 10
		Total	427	0 2 3	...	778	170	636	43	356	1,981	0 10 7
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Shahpur District Jail...	49	0 3 4	...	64	13	29	9	32	147	0 10 1
21		Jullundur " " ...	50	0 3 4	...	65	26	15	...	40	146	0 9 8
22		Gurdáspur " " ...	38	0 3 3	...	40	2	36	8	30	116	0 10 2
23		Amritsar " " ...	18	0 1 8	27	85	9	10	28	34	193	1 2 1
24		Hissar " " ...	37	0 3 0	15	51	7	25	...	52	150	0 12 1
25		Rohtak " " ...	38	0 3 9	4	54	2	55	43	37	195	1 3 3
26		Karnál " " ...	6	0 0 7	...	45	10	28	45	36	164	1 0 4
27		Dharmsála " " ...	50	0 9 6	267	45	1	52	20	37	422	5 0 5
28		Kohát " " ...	134	1 7 4	...	105	24	46	2	45	222	2 6 7
29		Gujrát " " ...	26	0 4 10	...	90	11	61	5	37	204	3 5 11
30		Bannu " " ...	140	1 5 9	...	60	21	35	3	27	145	1 6 8
31		Abbott-abad " " ...	49	0 10 7	...	56	3	30	10	42	141	1 14 6
		Total	635	0 5 8	313	750	120	422	173	419	2,246	1 4 1
32	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Hoshiárpur District Jail	43	0 13 9	...	41	2	13	32	36	124	2 7 8
33		Simla " " ...	...	...	68	18	...	8	...	29	123	8 3 2
		Total	43	0 10 7	68	59	2	21	32	65	247	3 12 10
		Grand Total ...	2,358	0 3 2	492	3,336	720	1,761	578	1,306	8,193	0 11 1

MAINTAINING THE PRISONERS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING
JAILS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS—concluded.

13												14	
EXTRAORDINARY CHARGES FOR LIVE-STOCK AND TOOLS AND PLANT LIKELY TO LAST FOR THREE YEARS.													
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	L.		
Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy Live-stock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Draught cattle (excluding keep which goes under 10 F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Grand Total of expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
...	...	47	...	...	83	346	211	...	84	771	0 9 7	86,961	67 13 4
...	...	...	...	...	79	...	...	108	82	269	0 3 4	76,397	58 9 4
7	50	95	22	...	105	12	297	...	35	623	0 11 2	56,580	63 3 4
...	111	...	3	...	47	...	...	...	2	163	0 3 10	63,018	93 3 6
7	161	142	25	...	314	358	508	108	203	1,826	0 7 0	2,82,956	68 1 0
5	15	1	...	49	134	626	...	...	679	1,509	2 2 11	43,281	62 10 10
...	...	...	57	9	132	1,173	72	...	...	1,443	2 7 3	35,314	60 2 5
75	108	142	6	9	107	372	105	...	12	936	1 9 0	34,155	57 1 8
171	350	...	...	...	45	10	...	...	83	659	1 4 9	27,302	53 12 10
...	50	...	...	...	77	...	...	...	...	127	0 4 5	30,573	66 11 9
251	523	143	63	67	495	2,181	177	...	774	4,674	1 10 3	1,70,625	60 0 9
...	7	...	...	...	113	1,084	...	...	114	1,318	3 4 9	31,852	80 1 6
...	49	...	...	...	33	531	...	...	...	613	2 0 8	21,235	70 15 7
...	...	...	...	...	...	775	...	...	...	775	2 0 10	24,293	64 6 9
...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	0 1 0	22,301	57 3 10
162	31	15	...	...	23	739	...	...	...	970	2 15 0	19,771	59 15 10
...	...	...	...	...	74	667	...	153	...	894	2 11 3	20,207	61 0 11
...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	44	0 4 6	10,172	64 12 6
...	54	...	...	8	20	351	...	...	3	436	1 14 9	15,376	68 1 2
...	...	...	...	...	40	588	...	...	50	678	2 10 3	17,856	69 7 7
...	24	4	5	...	57	631	...	6	272	999	4 6 9	16,379	72 13 10
162	189	19	5	8	404	5,366	...	159	439	6,751	2 4 0	1,99,442	66 11 7
...	36	...	...	...	96	729	128	125	275	1,389	5 15 0	15,767	67 7 8
5	80	...	1	18	...	655	...	65	...	824	3 7 2	15,530	64 15 7
...	...	...	...	...	...	666	...	...	...	666	3 9 3	13,540	73 3 2
...	...	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	0 10 9	15,194	89 8 5
...	...	120	50	28	30	628	...	...	...	856	4 5 2	15,675	79 2 8
...	58	...	...	48	88	301	...	75	...	570	3 8 4	13,015	80 8 2
93	15	...	46	...	50	542	...	95	...	841	5 2 1	13,542	82 9 3
...	...	...	...	10	28	533	71	...	...	642	7 10 3	11,109	132 9 7
...	...	...	...	...	76	604	...	...	...	680	7 6 3	11,030	119 14 3
28	...	...	...	...	...	543	...	...	15	586	6 13 0	10,731	125 1 3
...	8	...	...	1	7	219	...	...	225	460	4 7 5	10,357	101 0 4
...	20	...	...	...	23	59	...	...	...	102	1 6 1	8,257	111 9 4
126	217	235	97	105	398	5,479	199	360	515	7,731	4 5 0	1,53,748	85 14 11
...	...	7	...	...	44	351	...	...	25	427	8 8 8	6,206	125 1 5
...	...	...	...	3	27	149	...	...	...	179	11 14 11	3,781	253 14 2
...	...	7	...	3	71	500	...	...	25	606	9 5 2	9,987	154 12 9
546	1,090	546	190	183	1,682	13,884	884	627	1,956	21,588	1 13 2	8,16,758	68 15 9

No. 34.—Statement showing the employment of Convicts

Serial No.	Jails.		Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	Average number not employed for other reasons.
1	2		3	4	5	6	7
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail	...	1,281	50	...	...
2		Montgomery do.	3	1,266	37	18	[illegible]
3		Mooltan do.	...	895	43	...	...
4		Chenáwán do.	...	676	21	...	[illegible]
		Total ...	3	4,118	152	18	[illegible]
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail...	10	620	24	...	[illegible]
6		Umballa do.	4	560	17	1	[illegible]
7		Mooltan do.	3	545	7	...	[illegible]
8		Lahore do.	7	487	17	...	[illegible]
9		Delhi do.	6	448	13	...	[illegible]
		Total ...	30	2,660	73	1	[illegible]
10	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Peshávar District Jail ...	10	294	20	6	[illegible]
11		Siálkot do.	4	271	5	...	...
12		D. I. Khan do.	3	351	11	...	...
13		Ferozepore do.	5	315	5	...	[illegible]
14		D. G. Khan do.	3	289	10	1	[illegible]
15		Gujránwála do.	7	276	10	...	...
16		Lahore Female Jail	1	155	5	...	...
17		Ludhiána District Jail	2	200	4	2	[illegible]
18		Jhelum do.	10	223	5	...	[illegible]
19		Jhang do.	4	197	6	...	[illegible]
		Total ...	49	2,571	81	9	[illegible]
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Shahpur District Jail	1	195	4	...	...
21		Jullundur do.	2	228	3	...	[illegible]
22		Gurdáspur do.	1	156	2	...	[illegible]
23		Amritsar do.	2	151	5	...	[illegible]
24		Hissar do.	4	163	4	2	[illegible]
25		Rohtak do.	2	138	4	...	...
26		Karnál do.	1	100	2	...	...
27		Dharmsála do.	...	76	4	...	...
28		Kohát do.	2	55	2	...	[illegible]
29		Gujrát do.	2	49	2	...	[illegible]
30		Bannu do.	5	57	4	...	[illegible]
31		Abbott-abad do.	4	59	2	...	[illegible]
		Total ...	26	1,427	38	2	[illegible]
32	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Hoshiárpur District Jail	1	35	1	...	[illegible]
33		Simla do.	...	12	1	...	...
		Total ...	1	47	2	...	[illegible]
		Grand Total ...	109	10,823	351	30	[illegible]

Note.—The difference of 1 between the total of the figures shown in columns 5 to 9 and those shown

IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1896.

8													9	10		
AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.													Average number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, private individuals, or Departments other than the Public Works Department.	RATIO PER CENT. ON COLUMN 4 OF THOSE EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS AS		
A.	ON PRISON DUTIES.					ON JAIL BUILDINGS.				K.	L.					
	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	*Additions and alterations.*		*New Jails.*			*Public Works.*					
						G.	H.	I.	J.		A.	B.				
On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jail, *e. g.*, wheat-grinding or manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public Works Jail.	Other extra-mural labour.		Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (8 K.).
...	66	126	61	380	34	3	6	...	...	555	...	...	...	5	10	43
...	113	143	103	627	57	61	...	...	...	94	...	...	...	9	11	7
...	68	87	52	289	48	...	...	...	...	308	...	...	...	8	10	34
...	65	71	32	61	30	1	...	...	...	...	386	...	...	10	11	...
...	312	427	248	1,357	169	65	6	...	...	957	386	...	...	8	10	23
...	42	69	28	188	25	...	...	...	...	234	...	...	...	7	11	38
...	27	56	20	112	35	21	1	...	...	267	...	...	...	5	10	48
...	22	56	21	125	31	...	...	...	...	277	...	...	...	4	10	51
...	35	65	36	142	32	1	...	...	...	158	...	...	...	7	13	32
...	28	41	34	104	19	...	...	...	...	207	...	...	...	6	9	46
...	154	287	139	671	142	23	1	...	...	1,143	...	...	...	6	11	43
...	13	31	11	43	10	18	5	...	...	127	...	...	...	4	11	43
...	11	29	13	97	...	...	...	...	...	116	...	...	...	4	11	43
...	10	35	31	87	12	...	...	...	...	175	...	...	...	3	10	50
...	7	36	19	58	21	...	...	...	...	167	...	...	...	2	11	53
...	11	30	28	56	9	...	...	...	...	142	...	...	...	4	10	49
...	10	31	26	75	...	...	...	...	...	124	...	...	...	4	11	45
...	7	13	...	5	8	...	...	...	...	117	...	...	...	5	8	75
...	8	20	14	54	12	...	...	...	...	84	...	...	...	4	10	42
...	10	26	8	44	15	1	1	...	...	108	...	3	...	4	12	48
...	10	24	11	29	13	...	...	...	...	161	...	...	...	5	12	51
...	97	275	151	548	100	19	6	...	...	1,261	...	3	...	4	11	49
...	9	18	6	40	3	...	...	...	...	115	...	...	...	5	9	59
...	7	21	11	41	23	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	3	9	53
...	6	16	8	26	10	...	...	...	...	87	...	...	...	4	10	56
...	7	16	8	28	39	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	5	11	30
...	9	16	8	44	11	...	2	...	...	64	...	...	...	6	10	39
...	7	16	10	33	20	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	5	12	35
...	2	14	6	17	4	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	45	2	14	10
...	4	9	4	32	5	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	5	12	24
...	...	10	4	11	6	1	2	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	18	31
...	4	8	4	10	4	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	8	16	29
...	5	10	5	13	5	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	5	9	18	14
...	3	8	3	10	2	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	5	14	34
...	63	162	77	305	132	1	4	...	...	566	...	...	50	4	11	40
...	3	6	5	5	1	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	9	17	37
...	...	1	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	8
...	3	7	12	7	1	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	6	15	30
...	629	1,158	627	2,888	544	107	17	...	...	3,941	386	3	50	6	11	36

... column 4 is due to simple imprisonment prisoners being employed on work.

No. 35.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE NET COST OF THE PRISONERS

1	2		3
Serial No.	JAILS.		Total cost of maintenance (column 14, Statement No. IX).
			Rs.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners ...	Lahore Central Jail ...	86,961
2		Montgomery " " ...	76,397
3		Mooltan " " ...	56,580
4		Chenáwán " " ...	63,018
		Total	2,82,956
5	Jails holding over 300 prisoners ...	Ráwalpindi District Jail ...	43,281
6		Umballa " " ...	35,314
7		Mooltan " " ...	34,155
8		Lahore " " ...	27,302
9		Delhi " " ...	30,573
		Total	1,70,625
10	Jails holding over 300 prisoners ...	Peshâwar District Jail ...	31,852
11		Siálkot " " ...	21,235
12		Dera Ismail Khan " " ...	24,293
13		Ferozepore " " ...	22,301
14		Dera Ghâzi Khan " " ...	19,771
15		Gujránwála " " ...	20,207
16		Lahore Female Jail	10,172
17		Ludhiána District Jail ...	15,376
18		Jhelum " " ...	17,856
19		Jhang " " ...	16,379
		Total	1,99,442
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners ...	Shahpur District Jail ...	15,767
21		Jullundur " " ...	15,530
22		Gurdáspur " " ...	13,540
23		Amritsar " " ...	15,194
24		Hissar " " ...	15,676
25		Rohtak " " ...	13,015
26		Karnál " " ...	13,542
27		Dharmsála " " ...	11,109
28		Kohát " " ...	11,030
29		Gujrát " " ...	10,731
30		Bannu " " ...	10,357
31		Abbott-abad " " ...	8,257
		Total	1,53,748
32	Jails holding under 100 prisoners ...	Hoshiárpur District Jail ...	6,206
33		Simla " " ...	3,781
		Total	9,987
		GRAND TOTAL	8,16,758

IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1896.

4		5		6		7		8	
Average cost of maintenance per head (column 14, Statement No. IX).		Total cash earnings (column 11, Statement No. XII).		Average cash earnings per head of average strength.		Net cost to Government (column 3, minus column 5).		Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4, minus column 6).	
Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
67	13	34,578	1	27	0	52,382	15	40	13
58	9	—2,116	10	...		78,513	10	58	9
63	3	10,057	9	11	4	46,522	7	51	15
93	3	30,849	9	45	10	32,168	7	47	9
68	1	73,368	9	17	10	2,09,587	7	50	7
62	11	3,402	5	4	15	39,878	11	57	12
60	2	2,641	6	4	8	32,672	10	55	10
57	2	1,791	2	3	0	32,363	14	54	2
53	13	5,067	9	9	15	22,234	7	43	14
66	12	1,507	0	3	5	29,066	0	63	7
60	1	14,409	6	5	1	1,56,215	10	55	0
80	1	2,882	1	7	3	28,969	15	72	14
71	0	2,250	6	7	8	18,984	10	63	8
64	7	3,548	1	9	6	20,744	15	55	1
57	4	1,789	11	4	9	20,511	5	52	11
60	0	3,262	2	9	14	16,508	14	50	2
61	1	1,894	6	5	12	18,312	10	55	5
64	12	2,397	10	15	4	7,774	6	49	8
68	1	3,201	14	14	2	12,174	2	53	15
69	8	—132	14	...		17,988	14	69	8
72	14	2,750	11	12	3	13,628	5	60	11
66	12	23,844	0	7	15	1,75,598	0	58	13
67	8	2,063	0	8	13	13,704	0	58	11
65	0	3,846	15	16	2	11,683	1	48	14
73	3	1,829	10	9	13	11,710	6	63	6
89	8	478	1	2	13	14,715	15	86	11
79	3	1,657	7	8	6	14,018	9	70	13
80	8	761	9	4	11	12,253	7	75	13
82	9	2,029	1	12	6	11,512	15	70	3
132	10	923	0	11	0	10,186	0	121	10
119	14	372	4	4	1	10,657	12	115	13
125	1	383	4	4	7	10,347	12	120	10
100	0	240	14	2	5	10,116	2	97	11
111	9	1,009	15	13	10	7,247	1	97	15
85	15	15,595	0	8	11	1,38,153	0	77	4
125	1	18	14	0	6	6,187	2	124	11
253	14	44	13	3	0	3,736	3	250	14
154	13	63	11	1	0	9,923	5	153	13
69	0	1,27,280	10	10	12	6,89,477	6	58	4

No. 36.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among

Year

1	2			3		
Serial No.		Jails.		Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and to civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells. M.	F.	Total.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail ...	Convicts	1,615	...	1,615
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...
			Total ...	1,615	...	1,615
2		Montgomery " " ...	Convicts	1,418	14	1,432
			Under-trials ...	40	5	45
			Civil prisoners ...	5	5	10
			Total ...	1,463	24	1,487
3		Mooltan " " ...	Convicts	1,118	...	1,118
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...
			Total ...	1,118	...	1,118
4		Chenawan " " ...	Convicts	1,120	...	1,120
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...
			Total ...	1,120	...	1,120
		Total ...	Convicts	5,271	14	5,285
			Under-trials ...	40	5	45
			Civil prisoners ...	5	5	10
			Total ...	5,316	24	5,340
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Rawalpindi District Jail ...	Convicts	702	52	754
			Under-trials ...	28	4	32
			Civil prisoners ...	7	...	7
			Total ...	737	56	793
6		Umballa " " ...	Convicts	731	25	756
			Under-trials ...	33	...	33
			Civil prisoners ...	7	...	7
			Total ...	771	25	796
7		Mooltan " " ...	Convicts	573	32	605
			Under-trials ...	78	4	82
			Civil prisoners ...	14	...	14
			Total ...	665	36	701
8		Lahore " " ...	Convicts	501	...	501
			Under-trials ...	10	...	10
			Civil prisoners ...	14	...	14
			Total ...	525	...	525
9		Delhi " " ...	Convicts	479	27	506
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	10	3	13
			Total ...	489	30	519
		Total ...	Convicts	2,986	136	3,122
			Under-trials ...	149	8	157
			Civil prisoners ...	52	3	55
			Total ...	3,187	147	3,334

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE 1896.

4			5			6		
Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1,282	...	1,282	1,367	...	1,367	2,680	...	2,680
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,282	...	1,282	1,368	...	1,368	2,680	...	2,680
1,267	3	1,270	1,437	5	1,442	1,306	4	1,310
34	...	34	55	2	57	3	2	5
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
1,301	3	1,304	1,493	7	1,500	1,309	6	1,315
895	...	895	1,036	...	1,036	1,264	...	1,264
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
895	...	895	1,036	...	1,036	1,264	...	1,264
676	...	676	976	...	976	659	...	659
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
676	...	676	976	...	976	659	...	659
4,120	3	4,123	4,816	5	4,821	5,909	4	5,913
34	...	34	56	2	58	3	2	5
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
4,154	3	4,157	4,873	7	4,880	5,912	6	5,918
620	10	630	721	8	729	1,453	29	1,482
57	3	60	80	5	85	56	5	61
1	...	1	4	...	4	1	...	1
678	13	691	805	13	818	1,510	34	1,544
558	7	565	670	8	678	605	7	612
19	2	21	37	3	40	15	3	18
2	...	2	6	...	6	...	...	...
579	9	588	713	11	724	620	10	630
539	9	548	692	17	709	205	2	207
47	2	49	93	2	95	9	...	9
2	...	2	6	...	6	1	...	1
588	11	599	791	19	810	215	2	217
495	...	495	544	...	544	409	...	409
11	...	11	28	...	28	11	...	11
3	...	3	5	...	5	...	...	...
509	...	509	577	...	577	420	...	420
447	6	453	502	4	506	684	6	690
4	...	4	12	...	12	1	...	1
2	...	2	6	...	6	...	...	...
453	6	459	520	4	524	685	6	691
2,659	32	2,691	3,129	37	3,166	3,356	44	3,400
138	7	145	250	10	260	92	8	100
10	...	10	27	...	27	2	...	2
2,807	39	2,846	3,406	47	3,453	3,450	52	3,502

No. 36.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among

YEA

1	2				7			8		
Serial No.	Jails.				Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
					M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	*Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.*	Lahore Central Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	50	...	50	22	...	22
			Under trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	...	50	...	50	22	...	22
2		Montgomery " " ...	Convicts ...	...	37	...	37	30	...	30
			Under-trials	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	...	37	...	37	30	...	30
3		Mooltan " " ...	Convicts ...	...	43	...	43	16	...	16
			Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	...	43	...	43	16	...	16
4		Chenawan " " ...	Convicts ...	...	22	...	22	9	...	9
			Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	...	22	...	22	9	...	9
		Total ...	Convicts ...	...	152	...	152	77	...	77
			Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	...	152	...	152	77	...	77
5	*Jails holding over 500 prisoners.*	Rawalpindi District Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	23	1	24	8	...	8
			Under-trials	...	2	...	2	1	...	1
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	...	25	1	26	9	...	9
6		Umballa " " ...	Convicts ...	...	17	...	17	11	...	11
			Under trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	...	17	...	17	11	...	11
7		Mooltan " " ...	Convicts ...	...	7	...	7	8	...	8
			Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	...	7	...	7	8	...	8
8		Lahore " " ...	Convicts ...	...	17	...	17	8	...	8
			Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	...	17	...	17	8	...	8
9		Delhi " " ...	Convicts ...	...	13	...	13	8	...	8
			Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	...	13	...	13	8	...	8
		Total ...	Convicts ...	...	77	1	78	43	...	43
			Under-trials	...	2	...	2	1	...	1
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	...	79	1	80	44	...	44

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE 1896—continued.

9											
RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.											
A.			B.			C.			D.		
Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from all causes except cholera.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
2,090	...	2,090	39	...	39	17·16	...	17·16	17·16	...	17·16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,090	...	2,090	39	...	39	17·16	...	17·16	17·16	...	17·16
1,031	1,333	1,032	29	...	29	23·68	...	23·62	23·68	...	23·62
88	...	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,006	2,000	1,008	28	...	28	23·06	...	23·01	23·06	...	23·01
1,412	...	1,412	48	...	48	17·88	...	17·88	17·88	...	17·88
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,412	...	1,412	48	...	48	17·88	...	17·88	17·88	...	17·88
975	...	975	33	...	33	13·31	...	13·31	13·31	...	13·31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
975	...	975	33	...	33	13·31	...	13·31	13·31	...	13·31
1,434	1,333	1,435	37	...	37	18·69	...	18·68	18·69	...	18·68
88	...	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,423	2,000	1,424	37	...	37	18·54	...	18·52	18·54	...	18·52
2,344	2,900	2,352	37	100	38	12·90	...	12·70	12·90	...	12·70
982	1,657	1,017	35	...	33	17·54	...	16·67	17·54	...	16·67
1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,227	2,615	2,234	37	77	38	13·27	...	13·02	13·27	...	13·02
1,084	1,000	1,083	30	...	30	19·71	...	19·47	19·71	...	19·47
789	1,500	857	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,071	1,111	1,071	29	...	29	19·00	...	18·70	19·00	...	18·70
380	222	378	13	...	13	14·84	...	14·60	14·84	...	14·60
191	...	184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
500	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
366	182	362	12	...	12	13·61	...	13·36	13·61	...	13·36
826	...	826	34	...	34	16·16	...	16·16	16·16	...	16·16
1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
825	...	825	33	...	33	15·72	...	15·72	15·72	...	15·72
1,530	1,000	1,523	29	...	29	17·90	...	17·66	17·90	...	17·66
250	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,512	1,000	1,505	29	...	28	17·66	...	17·43	17·66	...	17·43
1,262	1,375	1,263	29	31	29	16·17	...	15·98	16·17	...	15·98
667	1,143	690	14	...	14	7·25	...	6·90	7·25	...	6·90
200	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,229	1,333	1,230	28	26	28	15·68	...	15·46	15·68	...	15·46

No. 36.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE SICKNESS AND MORTALITY AMONG

YEAR

1	2			3		
Serial No.		Jails.		Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and to civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.		
				M.	F.	Total.
10	*Jails holding over 300 prisoners.*	Peshawar District Jail ...	Convicts	327	14	341
			Under-trials ...	86	10	96
			Civil prisoners ...	10	4	14
			Total ...	423	28	451
11		Sialkot " " ...	Convicts	396	12	408
			Under-trials ...	22	...	22
			Civil prisoners ...	7	...	7
			Total ...	425	12	437
12		D. I. Khan " " ...	Convicts	334	25	359
			Under-trials ...	57	...	57
			Civil prisoners ...	7	2	9
			Total ...	398	27	425
13		Ferozepore " " ...	Convicts	375	6	381
			Under-trials ...	11	...	11
			Civil prisoners ...	6	...	6
			Total ...	392	6	398
14		D. G. Khan " " ...	Convicts	246	14	260
			Under trials ...	60	3	63
			Civil prisoners ...	26	...	26
			Total ...	332	17	349
15		Gujranwala " " ...	Convicts	276	9	285
			Under-trials ...	43	1	44
			Civil prisoners ...	10	...	10
			Total ...	329	10	339
16		Lahore Female Jail ...	Convicts	...	328	328
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	328	328
17		Ludhiana District Jail ...	Convicts	229	24	253
			Under-trials ...	34	...	34
			Civil prisoners ...	14	3	17
			Total ...	277	27	304
18		Jhelum " " ...	Convicts	237	9	246
			Under-trials ...	50	2	52
			Civil prisoners ...	1	...	1
			Total ...	288	11	299
19		Jhang " " ...	Convicts	232	13	245
			Under-trials ...	33	...	33
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...
			Total ...	265	13	278
		Total ...	Convicts	2,652	454	3,106
			Under-trials ...	396	16	412
			Civil prisoners ...	81	9	90
			Total ...	3,129	479	3,608

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE 1896—continued.

4			5			6		
Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
300	6	306	389	9	398	600	14	704
87	2	89	112	5	117	88	2	90
5	...	5	9	...	9	...	...	...
392	8	400	510	14	524	778	16	794
269	6	275	318	7	325	217	5	222
22	1	23	43	1	44	4	2	6
2	...	2	8	...	8	...	...	...
293	7	300	369	8	377	221	7	228
338	16	354	400	7	407	386	19	405
21	1	22	54	2	56	12	2	14
2	...	2	5	1	6	...	...	...
361	17	378	459	10	469	398	21	419
316	4	320	408	10	418	135	1	136
66	2	68	76	5	81	27	1	28
3	...	3	6	...	6	...	...	...
385	6	391	499	15	505	162	2	164
288	4	292	311	3	314	408	4	412
37	...	37	64	...	64	25	1	26
1	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	...
326	4	330	379	3	382	433	5	438
279	4	283	329	4	333	286	7	293
46	2	48	103	4	107	24	1	25
...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...
325	6	331	436	8	444	310	8	318
...	156	156	...	172	172	...	173	173
...	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	157	157	...	174	174	...	173	173
196	5	201	227	7	234	199	4	203
22	1	23	42	...	42	7	...	7
3	...	3	5	...	5	...	...	...
221	6	227	274	7	281	206	4	210
225	8	233	282	9	291	293	3	296
22	2	24	37	4	41	11	2	13
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
247	10	257	321	13	334	304	5	309
200	1	201	262	5	267	341	2	343
21	1	22	41	1	42	10	1	11
3	...	3	9	...	9	3	...	3
224	2	226	312	6	318	354	3	357
2,411	210	2,621	2,926	233	3,159	2,955	232	3,187
344	13	357	572	24	596	208	12	220
19	...	19	52	1	53	3	...	3
2,774	223	2,997	3,550	258	3,808	3,166	244	3,410

No. 36.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE SICKNESS AND MORTALITY AMONG

YEAR

1	2			7			8		
	Jails.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
Serial No.				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
10	*Jails holding over 300 prisoners.*	Peshawar District Jail ...	Convicts	19	1	20	1	...	1
			Under-trials ...	3	...	3	2	...	2
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	22	1	23	3	...	3
11		Sialkot " " ...	Convicts	5	...	5	3	...	3
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	5	...	5	3	...	3
12		D. I. Khan " " ...	Convicts	11	...	11	6	...	6
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	1	1	2
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	11	...	11	7	1	8
13		Ferozepore " " ...	Convicts	5	...	5	8	...	8
			Under-trials ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	6	...	6	8	...	8
14		D. G. Khan " " ...	Convicts	10	...	10	5	...	5
			Under-trials ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	11	...	11	5	...	5
15		Gujranwala " " ...	Convicts	10	...	10	2	...	2
			Under-trials ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	11	...	11	2	...	2
16		Lahore Female Jail ...	Convicts	...	5	5	...	8	8
			Under trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	5	5	...	8	8
17		Ludhiana District Jail ...	Convicts	4	...	4	1	...	1
			Under-trials ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	5	...	5	1	...	1
18		Jhelum " " ...	Convicts	5	...	5	...	...	...
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	5	...	5	...	...	...
19		Jhang " " ...	Convicts	6	...	6	1	...	1
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	6	...	6	1	...	1
		Total ...	Convicts	75	6	81	27	8	35
			Under-trials ...	7	...	7	3	1	4
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	82	6	88	30	9	39

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE 1896—continued.

9											
RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.											
A.			B.			C.			D.		
Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from all causes except cholera.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
2,300	2,333	2,301	63	167	65	3·33	...	3·27	3·33	...	3·27
1,011	1,000	1,011	34	...	34	22·99	...	22·47	22·99	...	22 47
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,985	2,000	1,985	56	125	58	7 65	...	7·50	7 65	...	7·50
807	833	807	19	...	:8	11·15	...	10·91	11·15	...	10 91
182	2,000	261	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
754	1,000	760	17	...	17	10·24	...	10 00	10·24	...	10·00
1,142	1 188	1,144	33	...	31	17 75	...	16·95	17·75	...	16·95
571	2,000	636	...	...	...	47 62	1000·00	90·91	47 62	1000 00	90·91
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	•
1,102	1,235	1,108	30	...	29	19·39	58·82	21·16	19·39	58 82	21·16
427	250	425	16	...	16	25·32	...	25·00	25 32	...	25·00
409	500	412	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
421	333	419	16	...	15	20·78	...	20·46	20 78	...	20·46
1,417	1,000	1,411	35	...	34	17·36	...	17·12	17·36	...	17·12
676	...	703	27	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,328	1,250	1,327	34	...	33	15 34	...	15·15	15 34	...	15·15
1,025	1,750	1,035	36	...	35	7·17	...	7 07	7 17	...	7 07
522	500	521	22	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
954	1,333	961	34	...	33	6·15	...	6 04	6 15	...	6 04
...	1,109	1,109	...	32	32	...	51·28	51 28	...	51·28	51·28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,102	1,102	...	32	32	...	50·96	50·96	...	50·96	50·96
1,015	800	1,010	20	...	20	5·10	...	4·98	5·10	...	4·98
318	...	304	45	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
932	667	925	23	...	22	4·52	...	4·41	4·52	...	4·41
1,302	375	1,270	22	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
500	1,000	542	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,231	500	1,202	20	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,705	2,000	1,706	30	...	30	5 00	...	4·98	5·00	...	4·98
476	1,000	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
1,580	1,500	1,580	27	...	27	4·46	...	4·42	4·46	...	4·42
1,226	1,105	1,216	31	29	31	11·20	38·10	13·35	11·20	38·10	13·35
605	923	616	20	...	20	8·72	76·92	11 20	8·72	76·92	11·20
158	...	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,141	1,094	1,138	30	27	29	10·81	40·36	13·01	10 81	40·36	13·01

No. 36.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE SICKNESS AND MORTALITY AMONG

YEAR

1	2			3		
Serial No.	Jails.			Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and to civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.		
				M.	F.	Total.
20	*Jails holding under 300 prisoners.*	SHAHPUR DISTRICT JAIL ...	Convicts	264	9	273
			Under-trials ...	5	...	5
			Civil prisoners ...	3	...	3
			Total ...	272	9	281
21		JULLUNDUR " " ...	Convicts	235	14	249
			Under-trials ...	17	...	17
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...
			Total ...	252	14	266
22		GURDASPUR " " ...	Convicts	193	13	206
			Under-trials ...	21	...	21
			Civil prisoners ...	4	3	7
			Total ...	218	16	234
23		AMRITSAR " " ...	Convicts	210	11	221
			Under-trials ...	9	...	9
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...
			Total ...	219	11	230
24		HISSAR " " ...	Convicts	177	12	189
			Under-trials ...	24	...	24
			Civil prisoners ...	7	...	7
			Total ...	208	12	220
25		ROHTAK " " ...	Convicts	174	11	185
			Under-trials ...	15	4	19
			Civil prisoners ...	5	...	5
			Total ...	194	15	209
26		KARNAL " " ...	Convicts	104	6	110
			Under-trials ..	27	...	27
			Civil prisoners ...	5	...	5
			Total ...	136	6	142
27		DHARMSALA " " ...	Convicts	101	16	117
			Under-trials ...	16	...	16
			Civil prisoners ...	3	...	3
			Total ...	120	16	136
28		KOHAT " " ...	Convicts	71	15	86
			Under-trials ...	25	3	28
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...
			Total ...	96	18	114

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE 1896—continued.

4			5			6		
Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
192	4	196	307	6	313	163	3	166
36	1	37	86	3	89	13	...	13
1	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	...
229	5	234	397	9	406	176	3	179
226	6	232	291	3	294	129	6	135
6	1	7	29	...	29	13	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
232	7	239	320	3	323	142	6	148
152	5	157	181	6	187	50	5	55
25	1	26	49	3	52	7	2	9
3	...	3	7	...	7	...	...	...
180	6	186	237	9	246	57	7	64
150	4	154	200	3	203	233	7	240
13	...	13	31	...	31	28	...	28
4	...	4	10	...	10	4	...	4
167	4	171	241	3	244	265	7	272
165	3	168	213	4	217	115	2	117
30	...	30	53	3	56	5	1	6
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
195	3	198	268	7	275	120	3	123
138	2	140	189	2	191	251	...	251
21	...	21	42	1	43	8	...	8
1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
160	2	162	233	3	236	259	...	259
99	2	101	128	4	132	109	5	114
62	1	63	97	1	98	20	...	20
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
161	3	164	226	5	231	129	5	134
73	3	76	93	4	97	105	5	110
7	...	7	23	2	25	14	1	15
1	...	1	4	...	4	1	...	1
81	3	84	120	6	126	120	6	126
54	4	58	71	6	77	93	4	97
33	1	34	57	2	59	36	1	37
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
87	5	92	129	8	137	129	6	135

No. 36.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among

Year

1	2		7			8		
Serial No.	Jails.		Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total
20	*Jails holding under 300 prisoners.* Shahpur District Jail ...	Convicts	4	...	4	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	4	...	4	...	...	...
21	Jullundur " " ...	Convicts	3	...	3	1	...	1
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	3	...	3	1	...	1
22	Gurdaspur " " ...	Convicts	2	...	2	2	...	2
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	...	2	2	...	2
23	Amritsar " " ...	Convicts	5	...	5	1	...	1
		Under-trials ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	6	...	6	1	...	1
24	Hissar " " ...	Convicts	5	...	5	3	...	3
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	5	...	5	3	...	3
25	Rohtak " " ...	Convicts	4	...	4	3	...	3
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	4	...	4	3	...	3
26	Karnal " " ...	Convicts	2	...	2	4	...	4
		Under-trials ...	1	...	1	3	...	3
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	3	...	3	7	...	7
27	Dharmsala " " ...	Convicts	4	...	4	4	...	4
		Under trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	4	...	4	4	...	4
28	Kohat " " ...	Convicts	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	3	...	3	...	...	...

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE 1896—continued.

9											
RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.											
A. Of admissions into hospital.			B. Of daily average number sick.			C. Of deaths from all causes except cholera.			D. Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
819	750	847	21	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
361	...	351	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
769	600	765	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
571	1,000	582	13	...	13	4·42	...	4·31	4·42	...	4·31
2,167	...	1,857	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
612	857	619	13	...	13	4·31	...	4·18	4·31	...	4·18
329	1,000	350	13	...	13	13·16	...	12·74	13·16	...	12·74
280	2,000	346	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
317	1,167	344	11	...	11	11·11	...	10·75	11·11	...	10·75
1,553	1,750	1,558	33	...	32	6·67	...	6·49	6·67	...	6·49
2,154	...	2,154	77	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,587	1,750	1,591	36	...	35	5·99	...	5·85	5·99	...	5·85
697	667	696	30	...	30	18·18	...	17·86	18·18	...	17·86
167	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
615	1,000	621	26	...	25	15·38	...	15·15	15·38	...	15·15
1,819	...	1,793	29	...	29	21·74	...	21·43	21·74	...	21·43
381	...	381	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,619	...	1,599	25	...	25	18·75	...	18·52	18·75	...	18·52
1,101	2,500	1,129	20	...	20	40·40	...	39·60	40·40	...	39·60
323	...	317	16	...	16	48·39	...	47·62	48·39	...	47·62
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
801	1,667	817	19	...	18	43·48	...	42·68	43·48	...	42·68
1,438	1,667	1,447	55	...	53	54·79	...	52·63	54·79	...	52·63
2,000	...	2,143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,481	2,000	1,500	49	...	48	49·38	...	47·62	49·38	...	47·62
1,722	1,000	1,672	37	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,091	1,000	1,088	30	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,483	1,200	1,467	34	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 36.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among [Pri-]

[Yea]r [18]9

Serial No.	Jails.			Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and to civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.		
1	2			3		
				M.	F.	Total.
	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.					
29	Gujrat District Jail ...		Convicts	99	2	101
			Under-trials ...	13	...	13
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...
			Total ...	112	2	114
30	Bannu " " ...		Convicts	66	10	76
			Under-trials ..	20	...	20
			Civil prisoners ...	7	4	11
			Total ...	93	14	107
31	Abbott-abad " " ...		Convicts	43	6	49
			Under trials ...	47	2	49
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...
			Total ...	90	8	98
		Total ...	Convicts	1,737	125	1,862
			Under-trials ...	239	9	248
			Civil prisoners ...	34	7	41
			Total ...	2,010	141	2,151
	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.					
32	Hoshiarpur District Jail ...		Convicts	48	8	56
			Under-trials ...	27	8	35
			Civil prisoners ...	8	2	10
			Total ...	83	18	101
33	Simla " " ...		Convicts	27	5	32
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	4	2	6
			Total ...	31	7	38
		Total ...	Convicts	75	13	88
			Under-trials ...	27	8	35
			Civil prisoners ...	12	4	16
			Total ...	114	25	139
		Grand Total ...	Convicts	12,721	742	13,463
			Under-trials ...	851	46	897
			Civil prisoners ...	184	28	212
			Total ...	13,756	816	14,572

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE 1896—continued.

4			5			6		
Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.
50	1	51	93	...	93	45	2	47
32	2	34	64	2	66	20	2	22
1	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	...
83	3	86	161	2	163	65	4	69
60	2	62	91	4	95	108	1	109
38	1	39	93	2	95	24	...	24
2	...	2	5	...	5	1	...	1
100	3	103	189	6	195	133	1	134
61	1	62	108	4	112	77	2	79
11	1	12	31	1	32	17	1	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	2	74	139	5	144	94	3	97
1,420	37	1,457	1,965	46	2,011	1,478	42	1,520
314	9	323	655	20	675	205	8	213
13	...	13	40	...	4	6	1	7
1,747	46	1,793	2,660	66	2,726	1,689	51	1,740
34	2	36	57	1	58	52	1	53
10	2	12	19	5	24	22	...	22
2	...	2	8	...	8	1	...	1
46	4	50	84	6	90	75	1	76
12	...	12	22	1	23	24	...	24
2	...	2	10	...	10	...	...	...
1	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	1
15	...	15	34	1	35	25	...	25
46	2	48	79	2	81	76	1	77
12	2	14	29	5	34	22	...	22
3	...	3	10	...	10	2	...	2
61	4	65	118	7	125	100	1	101
10,656	284	10,940	12,915	323	13,238	13,774	323	14,097
842	31	873	1,562	61	1,623	530	30	560
45	...	45	130	1	131	13	1	14
11,543	315	11,858	14,607	385	14,992	14,317	354	14,671

No. 36.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among

YEAR

1	2			7			8		
Serial No.	Jails.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
29	*Jails holding under 300 prisoners.*	Gujrat District Jail ...	Convicts	1	...	1	2	...	2
			Under-trials ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	2	...	2	2	...	2
30		Bannu " " ...	Convicts	4	...	4	1	...	1
			Under-trials ...	1	...	1	1	...	1
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	5	...	5	2	...	2
31		Abbott-abad " " ...	Convicts	2	...	2	...	...	...
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	2	...	2	1	...	1
		Total ...	Convicts	38	...	38	21	...	21
			Under-trials ...	5	...	5	5	...	5
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	43	...	43	26	...	26
32	*Jails holding under 100 prisoners.*	Hoshiarpur District Jail ...	Convicts	1	...	1	...	...	...
			Under-trials ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	2	...	2	...	...	...
33		Simla " " ...	Convicts	1	...	1	...	...	...
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	Convicts	2	...	2	...	...	...
			Under-trials ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	3	...	3	...	...	...
		Grand Total ...	Convicts	344	7	351	168	8	176
			Under-trials ...	15	...	15	9	1	10
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	359	7	366	177	9	18[illegible]

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE 1896—concluded.

9											
RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH											
A.			B.			C.			D.		
Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from all causes except cholera.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
900	2,000	922	20	...	20	40·00	...	39·22	40·00	...	39·22
625	1,000	647	31	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
783	1,333	802	24	...	23	24·10	...	23·26	24·10	...	23·26
1,800	500	1,758	67	...	65	16·67	...	16·13	16·67	...	16·13
632	...	615	26	...	26	26·32	...	25·64	26·32	...	25·64
500	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,330	333	1,301	50	...	49	20·00	...	19·42	20·00	...	19·42
1,262	2,000	1,274	33	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,545	1,000	1,500	...	...	...	90·91	...	83·33	90·91	...	83·33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,306	1,500	1,311	28	...	27	13·89	...	13·51	13·89	...	13·51
1,041	1,135	1,043	27	...	26	14·79	...	14·41	14·79	...	14·41
653	889	659	16	...	15	15·92	...	15·48	15·92	...	15·48
462	...	538	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
967	1,109	970	25	...	24	14·88	...	14·50	14·88	...	14·50
1,529	500	1,472	29	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,200	...	1,833	100	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...
500	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,630	250	1,520	43	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,000	...	2,000	83	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,667	...	1,667	67	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,652	500	1,604	43	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,833	...	1,571	83	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...
667	...	667	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,639	250	1,554	49	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,293	1,137	1,289	32	25	32	15·77	28·17	16·09	15·77	28·17	16·09
629	968	641	18	...	17	10·69	32·26	11·45	10·69	32·26	11·45
289	...	311	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,240	1,124	1,237	31	22	31	15·33	28·57	15·69	15·33	28·57	15·69

No. 37.—Statement showing Particulars regarding Prisoners

1	2		3		4		5		
Serial No.	Jails.		Number remaining at the close of previous year.		Number received.		Total.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
2		Montgomery " " ...	28	...	499	10	527	10	537
3		Mooltan " " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4		Chenáwán " " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	28	...	500	10	528	10	538
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail ...	46	3	993	31	1,039	34	1,073
6		Umballa " " ...	18	3	516	28	534	31	565
7		Mooltan " " ...	5	...	990	26	995	26	1,021
8		Lahore " " ...	6	...	74	...	80	...	80
9		Delhi " " ...	...	...	169	1	169	1	170
		Total	75	6	2,742	86	2,817	92	2,909
10	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Peshāwar District Jail ...	56	1	1,257	32	1,313	33	1,346
11		Siálkot " " ...	17	...	412	17	429	17	446
12		D. I. Khan " " ...	30	2	391	20	421	22	443
13		Ferozepore " " ...	53	...	885	20	938	20	958
14		D. G. Khan " " ...	27	1	688	12	715	13	728
15		Gujránwála " " ...	20	...	725	27	745	27	772
16		Lahore Female " ...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5
17		Ludhiána District ...	15	...	487	24	502	24	526
18		Jhelum " " ...	12	3	326	27	338	30	368
19		Jhang " " ...	20	...	465	10	485	10	495
		Total	250	7	5,636	194	5,886	201	6,087
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Shahpur District Jail ...	30	...	580	13	610	13	623
21		Jullundur " " ...	...	...	77	16	77	16	93
22		Gurdáspur " " ...	21	...	420	25	441	25	466
23		Amritsar " " ...	14	...	178	5	192	5	197
24		Hissar " " ...	24	2	567	14	591	16	607
25		Rohtak " " ...	3	...	418	10	421	10	431
26		Karnál " " ...	16	3	557	19	573	22	595
27		Dharmsála " " ...	5	...	150	16	155	16	171
28		Kohát " " ...	14	...	448	18	462	18	480
29		Gujrát " " ...	25	1	794	31	819	32	851
30		Bannu " " ...	11	...	670	12	681	12	693
31		Abbott-abad " " ...	7	...	276	14	283	14	297
		Total	170	6	5,135	193	5,305	199	5,504
32	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Hoshiárpur District Jail ...	11	2	178	28	189	30	219
33		Simla " " ...	...	...	95	3	95	3	98
		Total	11	2	273	31	284	33	317
		Grand Total	534	21	14,286	514	14,820	535	15,355

UNDER TRIAL IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1896.

6			7			8			9		10		11		12		
Average daily number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1896.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	...	34	328	5	333	157	3	160	11	...	...	...	...	...	31	2	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
34	...	34	328	5	333	158	3	161	11	...	...	...	...	...	31	2	33
57	3	60	752	26	778	231	7	238	...	...	...	...	1	...	55	1	56
19	2	21	218	15	233	272	11	283	11	3	...	...	...	...	33	2	35
47	2	49	601	14	615	334	11	345	1	...	...	...	...	...	59	1	60
11	...	11	31	...	31	29	...	29	8	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
4	...	4	24	...	24	138	...	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	8
138	7	145	1,626	55	1,681	1,004	29	1,033	20	3	...	...	1	...	166	5	171
87	2	89	622	13	635	246	6	252	371	12	...	...	2	...	72	2	74
22	1	23	190	7	197	136	7	143	71	3	...	...	...	...	32	...	32
21	1	22	190	10	200	114	8	122	83	2	...	...	1	1	33	1	34
66	2	68	684	14	698	199	5	204	1	...	...	...	...	...	54	1	55
37	...	37	378	7	385	202	5	207	107	...	...	...	...	...	28	1	29
46	2	48	418	17	435	276	9	285	3	...	...	...	...	...	48	1	49
...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
22	1	23	235	12	247	179	10	189	68	...	...	...	...	...	20	2	22
22	2	24	165	14	179	128	13	141	14	3	...	...	...	...	31	...	31
21	1	22	273	3	276	170	7	177	24	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18
344	13	357	3,155	98	3,253	1,650	70	1,720	742	22	...	...	3	1	336	10	346
36	1	37	258	5	263	156	2	158	110	3	...	...	...	...	86	3	89
6	1	7	32	9	41	40	6	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
25	1	26	225	12	237	184	5	189	7	3	...	...	...	...	25	5	30
13	...	13	72	1	73	75	1	76	32	2	...	...	...	...	13	1	14
30	...	30	314	7	321	198	5	203	26	1	...	...	...	...	53	3	56
21	...	21	216	4	220	157	4	161	34	1	...	...	...	...	14	1	15
62	1	63	300	10	310	199	11	210	...	...	...	...	3	...	71	1	72
7	...	7	80	7	87	50	5	55	14	3	...	...	...	...	11	1	12
33	1	34	212	13	225	129	4	133	86	1	...	...	...	...	35	...	35
32	2	34	439	22	461	316	8	324	8	...	...	...	...	...	56	2	58
38	1	39	422	9	431	199	2	201	16	...	...	...	1	...	43	1	44
11	1	12	144	7	151	77	2	79	50	4	...	...	1	...	11	1	12
314	9	323	2,714	106	2,820	1,780	55	1,835	383	18	...	...	5	...	423	20	443
10	2	12	106	15	121	77	14	91	2	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
2	...	2	13	...	13	60	3	63	15	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	6
12	2	14	119	15	134	137	17	154	17	1	1	...	...	...	10	...	10
842	31	873	7,942	279	8,221	4,729	174	4,903	1,173	44	1	...	9	1	966	37	1,003

No. 38.—Statement of Deeds Registered in the Registratio[n]

1		2	3	4 (a)	4 (b)	5	6	7	8
			Registrations Affectin[g]						
			Compul[sory]						
Serial No.	Districts.	Number of Registration Offices.	Instruments of gift [Section 17, clause (a)].	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100 (Sections 54 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under Section 17, clauses (b) and (c).	Instruments of perpetual lease [Section 17, clause (d)].	All instruments of lease (other than of perpetual lease) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, clause (d).
1	Hissar	11	77	1,048	...	3,350	82	49	58
2	Rohtak	9	55	610	...	2,579	72	6	6
3	Gurgaon	9	24	428	...	954	17	...	81
4	Delhi	7	80	1,191	...	2,342	115	10	122
5	Karnál	7	32	731	...	1,123	49	4	46
6	Umballa	17	65	1,692	...	2,531	86	...	48
7	Simla	4	5	85	...	85	8	...	16
8	Kángra	14	56	518	...	1,133	36	1	8
9	Hoshiárpur	13	104	1,487	...	4,603	128	37	90
10	Jullundur	13	128	1,779	...	4,247	303	1	65
11	Ludhiána	8	86	1,227	...	3,678	90	7	19
12	Ferozepore	13	43	1,412	...	4,361	107	27	26
13	Mooltan	8	14	915	...	1,285	177	14	132
14	Jhang	8	7	619	...	1,120	116	1	25
15	Montgomery	9	6	268	...	375	49	...	9
16	Lahore	11	73	1,650	...	3,636	126	12	134
17	Amritsar	9	112	1,649	...	4,498	162	7	143
18	Gurdáspur	9	32	604	...	3,701	38	...	34
19	Siálkot	14	51	1,376	...	5,869	48	1	40
20	Gujrát	8	59	1,138	...	2,385	54	1	6
21	Gujránwála	9	20	1,073	...	1,553	42	2	33
22	Shahpur	7	30	664	...	1,106	85	...	57
23	Jhelum	*9	36	1,719	...	1,594	61	...	...
24	Ráwalpindi	13	38	2,775	...	2,105	82	25	33
25	Hazára	6	8	400	...	595	33	...	2
26	Peshárwar	8	32	1,545	...	1,858	211	...	193
27	Kohát	5	3	162	...	175	3	...	9
28	Bannu	6	6	591	...	883	25	2	19
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	9	2	1,000	...	1,847	140	...	12
30	Dera Gházi Khan ...	9	11	609	...	1,262	70	1	29
31	Muzaffargarh	7	18	734	...	1,103	73	1	4
32	Office of Inspector-General of Registration.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	289	1,313	31,699	...	67,936	2,688	209	1,50[?]

* Includes the office of Sub-Registrar at Talagang, vacant from April 1895.

DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1896-97.

9	10			11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			20
IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.															
sory.				Optional.											
Total of Compulsory Registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.			Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under Section 18, clauses (a) and (b).	Instruments of leases for one year or less [Section 18, clause (c)], and instruments of lease exempted under the proviso in Section 17.	Awards (Section 17, clause l).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Courts.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Courts.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.			Total value of immoveable property transferred.
	Rs.	A.	P.									Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.
4,664	11,657	8	0	475	3,911	21	15	5	...	...	4,427	2,214	8	0	22,97,357
3,328	8,318	0	0	134	870	30	18	...	...	...	1,052	526	0	0	15,80,848
1,504	3,760	0	0	115	391	9	180	...	...	...	695	349	0	0	8,86,527
3,860	9,650	0	0	222	932	11	40	22	...	...	1,227	613	8	0	39,57,751
1,987	4,967	8	0	198	484	12	34	...	...	1	729	364	8	0	9,00,676
4,422	11,083	0	0	427	728	21	18	...	...	...	1,194	597	8	0	22,51,759
199	497	8	0	8	4	...	...	...	...	9	21	9	0	0	11,13,818
1,752	4,380	0	0	212	470	13	...	...	...	2	697	347	8	0	7,90,175
6,449	16,120	0	0	1,183	4,679	47	26	1	...	...	5,936	2,968	0	0	28,26,164
6,523	16,302	8	0	1,679	3,943	160	13	9	11	...	5,815	2,910	8	0	28,48,706
5,107	12,780	0	0	855	2,077	32	8	4	...	...	2,976	1,491	0	0	28,35,347
5,976	14,940	0	0	412	829	18	1	...	...	...	1,260	630	0	0	39,44,225
2,537	6,345	0	0	48	143	28	17	12	...	...	248	124	0	0	23,71,544
1,888	4,720	0	0	297	501	39	6	...	...	...	843	420	8	0	10,83,295
707	1,770	0	0	26	68	3	...	...	...	...	97	49	0	0	4,42,672
5,631	14,098	0	0	166	450	31	22	6	...	1	676	338	0	0	40,55,281
6,571	16,427	8	0	378	1,042	21	20	1	...	1	1,463	731	8	0	37,67,761
4,409	11,050	0	0	379	3,323	10	10	2	...	...	3,724	1,865	8	0	18,42,334
7,385	18,486	0	0	879	5,977	26	6	...	1	1	6,890	3,445	8	0	34,75,272
3,643	9,108	0	0	814	2,090	21	6	...	...	...	2,931	1,465	0	0	15,11,052
2,723	6,817	8	0	709	1,536	22	6	...	...	2	2,275	1,139	8	0	13,88,317
1,942	4,855	0	0	262	466	18	4	...	...	...	750	375	0	0	12,68,732
3,410	8,525	0	0	825	1,360	11	1	...	...	...	2,197	1,098	0	0	13,51,485
5,058	12,675	0	0	1,478	1,883	33	3	...	4	...	3,401	1,708	0	0	27,90,007
1,038	2,595	0	0	38	48	6	...	...	...	...	92	48	0	0	4,36,525
3,839	9,597	8	0	198	221	24	23	...	...	1	467	234	0	0	22,44,755
352	880	0	0	37	38	3	...	...	...	...	78	39	0	0	3,20,303
1,526	3,815	0	0	70	104	13	9	...	...	...	196	98	0	0	9,06,639
3,001	7,501	0	0	453	1,095	30	5	...	...	...	1,583	794	0	0	14,69,341
1,982	4,957	8	0	34	68	7	6	...	...	1	116	60	8	0	11,02,278
1,933	4,845	0	0	111	192	5	...	...	...	1	309	155	0	0	12,05,810
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,05,346	2,63,524	0	0	13,122	39,923	725	497	62	16	20	54,365	27,209	0	0	5,92,66,756

No. 38.—Statement of Deeds Registered in the Registration

1		21	22	23	24	25	26			27	28	29
		Registrations affecting Moveable Property, Book IV.										
		Compulsory.										
Serial No.	Districts.	Instruments of gift of moveable property [Section 123, Clause 2, of the Transfer of Property Act].	Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property [Clause (d), Section 18].	Obligations for the payment of money [Section 18, Clause (f)].	All other documents registered under Section 18, Clause (f).	Total of Registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.			Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.
							Rs.	A.	P.			
1	Hissar	...	60	284	424	768	768	0	0	...	17	...
2	Rohtak...	...	13	285	210	508	508	0	0	...	9	...
3	Gurgaon	...	10	201	231	442	442	0	0	...	7	...
4	Delhi	...	145	412	388	945	947	8	0	1	42	...
5	Karnál	...	40	248	180	468	468	0	0	...	9	...
6	Umballa	...	52	150	475	677	677	0	0	...	48	...
7	Simla	...	22	11	48	81	80	0	0	...	2	1
8	Kángra	...	4	20	105	129	128	0	0	1	8	...
9	Hoshiárpur	...	77	50	197	324	324	0	0	1	40	...
10	Jullundur	...	74	14	182	270	270	0	0	1	70	...
11	Ludhiána	...	27	90	293	410	410	0	0	2	48	...
12	Ferozepore	...	25	238	292	555	555	0	0	...	35	...
13	Mooltan	...	47	180	322	549	553	8	0	...	36	...
14	Jhang	...	1	51	244	296	296	0	0	...	13	...
15	Montgomery	...	3	38	194	235	235	0	0	...	10	...
16	Lahore	...	39	117	288	444	443	0	0	1	73	...
17	Amritsar	...	116	44	341	501	501	0	0	...	85	...
18	Gurdáspur	...	19	14	105	138	138	0	0	...	28	2
19	Siálkot	...	64	27	260	351	354	0	0	1	47	...
20	Gujrát	...	12	35	66	113	113	0	0	...	19	1
21	Gujránwála	...	6	67	77	150	150	0	0	1	22	...
22	Shahpur	...	15	30	36	81	81	0	0	...	16	...
23	Jhelum	...	5	32	397	434	434	0	0	...	28	...
24	Ráwalpindi	...	37	36	205	278	281	0	0	...	43	...
25	Hazára...	...	1	12	29	42	42	0	0	...	6	1
26	Pesháwar	...	27	98	110	235	235	0	0	...	40	...
27	Kohát	...	...	8	23	31	32	0	0	...	3	...
28	Bannu	...	4	19	41	64	64	0	0	...	8	...
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	5	59	98	162	160	8	0	...	12	1
30	Dera Gházi Khan ...	...	[illegible]	39	47	99	100	0	0	...	12	...
31	Muzaffargarh	...	33	27	130	190	190	0	0	...	10	...
32	Office of Inspector-General of Registration.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	996	2,936	6,038	9,970	9,980	8	0	9	846	6

DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1896-97—concluded.

30	31	32	33	34	35			36			37		
Number of Registrations under Section 24.	Number of registrations under Section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers of attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19 and 26, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 28 and 29.			Total extraordinary fees and fines.			Total Expenditure.		
					Rs	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	1	23	30	733	14,708	0	0	6,070	9	6	5,073	13	5
...	2	16	8	365	9.388	0	0	2,847	12	0	3 652	3	7
2	...	6	9	201	4 579	0	0	1,649	3	6	1,438	12	1
1	1	9	69	745	11,379	0	0	5,030	4	0	6,097	13	10
...	1	2	9	226	5,836	0	0	1,913	8	0	2 255	5	3
2	7	38	31	616	12,549	8	0	4.156	5	0	6 353	6	0
1	...	...	34	79	598	8	0	333	0	0	681	15	0
2	5	24	12	224	4,887	8	0	1,651	12	0	1 986	12	6
2	4	91	3	750	19,572	0	0	7,360	4	0	7 674	11	5
...	7	27	17	901	19,763	0	0	7.925	4	0	7,895	5	2
...	...	48	11	864	14,873	0	0	5.142	8	0	6 719	8	6
...	...	9	6	1,430	16,265	0	0	6,018	12	0	5,345	11	11
2	3	16	16	554	7 166	8	0	3,146	4	0	3,012	3	6
2	3	18	2	204	5.488	8	0	1,823	12	0	1,551	15	5
...	...	12	2	135	2 094	0	0	880	12	0	1,256	5	0
2	4	24	27	694	15,171	0	0	6,078	0	0	7,482	9	11
1	4	12	8	344	18,000	0	0	5.741	0	0	7,385	4	6
5	...	36	7	312	13 173	8	0	4.988	4	0	5,003	8	10
1	6	62	3	942	22 473	8	0	8,788	12	11	9,127	0	0
...	1	21	1	139	10,766	0	0	3,682	8	0	4,449	2	2
2	3	45	...	267	8,195	0	0	3,154	8	0	3 406	15	4
3	5	18	3	460	5.375	0	0	1,820	0	0	2,403	1	9
1	3	35	1	403	10,169	0	0	3 973	0	0	3,974	14	6
...	9	60	10	484	14 840	0	0	5,511	12	0	5,185	0	3
...	2	2	...	73	2,713	0	0	761	8	0	1,457	10	3
3	2	40	2	651	10,226	8	0	4.232	4	0	3,753	0	0
...	...	3	2	26	963	0	0	353	8	0	308	0	0
1	3	7	4	94	4 009	0	0	1,053	4	0	1,390	9	3
5	34	65	14	130	8 507	8	0	3 034	4	0	3,570	15	8
2	9	2	14	157	5,166	0	0	1,617	6	0	2,698	9	0
...	10	7	4	115	5 230	0	0	1 738	4	0	2,356	13	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,471	5	4
41	129	778	359	13,318	3,04,125	8	0	1,12,478	0	11	1,49,420	6	4

No. 39.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities, including Notified Areas (Chapter XII of the Punjab Municipal Act, XX of 1891), in the Punjab during the year 1896-97.

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1896-97	Remarks.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Hissar.	Hissar	II	16,854	8,173	23,004	27,139	(a) 4,038	(a) Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 14,800.
	Hánsi	II	15,190	11,580	18,087	20,436	(b) 9,231	(b) Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 10,000.
	Bhiwáni	II	35,487	43,705	43,145	80,650	6,200	
	Fatahabad ...	II	2,848	318	1,351	1,526	143	
	Sirsa	II	16,4 5	17,345	19,:48	27, 02	8,591	
Rohtak.	Rohtak	II	16,101	11,304	23,215	22,953	11,566	
	Jhajjar	II	11,881	6,199	13,162	14,219	(c) 5,142	(c) Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 7,000.
	Bahádurgarh ...	II	6,103	2,464	6,717	7,303	1,878	
	Gohána	II	7,690	5,109	9,102	12,059	2,152	
	Beri	II	9,8.5	9,233	9,583	10,759	8,057	
Gurgaon.	Rewári	II	27,934	37,341	49,483	51,552	35,27[illegible]	
	Farukhnagar ...	II	5,881	8,572	5,461	4,626	9,407	
	Palwal	II	11,227	7,609	13,048	11,106	9,551	
	Fírozpur	II	6,848	3,610	6,917	7,740	2,787	
	Sohna	II	5,090	4,262	5,163	5,124	4,301	
	Hodal	II	9,601	7,821	5,026	3,632	9,215	
Delhi.	Delhi	I	190,065	1,07,491	4,27,526	4,85,866	(d) 49,151	(d) Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 16,423.
	Sonepat	II	12,611	2,344	12,814	13,364	1,794	
	Ballabgarh ...	II	4,474	3,565	6,103	6,135	3,533	
	Farídabad ...	II	5,929	1,322	5,120	5,355	1,087	
Karnal.	Karnál	II	21,530	6,141	29,194	29,777	5,558	
	Pánipat	II	27,547	8,217	23,384	27,017	4,584	
	Kaithal	II	15,768	5,780	17,535	20,565	2,750	
Umballa.	Umballa	II	26,856	6,189	38,307	39,390	5,106	
	Rúpar	II	8,693	3,317	10,519	10,027	3,2[illegible]9	
	Sádhaura ...	II	10,445	1,723	5,476	6,269	930	
	Jagádhri ...	II	13,029	6,499	22,025	25,879	2,645	
	Shahabad ...	II	11,473	3,849	9,381	9,729	3,501	
	Búriya	II	6,809	1,223	4,113	3,768	1,568	
	Ládwa	II	4,011	5,440	4,171	4,840	(e) 4,771	(e) Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 6,000.
	Thánesar ...	II	6,111	3,452	5,807	7,441	1,818	
Simla.	Simla	I	18,606	58,805	3,32,631	3,25,551	(f) 65,885	(f) Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 42,500.
	Kasumpti ...	II	365	1,116	5,919	4,710	2,325	
Kangra.	Dharmsála ...	I	2,7[illegible]8	1,587	10,283	9,723	2,147	
	Kángra	II	5,234	2,2[illegible]7	5,283	5,193	2,327	
	Núrpur	II	4,837	3,025	9,605	11,037	1,593	
Hoshiarpur.	Hoshiárpur ...	II	17,546	15,683	42,176	47,414	(g) 10,445	(g) Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 2,000.
	Urmar Tánda ...	II	11,632	511	5,023	4,622	912	
	Hariána	II	7,066	1,516	2,536	3,069	983	
	Garhdiwála ...	II	4,045	531	1,962	2,118	375	
	Una	II	4,483	474	2,596	2,657	413	
	Anandpur ...	II	5,100	989	2,595	2,962	622	
	Mukerián ...	II	3,977	387	3,351	2,861	877	
	Dasúya	II	7,047	120	2,850	2,370	600	
	Miáni	II	6,649	120	1,509	1,438	191	
Jullundur.	Jullundur ...	II	50,375	10,900	63,840	67,371	7,369	
	Kartárpur ...	II	10,441	1,208	8,232	6,937	2,503	
	Aláwalpur ...	II	4,380	419	2,307	2,444	282	
	Phillour	II	6,697	2,321	9,061	7,719	3,663	
	Núrmahal ...	II	8,520	3,137	5,644	5,951	2,830	
	Ráhon	II	10,667	361	11,248	11,348	261	
	Nawashahr ...	II	5,601	197	4,716	4,359	554	
	Banga	II	5,010	1,456	5,670	5,644	1,482	
	Nakodar	II	9,740	1,521	8,418	7,519	2,420	

No. 39—ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPALITIES, INCLUDING NOTIFIED AREAS (CHAPTER XII OF THE PUNJAB MUNICIPAL ACT, XX OF 1891), IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1896-97—continued.

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1896-97.	REMARKS.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
LUDHIANA.	Ludhiána ...	II	46,334	13,192	97,659	96,714	(h) 14,137	(h) Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 31,200.
	Jagraon ...	II	18,116	6,388	13,721	13,009	7,100	
	Khanna ...	II	3,877	4,159	5,308	6,837	2,630	
	Ráikot ...	II	9,381	2,973	6,201	6,623	2,551	
	Máchiwára ...	II	5,340	1,677	4,834	4,502	2,009	
FEROZEPORE.	Ferozepore ...	II	25,337	7,416	48,435	55,851	...	
	Fázilka ...	II	7,563	40,778	29,647	22,496	47,929	
	Muktsar ...	II	5,271	14,951	6,251	7,008	14,194	
	Dharmkot ...	II	6,725	680	3,598	3,733	545	
	Zíra	II	4,356	1,483	3,996	4,012	1,467	
	Makhu	II	1,619	1,663	1,034	1,056	1,641	
MOOLTAN.	Mooltan	I	74,562	62,025	1,63,807	1,52,908	72,924	
	Shujabad ...	II	6,329	585	9,694	9,583	696	
	Kahror	II	5,498	966	4,251	4,138	1,079	
	Talamba	II	2,792	2,981	1,857	2,546	2,292	
	Jalálpur	II	3,884	646	4,953	4,973	626	
JHANG.	Jhang	II	23,290	19,566	44,192	48,868	14,890	
	Chiniot	II	13,476	9,060	14,438	18,217	5,281	
MONTGOMERY.	Montgomery ...	II	5,159	4,806	10,568	12,522	2,852	
	Kamália	II	7,490	762	8,716	8,830	648	
	Pákpattan ...	II	6,522	2,020	7,337	7,410	1,947	
LAHORE.	Lahore	I	1,59,597	27,441	3,96,902	4,43,013	—18,670	
	Kasúr	II	20,290	16,443	37,437	44,915	8,965	
	Khem Karn ...	II	5,935	2,121	4,781	4,831	2,071	
	Patti	II	7,495	2,429	4,881	4,707	2,603	
	Chunián	II	10,339	14,821	13,851	14,583	14,089	
	Khudián	II	2,921	2,201	1,946	2,374	1,773	
	Sharakpur ...	II	4,924	1,145	4,392	4,634	903	
AMRITSAR.	Amritsar	I	136,766	50,753	4,30,344	4 52,665	28 432	
	Jandiála	II	7,732	5,377	7,716	7 492	5,601	
	Majítha	II	6,417	1,477	3,349	2 926	1,900	
	Tarn Táran ...	II	3,900	1,191	6,834	7,300	725	
GURDASPUR.	Dalhousie ...	I	2,403	38	22,079	17,296	4,821	
	Gurdáspur ...	II	5,189	2,886	18 597	19 594	1,889	
	Batála	II	27,223	11,047	32,551	34,757	8,841	
	Dinánagar ...	II	5,454	2,482	9,223	10,801	904	
	Kalánaur	II	5,286	537	4,954	4,859	632	
	Pathánkot ...	II	4,749	4,080	11,677	11,980	3,777	
	Sujánpur	II	5,796	883	5,125	5 306	705	
	Dera Nának ...	II	5,750	1,060	8,002	8,161	901	
	Sri Govindpur ...	II	4,359	2,252	7,089	6,266	3,075	
SIALKOT.	Siálkot	II	55,087	21,991	1,09,320	1,15,942	15,369	
	Daska	II	6,478	548	5,228	5,454	322	
	Jámki	II	4,629	676	5,397	5,103	970	
	Pasrúr	II	9,200	2,121	7,108	8,300	929	
	Kila Sobha Singh	II	4,520	956	4,169	3,963	1,162	
	Zafarwál	II	5,536	1,236	6,847	7,477	606	
	Nárowál	II	4,898	853	4,409	4,495	767	
GUJRAT.	Gujrát	II	17,671	4,642	31,225	31,139	4,728	
	Jalálpur	II	11,065	4,839	7,929	9,302	3,466	
	Kunjáh	II	5,474	1,297	2,132	2,330	1,098	
	Dinga	II	5,424	5,787	4,576	4,913	5,450	

No. 39.—ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPALITIES, INCLUDING NOTIFIED AREAS (CHAPTER XII OF THE PUNJAB MUNICIPAL ACT, XX OF 1891), IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1896-97—continued.

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1896-97.	REMARKS.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
GUJRANWALA.	Gujránwála ...	II	25,892	32,887	61,374	57,839	36,422	
	Wazírabad ...	II	15,786	12,358	21,127	23,511	9,974	
	Rámnagar ...	II	6,592	2,679	5,820	7,008	1,191	
	Akálgarh ...	II	4,262	3,194	5,443	5,358	3,299	
	Eminabad ...	II	5,841	2,561	2,771	3 330	2,002	
	Kila Didár Singh	II	2,843	965	2,322	2,901	386	
SHAHPUR.	Shahpur	II	6,337	460	1 788	1,824	424	
	Miáni	II	7,149	2,865	7,376	7 992	2,249	
	Sáhiwál	II	9,210	2,133	7,604	9,107	630	
	Khusháb	II	9,832	5,310	9,035	10,437	3,908	
	Bhera	II	17,428	4,650	19,829	20,229	4,250	
JHELUM.	Jhelum	II	12,878	5,235	29,577	30,802	4,010	
	Pind Dádan Khan	II	15,055	15,309	31,986	34,543	12,753	
RAWALPINDI.	Murree	I	1,459	6,037	1,28,654	1,26,184	8,507	
	Ráwalpindi ...	II	76,300	72,474	2,06,669	2,21,784	57,359	
	Hazro	II	9,261	11,975	15,100	13,001	14,074	
	Attock	II	3,073	2,700	3,517	3,180	3,037	
	Pindigheb ...	II	8,464	4,950	4,884	4,183	5,651	
HAZARA.	Haripur	II	5,419	97	24,009	22,262	1,844	
	Abbott abad ...	II	9,992	3,185	12,301	13,427	2,059	
	Baffa	II	7,437	1,433	4,283	4,324	1,392	
	Nawashahr ...	II	3,885	1,265	2,405	2,227	1,443	
PESHAWAR.	Pesháwar ...	II	84,191	40,078	1,87,578	1,98,540	29,116	
KOHAT.	Kohát	II	14,347	2,961	35,520	29,793	8,688	
BANNU.	Bannu and Edwardes-abad.	II	6,095	9,806	42,517	38,630	13,693	
	Lakki	II	4,488	1,263	5,231	4 711	1,783	
	Isa Khel	II	7,600	1,094	4,791	4,009	1,876	
	Kálabágh ...	II	6,702	4,347	6,251	5,824	4,784	
D. I. KHAN.	Dera Ismail Khan	II	21 573	10,038	52,407	59,132	3,313	
	Kuláchi	II	9 447	1,755	6,688	7,407	1,036	
	Bhakkar	II	5,210	1,865	7,065	7,730	1,200	
	Leiah	II	7,437	2,027	9,314	10 371	970	
	Kahror	II	2,833	1,877	3,263	4,550	590	
D. G. KHAN.	Dera Gházi Khan	II	24,649	13,210	1,44,320	1,41,622	15,908	
	Jámpur	II	5,815	1,876	10,995	9,439	3 432	
	Rájanpur... ...	II	4,064	552	5,233	5,385	400	
	Dájal	II	6,085	3,714	7,181	6,131	4,764	
	Mithankot ...	II	3,624	54	3,210	3,093	171	
MUZAFFARGARH.	Muzaffargarh ...	II	3,058	2,616	10,734	10,001	3,349	
	Khángarh ...	II	3,505	3,017	6,098	5,094	6,021	
	Alipur	II	2,552	5,523	5,593	4,895	6,221	
	Khairpur	II	2,424	4,270	3,515	2,780	5,005	
	Total ...	...	2,117,634	11,62,870	42,96,500	45,33,049	* 9,26,321	* Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 1,29,925

No. 39.—ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPALITIES, INCLUDING NOTIFIED AREAS (CHAPTER XII OF THE PUNJAB MUNICIPAL ACT, XX OF 1891), IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1896-97—concluded.

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1896-97.	REMARKS.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
			Notified Areas.					
ROHTAK.	Mehm	...	7,600	544	1,028	1,165	407	
	Kalánaur	...	7,428	316	836	803	349	
	Sanghi	...	5,677	448	496	807	137	
	Mundlána ...	...	5,555	601	530	842	289	
	Butana	...	7,601	760	230	958	32	
	Sámplá Kheri Sámpla.	...	2,707	387	172	534	25	
	Mandautha ...	..	4,865	668	477	750	395	
	Kharkhauda ...	...	3,579	116	763	813	67	
	Badli	...	3,667	389	430	762	57	
	Guryáni	...	3,891	285	236	508	13	
SIMLA.	Kálka	...	5,679	1,635	6,566	5,874	2,327	
HOSHIARPUR.	Khánpur	...	3,553	3,151	5,411	5,070	3,492	
MOOLTAN.	Dunyápur ...	...	2,100	1,690	705	717	1,677	
MONTGOMERY.	Okára	...	55	359	512	613	258	
LAHORE.	Padhána	...	6,040	609	807	406	1,010	
AMRITSAR.	Rám Dás ...	...	4,958	505	1,139	876	768	
GURDASPUR.	Fatahgarh ...	...	4,899	...	1,105	688	417	
SIALKOT.	Sahowála ...	...	3,919	93	334	286	141	
	Bhopálwála ...	...	4,245	332	555	248	639	
	Sambriál	...	4,625	315	604	334	585	
	Begowála ...	...	3,859	685	1,165	279	1,571	
	Mitránwáli ...	...	3,783	220	520	252	488	
	Chiwanda ...	...	5,655	367	995	511	851	
	Kaláswála ...	...	3,324	47	329	251	125	
	Badomalli ...	...	3,467	236	422	326	332	
	Daud	...	3,813	348	454	292	510	
GUJRAT.	Shadiwál	...	7,244	633	1,666	1,334	965	
GUJRANWALA.	Háfizabad ...	...	3,076	931	1,856	2,783	4	
	Sodhra	...	4,978	731	1,390	843	1,278	
D. I. KHAN.	Tánk	...	3,856	5,778	8,227	11,755	2,250	
	Total ...	...	136,197	23,179	39,960	41,680	21,459	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	2,253,831	11,86,049	43,36,460	45,74,729	9,47,780	

No 40.—STATEMENT SHOWING (IN ACRES) THE CROPS CULTIVATED FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1897.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		CEREALS AND PULSES.												OIL-SEEDS.			CONDIMENTS AND SPICES.				
DISTRICT.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowár.	Bájra.	Ragi or Mandwa.	Maize.	Gram.	Other Cereals.	Múng and Mâsh.	Peas, Moth and other Pulses.	Total Cereals and Pulses.	Linseed.	Til.	Rape and others.	Chillies.	Ginger and Spices.	Turmeric.	Others.	Sugarcane.
HISSAR ...	Irrigated ...	379	26,349	32,858	18,708	5,415	...	871	23,895	88	385	488	109,437	...	391	1,039	292	31	1	...	1,599
	Unirrigated ...	6,035	1,127	2,368	49,324	98,024	...	6	14,947	1	2,754	8,198	182,784	...	310	6,047	1	4	...	...	...
	Total ...	6,414	27,476	35,226	68,032	103,439	...	877	38,842	89	3,140	8,686	292,221	...	701	7,086	293	35	1	...	1,599
ROHTAK ...	Irrigated ...	2,182	55,977	29,509	6,886	1,885	...	251	8,616	47	261	1,804	107,428	...	222	1,583	95	57	...	...	19,211
	Unirrigated ...	13	436	351	173,130	143,121	...	78	1,378	79	7,014	24,073	349,673	...	511	245	1	...	...	...	13
	Total ...	2,195	56,413	29,860	180,016	145,006	...	339	9,994	126	7,275	25,877	457,101	...	733	1,828	96	57	...	...	19,224
GURGAON ...	Irrigated ...	4	42,271	81,573	6,711	3,839	...	204	33,563	66	208	1,651	170,090	...	363	3,915	363	1,224	...	1	4,082
	Unirrigated ...	67	28,757	51,895	100,799	174,844	...	977	55,772	277	17,702	103,728	534,818	...	4,327	22,637	3	113	...	...	70
	Total ...	71	71,028	133,468	107,510	178,683	...	1,181	89,335	343	17,910	105,379	704,908	...	4,690	26,552	366	1,337	...	1	4,152
DELHI ...	Irrigated ...	2,531	72,498	21,740	4,111	1,471	66	7,715	3,356	8,737	87	2,077	124,389	...	169	2,683	1,213	496	...	...	24,364
	Unirrigated ...	249	15,149	14,389	77,471	51,913	2	2,522	19,817	2,699	4,615	30,335	219,161	...	791	5,081	4	49	...	...	1,104
	Total ...	2,780	87,647	36,129	81,582	53,384	68	10,237	23,173	11,436	4,702	32,412	313,550	...	960	7,764	1,217	545	...	...	25,468
KARNAL ...	Irrigated ...	22,006	130,020	18,350	10,545	1,130	1,707	6,422	11,575	2,687	435	3,908	209,785	10	248	3,177	582	972	1	3	19,140
	Unirrigated ...	16,354	12,835	2,648	67,434	9,065	513	8,811	3,773	763	5,033	3,013	130,242	22	918	332	4	3	...	...	1,787
	Total ...	38,360	142,855	20,998	77,979	10,195	2,220	15,233	16,348	3,450	5,468	6,921	340,027	32	1,166	3,509	586	975	1	3	20,927
UMBALLA ...	Irrigated ...	5,309	38,517	3,528	351	41	620	5,298	1,745	3,591	563	924	60,316	216	114	1,804	419	591	2	...	8,549
	Unirrigated ...	24,100	121,846	6,412	111,991	8,747	1,766	130,725	31,755	44,519	38,977	21,006	543,007	1,153	5,971	5,421	70	50	...	...	9,874
	Total ...	29,409	160,363	9,940	[illegible]	8,788	[illegible]	[illegible]	33,510	48,110	39,540	[illegible]	603,323	1,369	6,085	7,225	489	641	2	...	18,423

Simla ...	Irrigated ...	452	424	50	...	...	36	164	...	8	10	5	1,146	...	...	3	...	32	...	...	...
	Unirrigated ...	439	3,375	1,674	...	1	1,027	1,486	3	2,485	369	426	11,285	...	4	7	1	24	1	...	10
	Total ...	891	3,799	1,724	...	1	1,063	1,650	3	2,493	379	431	12,431	...	4	10	1	56	1	...	10
Kangra ...	Irrigated ...	74,252	51,536	9,637	25	...	403	7,623	395	1,329	2,620	2,880	150,701	12,101	156	654	52	69	373	1	2,136
	Unirrigated ...	21,577	131,338	54,120	139	4	11,747	116,140	5,796	20,393	14,702	17,570	393,526	352	10,748	2,775	97	34	512	12	1,964
	Total ...	95,829	182,874	63,757	164	4	12,150	123,763	6,192	21,722	17,322	20,450	544,227	12,453	10,904	3,429	149	103	885	13	4,100
Hoshiarpur ...	Irrigated ...	13,878	27,228	3,256	135	7	...	4,951	4,190	41	69	1,228	54,983	226	19	597	236	64	42	...	8,819
	Unirrigated ...	16,683	237,848	23,979	41,820	4,820	...	162,506	88,622	9,762	19,385	49,920	655,351	2,389	6,534	2,487	15	95	4	...	20,660
	Total ...	30,561	265,076	27,235	41,955	4,833	...	167,457	92,812	9,803	19,454	51,148	710,334	2,615	6,553	3,084	251	159	46	...	29,479
Jullundur ...	Irrigated ...	1,067	142,735	8,379	9,753	14	34	76,812	4,937	15,562	466	2,692	262,452	275	130	1,572	1,496	300	...	...	32,435
	Unirrigated ...	1,697	66,421	3,710	59,495	237	5	20,479	25,478	51,884	15,095	56,718	301,219	90	2,613	285	1	7	...	...	2,881
	Total ...	2,764	209,157	12,089	69,248	251	39	97,291	30,415	67,446	15,561	59,410	563,671	365	2,743	1,857	1,497	307	...	...	35,316
Ludhiana ...	Irrigated ...	264	102,018	10,487	15,084	428	5	53,787	25,168	290	2,889	2,942	213,362	83	380	3,777	247	43	1	...	13,987
	Unirrigated ...	2,308	101,092	6,174	77,391	1,858	5	14,925	94,850	1,062	21,828	47,507	369,000	253	521	5,651	1	4	...	...	3,958
	Total ...	2,572	203,110	16,661	92,475	2,286	10	68,712	120,018	1,352	24,717	50,449	582,362	336	901	9,428	248	47	1	...	17,945
Ferozepore ...	Irrigated ...	1,822	213,700	41,302	117,995	23,330	1	48,732	141,316	3,196	9,355	26,489	627,268	27	1,086	49,526	969	241	...	...	1,855
	Unirrigated ...	304	75,307	17,927	19,463	8,438	...	1,497	84,395	122	12,365	17,122	236,941	2	828	8,765	...	81	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,126	289,007	59,229	137,458	31,768	1	50,229	225,742	3,318	21,720	43,611	864,209	29	1,914	58,291	969	322	...	...	1,855
Mooltan ...	Irrigated ...	17,050	220,890	7,755	75,488	9,437	379	1,538	7,662	23,454	735	9,924	374,312	1	16,555	5,987	147	430	...	...	2,842
	Unirrigated ...	25	41,159	1,153	1,761	1,764	1	26	5,056	179	2,486	33,348	86,958	3	4,367	1,232	...	24	...	...	4
	Total ...	17,075	262,049	8,908	77,249	11,201	380	1,564	12,718	23,633	3,221	43,272	461,270	4	20,922	7,219	147	454	...	...	2,846
Jhang ...	Irrigated ...	2,032	265,620	14,475	59,083	10,627	778	11,955	2,582	26,273	1,922	1,726	397,073	37	3,067	18,408	81	107	...	...	11,132
	Unirrigated ...	2,353	30,854	1,634	8,595	8,838	2	1,118	7,624	559	25,317	11,630	98,524	396	3,900	437	...	39	...	...	1
	Total ...	4,385	296,474	16,109	67,678	19,465	780	13,073	10,206	26,832	27,239	13,356	495,597	433	6,973	18,845	81	146	...	...	11,133
Montgomery ...	Irrigated ...	9,651	108,230	11,803	9,576	339	35	4,871	11,690	12,819	877	1,501	171,393	...	6,114	790	195	1,712	...	...	543
	Unirrigated ...	254	12,435	879	1,548	253	3	183	3,730	183	2,825	4,056	26,349	...	1,689	127	...	19	...	...	...
	Total ...	9,905	120,665	12,682	11,124	592	39	5,054	15,420	13,002	3,702	5,557	197,742	...	7,803	917	195	1,731	...	...	543
Lahore ...	Irrigated ...	28,379	278,258	24,961	64,614	1,403	122	44,755	34,136	8,565	1,455	4,045	490,693	31	2,055	16,690	1,456	239	1	...	8,317
	Unirrigated ...	399	33,677	3,150	12,160	366	1	2,242	23,730	446	7,706	7,126	91,003	6	1,044	8,749	20	60	...	...	35
	Total ...	28,778	311,935	28,111	76,774	1,769	123	46,997	57,866	9,011	9,161	11,171	581,696	37	3,099	25,439	1,476	299	1	...	8,352

No. 40.—STATEMENT SHOWING (IN ACRES) THE CROPS CULTIVATED FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1897—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		CEREALS AND PULSES.												OIL-SEEDS.			CONDIMENTS AND SPICES.				
District.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowár.	Bajra.	Ragi or Maindwa.	Maize.	Gram.	Other Cereals.	Múng and Másh.	Peas, Moth and other Pulses.	Total Cereals and Pulses.	Linseed.	Til.	Rape and others.	Chillies.	Ginger and Spices.	Turmeric.	Others.	Sugarcane.
AMRITSAR ...	Irrigated ...	33,734	216,775	19,690	21,526	11	560	50,835	25,388	688	2,766	1,258	373,232	367	1,205	16,678	469	111	...	...	25,149
	Unirrigated ...	976	54,768	3,494	64,318	160	52	4,122	50,949	3,904	12,120	15,982	210,845	167	6,147	5,289	...	3	...	...	1,781
	Total ...	34,710	271,544	23,184	85,844	171	612	54,957	76,337	4,592	14,886	17,240	584,077	534	7,652	21,957	469	114	...	...	26,930
GURDASPUR ...	Irrigated ...	34,989	69,226	12,860	161	7	...	14,285	1,566	1,068	4,074	3,618	141,854	468	621	3,082	359	223	255	33	32,11[illegible]
	Unirrigated ...	30,097	182,152	41,062	8,026	3,498	...	58,398	26,553	25,955	49,406	31,569	456,716	4,889	25,387	4,488	26	340	94	455	25,089
	Total ...	65,086	251,378	53,922	8,187	3,505	...	72,683	28,119	27,023	53,480	35,187	598,570	5,357	25,009	7,570	385	563	349	488	57,207
SIALKOT ...	Irrigated ...	39,537	206,653	57,517	5,177	258	1,547	41,488	3,463	2,249	1,029	4,218	363,136	1,316	510	8,393	767	218	141	...	34,010
	Unirrigated ...	10,461	85,428	24,205	41,955	4,644	381	40,149	3,609	18,265	10,446	10,590	250,133	2,934	5,095	3,969	17	33	9	...	13,758
	Total ...	49,998	292,081	81,722	47,132	4,902	1,928	81,637	7,072	20,514	11,475	14,808	613,269	4,250	5,605	12,362	784	251	150	...	47,768
GUJRAT ...	Irrigated ...	3,285	72,442	21,792	4,525	2,302	...	12,538	1,394	5,630	154	1,104	125,166	269	149	2,751	57	...	...	...	7,596
	Unirrigated ...	2,119	125,366	17,543	35,009	59,942	...	10,060	17,065	2,192	4,082	26,622	300,000	1,119	4,925	10,493	...	...	...	...	1,149
	Total ...	5,404	197,808	39,335	39,534	62,244	...	22,598	18,459	7,822	4,236	27,[illegible]25	425,166	1,388	5,074	13,244	57	...	...	...	8,745
GUJRANWALA ...	Irrigated ...	22,652	237,327	36,691	27,942	5,316	13	19,988	8,750	25,419	2,847	2,596	380,551	169	933	25,571	168	182	1	...	22,446
	Unirrigated ...	248	18,249	2,893	26,688	3,167	...	2,728	25,810	11,166	6,321	8,045	105,315	647	2,800	3,729	...	6	...	...	120
	Total ...	22,900	255,576	39,584	54,630	8,483	13	22,716	34,570	36,585	9,168	10,641	491,866	816	3,733	29,300	168	188	1	...	22,566
SHAHPUR ...	Irrigated ...	863	104,187	8,048	19,670	7,073	...	3,032	5,500	15,651	72	825	166,101	28	709	365	11	141	...	...	7,333
	Unirrigated ...	1,807	54,708	2,405	11,531	49,317	...	3,489	10,815	907	1,649	16,001	152,099	257	1,193	6,286	...	2	...	...	6
	Total ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible]

JHELUM ...	Irrigated ...	31	14,308	3,809	1,584	3,444	...	3,327	44	1,329	9	194	28,073	118	8	98	384	86	...	...	271
	Unirrigated ...	1,615	256,213	6,644	38,626	105,745	...	4,387	34,401	575	11,839	25,494	485,549	935	1,430	22,017	...	4	...	...	3
	Total ...	1,646	270,525	10,453	40,210	109,189	...	7,714	34,445	1,904	11,848	25,688	513,622	1,053	1,438	22,115	384	90	...	...	274
RAWALPINDI ...	Irrigated ...	846	11,192	11,178	946	1,581	...	17,677	21	233	188	757	44,619	48	28	574	226	73	...	...	2,411
	Unirrigated ...	180	300,151	21,557	46,316	125,320	...	34,367	31,340	1,994	23,971	22,792	607,988	124	2,325	44,288	2	1	1	...	16
	Total ...	1,026	311,343	32,735	47,202	126,901	...	52,044	31,361	2,227	24,159	23,549	652,607	172	2,353	44,862	228	74	1	...	2,427
HAZARA ...	Irrigated ...	12,024	12,240	6,611	413	39	...	14,646	3	40	702	664	47,382	...	29	1,063	64	18	721	...	1,170
	Unirrigated ...	...	93,490	54,212	2,010	4,681	...	141,627	602	3,621	8,698	20,699	329,640	4	442	29,343	2	...	...	...	2
	Total ...	12,024	105,730	60,823	2,423	4,720	...	156,273	605	3,661	9,400	21,363	377,022	4	471	30,406	66	18	721	...	1,172
PESHAWAR ...	Irrigated ...	12,222	103,095	83,688	9,737	5	...	109,755	20	327	1,844	6,269	326,962	19	90	8,890	1,005	12	...	...	14,232
	Unirrigated ...	...	137,108	114,384	13,519	647	...	4,303	1,459	149	631	5,876	278,076	22	1,328	3,913	1	...	...	...	7
	Total ...	12,222	240,203	198,072	23,256	652	...	114,058	1,479	476	2,475	12,145	605,038	41	1,418	12,803	1,006	12	...	...	14,239
KOHAT ...	Irrigated ...	2,064	17,843	4,226	156	1,021	...	9,899	1	23	570	52	35,855	...	166	292	71	68	1	...	44
	Unirrigated ...	...	86,190	3,570	6,881	44,056	...	4,901	13,769	1,385	3,729	4,321	168,802	...	2,193	2,828	...	2	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,064	104,033	7,796	7,037	45,077	...	14,800	13,770	1,408	4,299	4,373	204,657	...	2,359	3,120	71	70	1	...	44
BANNU ...	Irrigated ...	1,826	78,686	19,318	3,530	3,765	...	27,353	216	26	6	249	134,975	14	13	1,032	59	...	106	...	8,124
	Unirrigated ...	...	176,992	11,700	18,644	101,539	...	8	105,824	1	3,555	16,020	434,283	114	1,217	4,777	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,826	255,678	31,018	22,174	105,304	...	27,361	106,040	27	3,561	16,269	569,258	128	1,230	5,809	59	...	106	...	8,124
DERA ISMAIL KHAN.	Irrigated ...	1,254	97,363	9,801	9,243	10,168	1	52	591	1,845	92	485	130,895	1	348	2,699	51	377	...	...	114
	Unirrigated ...	...	178,854	14,595	18,854	48,874	...	2	35,132	2,645	9,661	30,166	338,783	27	32,260	28,278	...	334	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,254	276,217	24,396	28,097	59,042	1	54	35,723	4,490	9,753	30,652	469,679	28	32,608	30,977	51	711	...	...	114
DERA GHAZI KHAN.	Irrigated ...	27,898	81,991	3,100	38,545	8,010	...	18	2,825	1,266	58	5,666	169,345	...	990	965	96	...	...	...	51
	Unirrigated ...	...	54,886	3,566	68,953	12,304	...	...	7,581	311	4,480	16,923	168,996	...	3,753	29,319	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	27,898	136,877	6,666	107,458	20,314	...	18	10,406	1,577	4,538	22,589	338,341	...	4,743	30,284	96	...	...	...	51
MUZAFFARGARH	Irrigated ...	37,104	168,782	7,904	16,896	7,315	264	7	4,302	1,666	126	30,682	275,048	1	1,732	3,589	198	39	...	...	5,860
	Unirrigated ...	7	55,989	3,167	1,360	1,181	11	1	6,238	930	1,611	29,456	99,951	6	4,506	4,549	...	10	...	...	...
	Total ...	37,111	224,771	11,071	18,256	8,496	275	8	10,540	2,596	1,737	60,138	394,999	7	6,238	8,138	198	49	...	...	5,860
GRAND TOTAL ...	Irrigated ...	411,587	3,268,477	625,896	559,064	110,581	6,581	600,649	370,041	164,210	36,875	122,992	6,276,953	15,825	38,594	188,247	11,828	8,156	1,646	38	313,920
	Unirrigated ...	139,917	2,774,210	517,460	1,205,176	1,077,374	15,535	772,243	837,884	209,513	350,372	716,332	8,616,017	15,911	140,483	273,844	266	1,341	621	467	84,282
	Total ...	551,504	6,042,687	1,143,356	1,764,240	1,187,955	22,117	1,372,892	1,207,925	373,723	387,247	839,324	14,892,970	31,736	179,077	462,091	12,094	9,497	2,267	505	398,202

No. 40.—STATEMENT SHOWING (IN ACRES) THE CROPS CULTIVATED FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1897—continued.

1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
		Fibres.			Dyes.		Drugs and Narcotics.						Orchards and garden produce.		Miscellaneous Crops. Food.		Miscellaneous Crops. Non-food.	Total.					
District.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Cotton.	Hemp.	Others.	Indigo.	Safflower.	Opium.	Tea.	Tobacco.	Indian Hemp (Bhang).	Others.	Fodder crops not shown otherwise.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Carrots and Turnips.	Others.	Others.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Total area of crops failed in 1896-97.	Total area of crops sown.	Area on which these crops were grown.
Hissar ...	Irrigated ...	39,475	480	5	13,732	...	...	...	416	...	...	9,938	620	924	1,081	397	346	87,960	92,244	180,204	23,559	203,763	112,380
	Unirrigated ...	309	256	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,355	133	68	...	2	190	175,631	24,836	200,467	1,462,172	1,662,639	240,685
	Total ...	39,784	736	5	13,740	...	...	...	416	...	...	20,293	753	992	1,081	399	536	263,591	117,080	380,671	1,485,731	1,866,402	353,065
Rohtak ...	Irrigated ...	28,213	893	...	17,521	...	...	1	262	...	...	4,885	326	429	1,195	580	67	78,758	104,210	182,968	19,087	202,055	223,322
	Unirrigated ...	13,328	1,054	3	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	249	78	...	...	1	362,842	2,683	365,525	256,576	622,101	294,219
	Total ...	41,541	1,947	3	17,729	...	...	1	262	...	...	5,046	575	507	1,195	580	68	441,600	106,893	548,493	275,663	824,156	517,541
Gurgaon ...	Irrigated ...	23,237	1,112	12	5,335	44	...	...	1,037	...	114	1,031	363	1,437	3,497	91	72	47,779	169,542	217,421	11,350	228,771	207,698
	Unirrigated ...	33,833	1,792	1	35	10	...	...	1	...	...	1,772	576	445	20	48	53	439,535	161,019	600,554	200,229	800,783	530,325
	Total ...	57,070	2,904	13	5,371	54	...	...	1,038	...	114	2,803	939	1,882	3,517	139	125	487,314	330,661	817,975	211,579	1,029,554	738,023
Delhi ...	Irrigated ...	7,098	786	...	2,943	30	...	...	1,200	...	...	6,453	2,878	2,017	1,403	621	39	56,462	122,320	178,782	12,992	191,774	170,181
	Unirrigated ...	14,222	1,024	...	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,024	503	501	6	294	521	194,974	58,453	253,427	76,173	329,600	222,463
	Total ...	21,320	1,810	...	3,085	30	...	...	1,200	...	...	16,477	3,381	2,518	1,409	915	560	251,436	180,773	432,209	89,165	521,374	392,644
Karnal ...	Irrigated ...	27,375	811	138	5,203	2	14	...	1,747	...	...	16,129	228	770	2,013	912	96	101,324	188,032	289,356	23,310	312,666	230,192
	Unirrigated ...	4,342	321	247	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,555	890	39	2	132	391	139,080	21,185	160,265	197,665	357,930	164,561
	Total ...	31,717	1,132	385	5,241	2	14	...	1,747	...	...	36,684	1,118	809	2,015	1,044	487	240,404	209,217	449,621	220,975	670,596	394,753
Umballa ...	Irrigated ...	2,636	85	...	133	3	3,346	...	1,201	...	...	328	653	1,880	682	104	50	25,410	57,730	83,140	9,552	92,701	40,380
	Unirrigated ...	47,753	3,207	57	585	49	95	4	9	...	16	2,614	13,145	1,459	68	197	47	421,737	211,174	632,911	365,054	898,865	590,041
	Total ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	57	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	...	16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SIMLA ...	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	8	10	...	1	...	718	496	1,214	113	1,327	787
	Unirrigated ...	4	...	4	...	...	181	52	1	...	...	28	57	10	...	159	13	6,536	5,295	11,831	1,968	13,799	8,800
	Total ...	4	...	4	...	...	185	52	1	...	...	28	65	20	...	160	13	7,251	5,791	13,045	2,081	15,126	9,587
KANGRA ...	Irrigated ...	951	140	22	...	24	113	3,634	394	...	8	5	437	655	6	396	9	94,980	78,057	173,037	8,791	181,828	110,547
	Unirrigated ...	4,374	2,976	392	...	304	1,720	6,214	414	...	15	32	866	1,074	3	1,038	388	230,764	199,066	429,830	127,262	557,092	328,027
	Total ...	5,325	3,116	414	...	328	1,833	9,848	808	...	23	37	1,303	1,729	9	1,434	397	325,744	277,123	602,867	136,053	738,920	438,574
HOSHIARPUR ...	Irrigated ...	1,312	8	5	25	39	106	...	2,725	...	...	6,415	196	1,972	772	89	1,300	30,078	49,872	79,950	1,308	81,258	49,560
	Unirrigated ...	22,575	8,092	188	511	2,110	...	...	204	...	...	2,899	10,297	7,677	9	7,608	298	365,361	384,642	750,003	83,892	833,895	595,777
	Total ...	23,887	8,100	193	536	2,149	106	...	2,929	...	...	9,314	10,493	9,649	781	7,697	1,598	395,439	434,514	829,953	85,200	915,153	645,337
JULLUNDUR ...	Irrigated ...	29,849	361	61	290	2	251	...	4,509	...	...	52,543	3,638	5,877	527	2,181	66	154,893	243,922	398,815	11,897	410,712	280,534
	Unirrigated ...	1,793	3,809	38	118	4	...	...	15	...	...	6,410	2,304	338	5	738	44	167,992	151,720	322,712	65,952	388,664	289,433
	Total ...	31,642	4,170	99	408	6	251	...	4,524	...	...	58,953	5,942	6,215	532	2,919	110	322,885	398,642	721,527	77,849	799,376	569,967
LUDHIANA ...	Irrigated ...	10,063	826	244	632	...	10	...	1,717	...	3	22,958	231	1,949	2,603	2,114	62	102,778	172,514	275,292	13,236	288,528	155,528
	Unirrigated ...	2,168	2,346	83	514	...	...	...	34	...	4	7,008	31	559	134	1,584	91	180,451	213,493	393,944	133,767	527,711	421,707
	Total ...	12,231	3,172	327	1,146	...	10	...	1,751	...	7	29,966	262	2,508	2,737	3,698	153	283,229	386,007	669,236	147,003	816,239	577,235
FEROZEPORE ...	Irrigated ...	23,846	1,679	20	179	...	13	...	2,101	...	...	28,235	392	2,605	5,159	10,945	255	269,383	487,018	756,401	67,077	823,478	602,544
	Unirrigated ...	259	93	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	3,775	12	198	35	1,445	134	59,577	193,028	252,605	558,620	811,225	277,661
	Total ...	24,105	1,772	20	179	...	13	...	2,134	...	...	32,010	404	2,803	5,194	12,390	393	328,960	680,046	1,009,006	625,697	1,634,703	880,205
MOOLTAN ...	Irrigated ...	87,442	47	...	33,099	...	25	...	2,169	3	158	10,744	1,414	4,350	42,538	25	212	257,468	325,032	582,500	63,937	646,437	549,227
	Unirrigated ...	42	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1,891	11	427	1,673	44	214	11,403	85,509	96,912	6,213	103,125	90,107
	Total ...	87,484	48	...	33,099	...	25	...	2,169	3	179	12,635	1,425	4,777	44,211	69	426	268,871	410,541	679,412	70,150	749,562	639,334
JHANG ...	Irrigated ...	70,378	255	11	102	...	21	...	1,992	2	...	17,257	179	779	32,201	10,415	10	181,079	382,428	563,507	22,926	586,433	485,502
	Unirrigated ...	439	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	139	20	103	1,022	804	...	52,397	53,438	105,837	10,654	116,489	93,653
	Total ...	70,817	257	12	102	1	21	...	1,993	2	...	17,396	199	882	33,223	11,219	10	233,476	435,866	669,342	33,580	702,922	579,155
MONTGOMERY...	Irrigated ...	35,745	148	...	4	1	51	...	1,464	...	...	62,874	258	931	32,181	3,777	44	113,079	205,146	318,225	51,388	369,613	299,872
	Unirrigated ...	186	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,814	...	385	839	387	9	9,015	29,789	38,804	14,583	53,387	35,913
	Total ...	35,931	148	...	4	1	51	...	1,464	...	...	71,688	258	1,316	33,020	4,164	53	122,094	234,935	357,029	65,971	423,000	335,785
LAHORE ...	Irrigated ...	83,071	1,182	42	32	...	410	...	3,683	1	1	57,431	2,109	14,631	12,470	790	806	251,508	444,633	696,141	80,759	776,900	550,910
	Unirrigated ...	2,440	92	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	1,756	37	1,243	33	185	1	28,521	78,191	106,712	113,379	220,091	119,651
	Total ...	85,511	1,274	43	32	...	410	...	3,690	1	1	59,187	2,146	15,874	12,503	975	807	280,029	522,824	802,853	194,138	996,991	670,561

No. 40.—STATEMENT SHOWING (IN ACRES) THE CROPS CULTIVATED FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1897—concluded.

1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
		Fibres.			Dyes.		Drugs and Narcotics.						Orchards and garden produce.		Miscellaneous Crops.			Total.					
															Food.		Non-food.						
District.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Cotton.	Hemp.	Others.	Indigo.	Safflower.	Opium.	Tea.	Tobacco.	Indian Hemp (Bhang).	Others.	Fodder crops not shown otherwise.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Carrots and Turnips.	Others.	Others.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Total area of crops failed in 1896-97.	Total area of crops sown.	Area on which these crops were grown.
Amritsar ...	Irrigated ...	30,048	1,010	83	...	...	171	...	2,544	...	...	72,180	11,642	4,671	716	2,706	86	185,774	357,274	543,068	21,935	565,003	387,306
	Unirrigated ...	1,642	733	8	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	1,208	620	40	9	804	53	111,377	118,284	229,656	76,154	305,810	243,022
	Total ...	31,690	1,743	91	...	...	171	...	2,551	...	...	73,388	12,262	4,711	725	3,510	139	297,166	475,558	772,724	98,089	870,813	630,328
Gurdaspur ...	Irrigated ...	7,191	268	...	...	...	31	...	1,427	...	...	15,727	1,193	3,030	29	2,412	53	100,734	109,641	210,375	4,675	215,050	502,937
	Unirrigated ...	12,234	4,955	...	...	14	1	...	314	...	...	55,063	2,168	672	...	9,345	130	318,359	284,026	602,385	96,324	698,709	192,394
	Total ...	19,425	5,223	...	...	14	32	...	1,741	...	...	70,795	3,361	3,702	29	11,757	183	419,093	393,667	812,760	100,999	913,759	695,331
Sialkot ...	Irrigated ...	21,065	476	57	...	...	50	...	4,479	...	...	57,659	5,399	3,602	2,412	669	4	159,713	344,650	504,363	52,962	557,325	424,917
	Unirrigated ...	12,835	3,174	38	...	1	...	...	40	...	...	19,430	3,500	119	9	591	8	186,971	128,722	315,693	115,653	431,346	273,540
	Total ...	33,900	3,650	95	...	1	50	...	4,519	...	...	77,089	8,899	3,721	2,421	1,260	12	346,684	473,372	820,056	168,615	988,671	698,457
Gujrat ...	Irrigated ...	11,633	102	77	...	859	49	...	3,007	...	893	20,228	1,659	3,957	3,754	1,048	874	51,637	132,491	184,128	30,482	214,610	147,821
	Unirrigated ...	14,758	1,166	21	...	440	...	...	126	...	2,902	6,619	3,562	1,109	543	235	203	161,734	187,636	349,370	223,000	572,370	332,514
	Total ...	26,391	1,268	98	...	1,299	49	...	3,133	...	3,795	26,847	5,221	5,066	4,297	1,283	1,077	213,371	320,127	533,498	253,482	786,980	480,335
Gujranwala ...	Irrigated ...	58,095	506	15	144	...	92	...	2,804	...	...	34,453	604	2,100	12,190	6,332	162	179,893	376,625	556,518	48,241	604,759	516,962
	Unirrigated ...	1,454	78	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	976	16	14	113	1,633	1	53,844	63,062	116,906	124,841	241,747	95,282
	Total ...	59,549	584	16	145	...	92	...	2,806	...	...	35,429	620	2,114	12,303	7,965	163	233,737	439,687	673,424	173,082	846,506	612,244
Shahpur ...	Irrigated ...	32,770	15	9	2	...	1,034	...	1,139	60	...	1,678	4	673	20,546	3,039	807	71,668	158,749	230,417	34,905	265,322	213,528
	Unirrigated ...	3,637	23	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	27	...	94	51	7,508	255	91,163	80,399	171,562	112,993	284,555	164,103
	Total ...	36,407	38	9	2	...	1,034	...	1,163	60	...	1,705	4	767	20,597	10,547	1,152	162,831	239,148	401,979	147,898	549,877	377,631

JHELUM ...	Irrigated ...	3,085	12	24	...	1	...	...	766	...	...	1,402	255	972	2,166	1,104	94	13,798	26,081	39,879	3,570	43,449	26,779
	Unirrigated ...	23,519	1,024	49	...	19	...	...	17	...	...	4,866	4	119	59	14,426	11	212,802	340,289	553,091	403,823	956,914	526,400
	Total ...	26,604	1,036	73	...	20	...	...	783	...	...	6,268	259	1,091	2,225	15,530	105	226,600	366,370	592,970	407,393	1,000,363	553,179
RAWALPINDI ...	Irrigated ...	3,706	18	2	...	...	17	...	2,211	...	...	836	137	1,707	278	1,194	26	28,319	29,792	58,111	4,460	62,571	33,823
	Unirrigated ...	10,374	1,510	5	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	107	23	853	19	13,408	9	270,096	410,965	681,061	473,824	1,154,885	637,124
	Total ...	14,080	1,528	7	...	...	17	...	2,219	...	...	943	160	2,560	297	14,602	35	298,415	440,757	739,172	478,284	1,217,456	670,947
HAZARA ...	Irrigated ...	1,242	10	...	...	...	39	...	116	...	...	2,865	237	502	54	98	64	31,846	23,828	55,674	4,504	60,173	38,707
	Unirrigated ...	3,075	77	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	197	19	39	10	986	22	182,285	181,581	363,866	92,222	456,093	307,379
	Total ...	4,317	87	7	...	...	40	...	116	...	...	3,062	256	541	64	1,084	86	214,131	205,409	419,540	96,726	516,266	346,086
PESHAWAR ...	Irrigated ...	24,650	99	...	...	...	11	...	2,930	...	...	16,984	1,831	2,928	145	3,377	1,125	178,794	226,496	405,290	11,964	417,254	278,407
	Unirrigated ...	1,490	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,807	1	9	22	5,042	11	28,553	263,177	291,730	60,422	352,152	277,567
	Total ...	26,140	100	...	...	...	11	...	2,930	...	...	18,791	1,832	2,937	167	8,419	1,136	207,347	489,673	697,020	72,386	769,406	555,974
KOHAT ...	Irrigated ...	1,077	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	...	...	351	225	203	58	482	81	15,330	23,836	39,166	6,264	45,430	27,611
	Unirrigated ...	4,293	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1,231	...	71,759	107,591	179,350	67,771	247,121	172,717
	Total ...	5,370	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	...	...	352	225	203	58	1,713	81	87,089	131,427	218,516	74,035	292,551	200,328
BANNU ...	Irrigated ...	4,274	25	...	2	...	1	...	709	...	...	11,630	238	578	323	4,443	29	49,639	116,936	166,575	8,155	174,730	136,279
	Unirrigated ...	9,480	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	440	...	10	135	11,684	7	152,824	309,335	462,159	85,894	548,053	451,311
	Total ...	13,754	37	...	2	...	1	...	709	...	...	12,070	238	588	458	16,127	36	202,463	426,271	628,734	94,049	722,783	587,590
DERA ISMAIL KHAN.	Irrigated ...	7,812	4	...	1	1	2	...	1,191	18	1	268	329	642	12,076	2,920	98	30,384	129,455	159,849	13,824	173,673	151,526
	Unirrigated ...	9,919	1	...	5	1	...	...	...	2	...	1,192	...	11	5,742	11,973	36	135,607	292,967	428,564	90,142	518,706	405,258
	Total ...	17,731	5	...	6	2	2	...	1,191	20	1	1,460	329	653	17,818	14,893	134	165,991	422,422	588,413	103,966	692,379	556,784
DERA GHAZI KHAN.	Irrigated ...	30,841	4	...	13,704	3	542	...	1,584	5	23	2,672	564	1,257	7,130	247	51	123,891	106,183	230,074	50,253	280,327	219,494
	Unirrigated ...	3,825	2	...	...	8	...	...	...	15	34	5,962	7	588	321	842	3	99,404	114,271	213,675	69,239	282,914	212,746
	Total ...	34,666	6	...	13,704	11	542	...	1,584	20	57	8,634	571	1,845	7,451	1,089	54	223,295	220,454	443,749	119,492	563,241	432,240
MUZAFFARGARH	Irrigated ...	26,399	5	...	28,505	2	2	...	1,454	3	...	6	725	1,560	11,564	594	1,739	136,760	222,265	359,025	15,719	374,744	312,881
	Unirrigated ...	197	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	13	1,668	389	2,035	10,321	103,012	113,333	2,270	115,603	108,666
	Total ...	26,596	6	...	28,505	2	2	...	1,454	3	...	11	728	1,573	13,232	983	3,774	147,081	325,277	472,358	17,989	490,347	421,547
GRAND TOTAL ...	Irrigated ...	735,469	11,367	827	121,588	1,011	6,405	3,635	53,170	92	1,201	536,225	38,972	69,607	211,769	64,103	8,826	3,211,866	5,507,608	8,719,474	733,195	9,452,669	7,497,042
	Unirrigated ...	258,899	37,882	1,144	2,165	2,961	1,998	6,270	1,257	17	2,992	176,078	39,054	18,294	12,550	94,762	5,183	4,932,910	4,861,828	9,794,738	5,669,631	15,464,369	8,703,046
	Total ...	994,368	49,249	1,971	123,753	3,972	8,403	9,905	54,427	109	4,193	712,303	78,025	87,901	224,319	158,865	14,009	8,144,776	10,369,436	18,514,212	6,402,826	24,917,038	16,200,088

No. 41.—Statement showing the Area irrigated during the year ending 30th September 1896.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Area irrigated by						Details of irrigated crops			
			Canals.									
Serial No.	District.	Total area of crops in column 41, Form VIC, irrigated and unirrigated.	Government.	Private.	Tanks.	Wells.	Other sources.	Total area of crops irrigated.	Wheat.	Other cereals and pulses.	Miscellaneous food crops.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Hissar	528,442	159,700	3,592	...	5,108	235	168,635	40,577	65,156	3,430	59 472
2	Rohtak	591,580	123,782	...	...	23,067	14	146,863	74,248	36,247	15,302	21,066
3	Gurgaon	774,199	60,324	...	...	83,241	5,010	148,575	31,891	81,985	9,906	24,793
4	Delhi	461,633	64.286	...	174	69.394	...	133,854	69,873	26,938	19,479	17.564
5	Karnál	486,061	138,187	1,318	3,020	83,339	...	225,864	132,274	47,843	15,142	30,605
6	Umballa	755,597	1,291	...	7,726	29,505	11,043	49,565	20,479	15.535	5,441	8,110
7	Simla	11,235	...	...	...	...	1,193	1,193	361	755	39	38
8	Kángra	583,253	...	169,359	...	...	...	169.359	47.173	99,962	3,581	18,643
9	Hoshiárpur	769,536	8,252	9,896	125	39,417	7,094	64,784	21,535	23,803	8,921	10,525
10	Jullundur	689,884	...	...	4 723	375,009	1,258	380,990	138,690	108,328	48,586	85 386
11	Ludhiána	713,664	57,311	8	316	165,851	...	223,486	89,657	80,851	19,649	33,329
12	Ferozepore	1,294,698	409,754	44,639	...	139,959	...	594,352	233,873	249,074	16,755	94,650
13	Mooltan	659,741	184,040	9,496	...	130,731	6,300	553,792	236 928	121,904	53,086	141,874
14	Jhang	557,003	144,625	...	...	266,594	2,234	452,868	210,111	100,084	46,508	96,165
15	Montgomery	370,891	407,265	2,432	...	170,673	1,912	319,642	124,430	52,507	34,642	108,063
16	Lahore	783,617	358,405	...	12,134	282,708	9,270	662,517	294,727	189,028	34,038	144,724
17	Amritsar	766,294	205,930	...	1,163	266,455	1,973	475,521	191,864	124,745	42,458	116,454
18	Gurdáspur	756,035	32,732	31,833	4,355	120,472	648	190,040	66,938	59,211	34,490	29,401
19	Siálkot	885,917	...	8,286	...	434,033	33,275	475,594	188,038	150,450	41,922	95,184
20	Gujrát	646,507	...	...	...	182,420	...	182,420	77,262	51,093	15,320	38,745
21	Gujránwála	614,922	184,982	...	537	330,671	...	516,190	227,694	135,424	37,821	115,251
22	Shahpur	462,045	41,363	30,830	...	165,209	...	237,402	109,705	52,908	24,116	50,673
23	Jhelum	702,857	...	4,226	...	36,469	...	40,695	16,100	12,414	3,977	8,204
24	Ráwalpindi	881,217	...	16,123	...	39,860	...	55,983	9 366	30,652	5,641	10,324
25	Hazára	438,499	...	54,990	...	1,368	...	56,358	11,538	35,925	2,112	6,783
26	Peshávar	612,373	109,260	167,507	...	71,713	6,713	355,193	88,192	194,242	21,184	51,575
27	Kohát	184,409	...	...	1,252	1,752	36,210	39,214	16,301	19,228	1,234	2,451
28	Bannu	548,672	...	154,446	...	3,613	...	158,059	77 728	50,636	13,348	16 347
29	Dera Ismail Khan	587,116	...	45,135	...	108,937	...	154,072	94,101	30,829	16,613	12,529
30	Dera Gházi Khan	473,314	176,336	4,628	...	50,961	5,389	237,314	88,056	81,946	9,000	58 312
31	Muzaffargarh	463,135	293,183	...	492	52,260	10,911	356,8[illegible]6	173,750	105,074	19,889	58 133
	Total ...	19,054,346	3,161,008	758,744	36,017	3,730,789	140,682	7,827,240	3,203,460	2,434,777	623,630	1,565,373

No. 42.—Statement showing the Agricultural Stock for the year ending 30th September 1896.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Serial No.	District.	Bulls and Bullocks.	Cows.	Male Buffaloes.	Cow Buffaloes.	Young Stock, Cows or Buffalo Calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Horses and Ponies.	Mules and Donkeys.	Camels.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Boats.
1	Hissar	130,669	169,928	5,095	73,973	169,933	106,087	112,993	9,249	14,230	41,327	90,665	10,578	17
2	Rohtak	124,157	130,964	2,750	63,134	152,007	20,895	45,835	7,802	16,488	2,838	52,259	16,958	...
3	Gurgaon	140,866	182,577	7,422	72,218	149,557	32,052	112,238	12,900	17,054	2,017	60,014	13,066	13
4	Delhi	95,088	92,138	3,409	53,327	84,958	22,699	46,479	5,648	11,221	573	39,064	13,100	44
5	Karnál	149,040	135,536	5,747	138,263	167,670	46,040	59 840	12,026	17,910	1,078	60,164	11,810	29
6	Umballa	222,563	146,706	10,203	115,179	157,071	48,050	85,037	9,799	12,319	796	90,971	25,722	79
7	Simla	6,293	6,832	129	1,269	3,819	3,508	4,838	522	982	...	2,578	13	...
8	Kángra	235,832	182,636	16,308	72,673	172,042	237,978	338,478	6,504	1,113	66	107,165	103	18
9	Hoshiárpur	205,715	128,684	34,017	84,757	103,617	19,403	157,104	7,699	8,049	1,395	92,177	14,303	80
10	Jullundur	173,725	80,414	31,513	44,698	104,536	20,063	53,894	6,724	11,813	988	86,483	22,880	69
11	Ludhiána	139,091	81,781	4,330	53,297	90,124	22,695	50,483	5,387	10,392	2,450	59,856	20,767	34
12	Ferozepore	222,242	113,569	11,835	80,155	131,926	140,035	112,222	14,969	18,204	13,194	103,668	24,130	87
13	Mooltan	194,091	154,447	8,074	38,823	142,122	301,704	377,976	12,480	39,000	26,269	78,325	1,198	93
14	Jhang	122,284	120,837	14,181	37,089	59,191	196,921	215,494	4,470	9,270	15,154	63,623	2,233	91
15	Montgomery	104,425	128,179	19,234	42,145	55,234	262,804	180,651	8,183	25,588	13,328	54,983	302	102
16	Lahore	189,091	148,461	53,923	92,386	144,461	142,135	112,617	22,168	26,875	3,195	102,623	10,481	122
17	Amritsar	131,062	110,535	53,760	79,683	100,651	33,847	67,392	14,227	20,765	819	64,091	6,222	108
18	Gurdáspur	160,809	175,461	64,169	57,471	122,609	18,055	67,396	12,853	12,661	264	88,273	7,170	147
19	Siálkot	157,750	142,998	82,303	97,358	113,451	45,888	43,893	12,291	14,167	268	114,808	1,684	113
20	Gujrát	208,994	158,748	53,118	97,570	154,395	54,955	67,533	13,718	31,812	2,340	91,112	977	144
21	Gujránwála	114,108	118,206	55,831	75,523	132,773	97,642	67,416	11,012	17,480	2,138	81,768	3,051	59
22	Shahpur	96,232	138,681	10,423	42,212	40,922	194,300	119,133	8,142	20,986	12,119	38,549	2,051	225
23	Jhelum	128,800	102,093	5,624	25,437	70,550	155,654	136,587	6,107	36,312	8,114	83,797	193	157
24	Ráwalpindi	170,778	174,107	7,914	41,858	102,578	224 698	203,338	9,710	43,462	8,120	115,285	1,989	53
25	Hazára	98,778	94,419	5,482	88,537	47,473	102,769	180,220	4,343	12,794	530	45,850	256	6
26	Pesháwar	127,138	86,272	6,329	26,142	97,690	148,031	68,909	9,345	29,319	5,278	57,055	1,779	182
27	Kohát	53,534	41,227	859	4,244	19,672	83,017	108,047	958	13,896	2,903	26,359	81	4
28	Bannu	86,126	73,073	1,085	12,161	47,039	127,167	80,793	4,210	32,383	8,253	44,189	12	118
29	Dera Ismail Khan	126,969	90,864	1,337	23,904	53,791	404,981	243,941	6,183	18,163	21,383	57,394	66	135
30	Dera Gházi Khan	100,067	98,291	1,844	22,004	67,030	134,845	131,277	12,457	16,788	9,530	44,043	103	149
31	Muzaffargarh	129,509	113,730	4,205	34,826	64,519	117,088	110,960	9,546	14,531	12,250	54,819	64	164
	Grand Total ...	4,345,826	3,722,394	582,453	1,792,316	3,123,411	3,566,006	3,763,014	281,632	576,027	218,977	2,152,030	213,351	2,642

No. 43.—Statement showing the prevailing Rents during the year ending 30th September 1896.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rents commonly paid by Tenants-at will.									
		For land irrigated by wells only.		*For land irrigated by wells and canals.*		*For land irrigated by canals only.*		*For alluvial land.*		*For land dependent on rain.*	
Serial No.	District.	Cash rent per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.	Cash rent per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.	Cash rent per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.	Cash rent per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.	Cash rent per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.
		Rs. Rs.		Rs. Rs.		Rs. Rs.		Rs. Rs.		Rs. Rs.	
1	Hissar	4-12-9 to 1-12-0	33⅓	...	...	3-0-0 to 1-3-2	50 to 25	2-6 5 to 1 9 0	50 to 25	1-8-0 to 0-9 7	50 to 25
2	Rohtak	4-12-0 to 4-8-0	50 to 33	4-12-0	50	4-13-0 to 7-8-0	50 to 33	3-8-0	33	2 8-0	50 to 33
3	Gurgaon	9-9-0 to 2-8-0	50 to 33	...	...	5-0-0 to 4 4-0	50	6 0-0 to 2 8-0	50 to 33	3-4-0 to 1-9-0	50 to 33
4	Delhi	9-9-6 to 7-0-0	50 to 33⅓	...	...	9-9-6 to 5-8-0	50 to 33⅓	4-10-0 to 3-0-0	50 to 33⅓	4-8-0 to 3-8-4	50 to 25
5	Karnál	5-12-0 to 1-0-0	33⅓ to 25	...	...	4 13-0 to 1-0-0	33⅓ to 25	2-12-0 to 0-5-3	33⅓ to 25	3 4 0 to 0-6 0	33⅓ to 25
6	Umballa	12-0-0 to 6-6-0	50 to 33	...	...	12-0-0 to 9 0-0	50 to 40	9 9 0 to 6 0-0	50 to 40	8-8 0 to 4-0-0	50 to 25
7	Simla	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	50
8	Kángra	...	...	...	...	...	50 to 40	...	...	...	50 to 40
9	Hoshiárpur	26-14 0 to 22-3-2	50	18-13-0	...	8-8-4	50	...	...	13-5 3 to 6-10 8	50
10	Jullundur	21-5-0 to 15-0-0	50	...	...	...	...	11-0 0 to 6-7-0	50	11-0-0 to 5-5 0	50
11	Ludhiána	30 0 0 to 10-0-0	50 to 30	20-0-0	50 to 33	15 0 0 to 10-0-0	50 to 33	19-0-0 to 3 0-0	50	13-14-0 to 3-8-0	50 to 33

12	Ferozepore	7-3-2 to 1-4-0	50 to 20	3-9-0 to 1-6-0	50 to 20	8-0-0 to 1-8-0	50 to 25	2-0-0 to 1-8-0	33 to 25	6-3-5 to 0-7-0	50 to 25
13	Mooltan	...	45 to 18	...	48 to 30	...	49 to 30	...	49 to 33	...	49 to 31
14	Jhang	...	50 to 33⅓	...	50 to 33½	1-12-8 to 1-8-3	50 to 40	...	50 to 33⅓	...	50 to 33⅓
15	Montgomery	2-0-0 to 1-8-0	33 to 20	3-0-0 to 1-8-0	50 to 20	...	33 to 25	2-0-0 to 1-8-0	50 to 20	1-8-0	33 to 20
16	Lahore	12-0-6 to 0-14-0	33 to 20	23-0-0 to 1-2-6	50 to 20	19-5-9 to 1-1-5	50 to 20	9-10-10 to 1-0-0	50 to 25	5-2-6 to 0-12-0	50 to 20
17	Amritsar	7-6-0 to 6-4-0	48 to 35	9-12-0	45	9-12-0 to 3-12-0	46 to 37	7-10-0 to 4-4-0	49 to 47	5-0-0 to 3-12-0	49 to 43
18	Gurdáspur	10-11-0 to 7-0-0	50 to 25	9-12-0 to 7-0-0	50 to 25	9-12-0 to 7-0-0	50 to 25	7-0-0 to 4-8-0	50 to 25	4-8-0 to 3-0-0	50 to 25
19	Siálkot	9-0-0 to 3-0-0	50 to 33⅓	...	...	6-0-0	50	10-0-0 to 2-0-0	50	8-0-0 to 1-2-0	50 to 33⅓
20	Gujrát	6-11-9 to 1-12-0	50 to 33	...	...	...	...	3-2-9 to 2-0-0	50 to 33	2-5-4 to 1-0-0	50 to 33
21	Gujránwála	4-0-0 to 2-0-0	50 to 25	...	33 to 25	...	50 to 25	2-0-0 to 1-4-0	40 to 25	2-0-0 to 1-0-0	33 to 25
22	Shahpur	...	41 to 25	...	...	...	44 to 22	...	44 to 36	...	40 to 30
23	Jhelum	9-0-0 to 3-5-4	50 to 40	...	...	12-0-0	50	1-11-0	50	1-11-0 to 0-8-0	50 to 33⅓
24	Ráwalpindi	18-0-0 to 2-8-0	50 to 33	...	...	12-0-0 to 2-0-0	50	2-8-0	50	4-8-0 to 1-8-0	50 to 33
25	Hazára	12-0-0	50 to 40	...	...	40-0-0 to 8-0-0	50 to 33	...	...	10-0-0 to 2-0-0	50 to 25
26	Pesháwar	18-0-5 to 8-7-6	50 to 33	18-0-0	48	36-12-0 to 2-7-2	50 to 40	4-1-3 to 2-9-6	50 to 23	3-7-3 to 0-3-7	...
27	Kohát	...	50 to 33	...	...	6-0-0 to 3-0-0	50 to 33	...	...	0-13-0 to 0-8-0	25 to 20
28	Bannu	2-12-10	50 to 13	...	...	24-3-1 to 0-8-0	75 to 50	...	50	1-4-2 to 0-0-11	50 to 20
29	Dera Isamil Khan ...	2-10-0 to 0-12-0	40 to 25	...	...	2-0-0 to 1-5-5	50 to 44	4-5-0 to 0-13-0	50 to 28	0-8-6 to 0-7-3	40 to 25
30	Dera Ghází Khan ...	5-0-0 to 1-1-10	30 to 25	6-11-2 to 4-11-1	38½ to 25	5-0-0 to 0-13-6	38½ to 25	1-0-2 to 0-13-8	34 to 25	6-5-0 to 1-9-11	50 to 25
31	Muzaffargarh	2-8-0	29$\frac{11}{16}$ to 25	3-4-0	29$\frac{11}{16}$ to 25	2-8-0	33⅓ to 25	2-0-0	40 to 33⅓	...	...

No. 44.—Statement showing the wholesale Prices of [...] Punjab for the [...]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Wholesale Prices of Agricultural Produce								
Districts.	Rice (husked).	Wheat.	Barley.	Cholum or Jowár.	Cumbu or Bájra.	Maize seed.	Gram.	Linseed.	Til or Gingelly.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Hissar	5 14 9	3 11 3	3 6 4	3 8 0	3 15 5	*	3 3 7	8 3 8	5 14 [illegible]
Rohtak	6 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 10 9	6 [illegible]
Gurgaon	5 15 5	3 14 10	3 4 3	3 6 3	3 10 1	3 4 5	3 6 8	5 12 5	5 [illegible]
Delhi	5 0 0	3 12 11	3 4 3	4 0 0	4 7 0	3 13 0	3 14 5	5 0 0	5 5 [illegible]
Karnál	6 10 6	3 9 6	2 15 0	4 12 0	5 5 3	4 7 0	4 12 0	5 5 3	5 11 [illegible]
Umballa	5 3 11	4 3 4	3 11 2	3 14 5	4 10 9	3 11 6	4 1 3	4 3 10	5 11 [illegible]
Simla	5 13 2	4 12 11	4 14 0	...	...	3 15 10	4 3 1	...	7 [illegible]
Kángra	4 13 6	3 2 7	2 5 6	...	...	3 10 3	4 1 10	3 11 10	5 5 [illegible]
Hoshiárpur	6 4 0	4 0 0	2 12 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 14 0	5 0 0	5 [illegible]
Jullundur	7 4 3	3 6 9	2 14 9	4 7 0	5 0 0	3 9 6	3 11 9	4 9 0	5 [illegible]
Ludhiána	5 2 3	3 8 0	2 14 3	4 3 6	4 9 2	3 14 9	3 10 6	5 2 3	6 [illegible]
Ferozepore	8 0 0	3 8 0	2 15 0	4 1 0	4 9 0	3 14 0	3 10 0	5 0 0	5 [illegible]
Mooltan	5 11 9	3 4 4	2 10 0	3 14 10	3 15 3	4 2 9	3 9 0	5 0 0	5 5 [illegible]
Jhang	5 0 0	3 4 3	2 10 0	3 10 2	4 0 0	3 7 8	3 11 6	6 10 8	5 11 [illegible]
Montgomery	4 2 8	3 0 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	5 0 0	3 5 4	8 0 0	5 [illegible]
Lahore	5 2 4	3 5 1	2 10 2	3 13 7	4 8 1	3 10 3	3 9 9	4 0 0	4 14 [illegible]
Amritsar	5 1 10	4 0 1	3 2 1	3 12 11	4 0 5	3 6 4	3 9 7	4 0 2	5 [illegible]
Gurdáspur	5 0 0	3 3 2	2 8 0	3 10 2	3 10 2	3 10 2	3 7 3	4 0 0	5 [illegible]
Siálkot	6 10 8	3 8 11	2 12 4	3 13 4	4 3 9	4 1 3	3 13 4	4 0 0	5 5 [illegible]
Gujrát	5 5 9	3 6 8	2 13 9	4 0 0	4 3 3	4 0 0	3 10 3	5 0 0	5 [illegible]
Gujranwála	6 5 0	3 14 9	2 15 0	3 11 6	3 9 3	3 13 9	3 7 3	4 2 3	5 [illegible]
Shahpur	5 9 0	3 5 0	2 3 0	4 8 0	4 14 0	4 10 0	3 5 0	3 9 0	5 5 [illegible]
Jhelum	5 0 0	3 5 4	2 8 0	4 0 0	4 3 4	4 0 0	3 10 2	4 13 6	5 [illegible]
Ráwalpindi	5 0 0	4 2 4	3 0 10	3 2 11	3 15 7	3 6 6	3 11 4	3 14 0	4 14 [illegible]
Hazára	5 4 0	3 6 0	2 6 0	...	...	3 6 6	3 15 0	4 12 0	4 15 [illegible]
Pesháwar	5 5 4	3 3 11	2 2 3	2 11 3	4 8 6	3 6 3	4 1 1	4 6 7	3 15 [illegible]
Kohát	4 14 9	3 13 3	2 10 9	...	4 7 6	3 4 9	4 3 0	...	6 4 [illegible]
Bannu	5 11 0	3 14 0	2 9 4	5 6 2	5 9 7	4 8 7	4 0 0	5 6 2	6 6 [illegible]
Dera Ismail Khan	8 0 0	3 14 0	3 3 2	5 5 4	6 6 4	4 9 1	3 12 3	5 2 0	5 11 [illegible]
Dera Ghází Khan	8 12 0	3 12 0	3 3 0	4 4 6	4 4 6	...	4 3 3	...	6 6 [illegible]
Muzaffargarh	4 7 1	3 2 8	2 13 8	3 10 0	4 0 0	...	3 8 1	6 10 8	5 [illegible]
Average ...	5 12 2	3 10 1	2 14 3	3 15 6	4 6 6	3 13 7	3 12 5	5 1 3	5 [illegible]

* Not produced. † Per kanál. ‡ Not procurable. (a) Denotes Didwana Salt.

PRODUCE &C., AT HEAD-QUARTERS OF DISTRICTS OF THE YEAR 1896-97.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
PER MAUND OF 82 2/7 lbs.						RETAIL PRICES.					
Sugar, Gur or Jaggery.	Cotton, cleaned.	Ghi, (clarified butter).	Fodder. Gram.	Fodder. Straw.	Fodder. Jowár and Bájra.	Firewood per maund.	Salt, per maund	Iron, per maund.	Plough bullocks, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish, per seer.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P
3 14 8	13 2 8	31 5 6	1 1 3	1 3 6	1 2 6	0 5 6	(a) 3 10 6	5 14 9	37 8 0	3 0 0	0 2 0
3 8 0	13 0 0	28 0 0	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	0 4 0	(b) 3 8 0	7 0 0	50 0 0	3 8 0	‡
3 8 1	12 14 2	28 14 9	0 10 8	0 10 8	0 10 8	0 4 0	(b) 3 4 3	5 0 0	73 0 0	3 0 0	0 0 8
3 7 4	11 6 0	27 13 3	0 8 0	0 3 4	0 13 8	0 6 9	(b) 3 10 0	4 4 0	62 8 0	3 0 0	0 2 0
3 10 0	12 5 0	26 10 0	0 10 6	0 10 6	0 10 6	0 4 0	(b) 3 10 0	5 8 0	40 0 0	3 0 0	0 1 6
4 2 11	12 4 11	27 13 3	1 14 6	0 14 11	2 13 9	0 4 3	(c) 3 2 2	6 2 0	30 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 0
5 15 9	15 4 11	36 9 2	1 8 7	0 10 0	...	0 8 1	(c) 4 13 8	5 2 3	15 0 0	7 8 0	0 6 11
5 4 6	16 7 3	27 6 10	0 6 4	1 0 0	...	0 3 6	(c) 3 12 4	6 4 0	15 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 0
5 8 0	13 0 0	29 8 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	(c) 3 2 0	6 0 0	25 0 0	6 0 0	0 2 6
4 0 0	12 5 0	28 8 0	1 2 1	0 10 3	...	0 6 0	(c) 3 1 2	6 1 0	45 0 0	3 8 0	0 1 6
4 9 2	14 8 9	32 14 8	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 5 8	(c) 3 1 3	4 12 0	60 0 0	2 12 0	0 2 0
4 8 0	13 3 0	32 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	(c) 3 1 0	4 0 0	55 0 0	2 8 0	0 1 0
4 11 11	12 10 0	31 3 10	0 5 5	0 8 0	0 6 5	0 4 6	(c) 3 1 9	5 0 0	35 0 0	3 8 0	0 1 6
3 10 2	13 0 0	29 1 5	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	(c) 3 3 3	5 8 0	25 0 0	2 0 0	0 1 0
3 10 0	12 8 0	28 10 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 4 0	(c) 3 5 4	5 12 0	30 0 0	3 0 0	0 1 0
3 15 2	13 0 0	30 11 1	1 3 0	0 11 6	0 8 5	0 6 7	(c) 3 1 0	5 4 0	50 0 0	4 0 0	0 2 9
3 9 8	13 8 4	33 3 10	0 7 7	0 9 6	0 5 3	0 5 4	(c) 3 0 3	5 0 0	48 4 0	4 0 0	0 2 0
3 3 2	13 0 8	34 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 5 3	(c) 3 2 0	6 0 0	60 0 0	4 0 0	0 1 6
3 5 4	13 14 7	30 13 4	0 14 0	0 9 2	0 5 3	0 5 3	(c) 2 14 6	5 0 0	40 0 0	4 0 0	0 2 0
4 0 0	15 0 0	26 10 6	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 6	(c) 2 13 9	5 0 0	40 0 0	3 12 0	0 1 3
4 7 1	13 0 0	25 9 0	1 5 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	0 6 6	(c) 2 14 6	7 0 0	40 0 0	5 8 0	0 1 6
3 12 3	10 8 0	29 1 0	0 5 0	1 8 0	0 10 0	0 5 0	(c) 2 14 0	4 8 0	35 0 0	4 0 0	0 2 0
3 10 2	14 8 9	27 13 3	1 5 4	0 15 8	1 0 0	0 5 4	(c) 2 13 8	5 0 0	25 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 0
3 14 9	14 9 0	28 2 3	0 8 6	1 1 4	0 15 11	0 7 8	(c) 2 14 5	6 0 0	30 0 0	2 12 0	0 4 0
4 10 0	...	25 0 0	0 8 3	0 8 9	0 4 0	0 6 2	(c) 3 5 4	7 0 0	25 8 0	3 12 0	0 3 0
4 9 1	16 6 6	30 7 7	0 4 7	0 8 2	1 0 11	0 7 7	(d) 1 9 0	5 10 6	32 8 0	3 4 0	0 2 6
4 3 0	16 0 0	35 9 0	0 12 6	0 12 6	...	0 4 3	(d) 1 15 5	8 0 0	25 0 0	3 0 0	0 3 2
3 7 9	16 8 0	38 12 6	0 13 0	0 9 3	†8 0 0	0 11 6	(d) 1 15 2	7 8 0	35 0 0	7 13 8	...
4 0 0	11 15 9	35 8 9	0 9 0	0 12 9	0 8 0	0 5 2	(d) 2 6 9	6 2 0	32 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 0
6 6 6	13 8 0	35 1 0	0 13 0	0 11 6	0 8 0	0 6 6	(d) 3 3 9	9 0 0	35 0 0	2 12 0	0 1 0
4 0 0	14 0 0	33 11 0	0 8 0	0 5 4	...	0 4 0	(c) 3 3 2	6 10 8	40 0 0	2 4 0	0 1 6
4 5 8	13 9 4	30 8 6	0 13 1	0 11 8	1 0 1	0 5 6	3 1 4	5 13 5	38 5 3	3 9 3	0 2 1

(b) Denotes Sambhar Salt. (c) Denotes Lahori Salt. (d) Denotes Black Salt.

No. 45.—Statement of Labour in each District of the Punjab.

Division.	District.	Description.	Wages per diem. Skilled. Rs.	A.	P.	Unskilled. Rs.	A.	P.	Carts per day per bullock. Rs.	A.	P.	Camels per day. Rs.	A.	P.	Donkeys per score per day. Rs.	A.	P.	Boats per day. Rs.	A.	P.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10
Delhi.	Hissar	Highest	0	7	0	0	3	6	0	7	0	0	8	0	3	2	0	...	...	...	
		Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
	Rohtak	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	6	0	9	0	0	8	0	1	14	0	...	...	...	
		Lowest	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	5	0	1	4	0	...	...	...	
	Gurgaon	Highest	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	9	0	0	10	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	
		Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	1	8	0	0	6	0	
	Delhi	Highest	0	7	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	7	0	5	0	0	1	4	0	
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	4	12	0	1	0	0	
	Karnál	Highest	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	7	0	5	0	0	0	6	6	
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	4	0	0	0	5	6	
	Umballa	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	6	0	8	0	0	8	0	4	6	0	1	8	0	
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	4	6	0	1	8	0	
	Simla	Highest	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	12	0	0	11	0	3	12	0	...	...	...	
		Lowest	0	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Average	Highest	0	7	5	0	3	8	0	8	10	0	8	7	3	7	2	0	14	6	
		Lowest	0	5	5	0	2	9	0	7	0	0	5	10	3	2	10	0	12	10	
Jullundur.	Kángra	Highest	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	6	4	0	...	...	...	
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	4	0	5	0	0	...	...	...	
	Hoshiárpur	Highest	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	
		Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	6	0	6	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	1	0	0	
	Jullundur	Highest	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	4	6	0	0	12	0	
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	3	12	0	0	8	0	
	Ludhiána	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	5	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	6	0	6	0	0	4	0	2	8	0	0	14	0	
	Ferozepore	Highest	0	12	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	1	0	0	
		Lowest	0	10	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	3	5	4	0	14	0	
	Average	Highest	0	8	11	0	3	10	0	8	2	0	7	1	4	7	7	1	3	0	
		Lowest	0	6	7	0	2	10	0	5	2	0	4	10	3	10	8	0	13	0	
	Mooltan	Highest	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	7	0	0	
		Lowest	0	10	0	0	4	6	0	6	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	2	8	1	
	Jhang	Highest	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	2	0	0	
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	2	8	0	1	0	0	
	Montgomery	Highest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
		Lowest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

La	Lahore	Highest...	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	8	0	3	0	0	1	8	0
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	8	9	0	8	0	2	4	0	1	0	0
	Amritsar...	Highest...	0	8	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	1	0	0
		Lowest	0	4	0	0	3	6	0	6	0	0	4	0	...	...	...	0	8	0
	Gurdáspur	Highest...	0	8	0	0	3	6	0	7	0	0	8	0	2	8	0	2	0	0
		Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	6	0	7	0	0	6	0	...	...	...	1	0	0
	Average	Highest...	0	10	8	0	5	1	0	9	2	0	7	8	3	6	8	2	9	4
		Lowest	0	6	10	0	3	7	0	7	2	0	6	0	2	5	6	1	4	0
Rawalpindi.	Siálkot	Highest...	0	10	0	0	3	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	1	8	0
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	6	0	8	0	0	8	0	3	0	0	1	4	0
	Gujrát	Highest...	0	10	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	3	2	0	0	8	0
		Lowest	0	7	0	0	2	6	0	8	0	0	6	0	2	8	0	0	6	0
	Gujránwála	Highest...	0	12	9	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	3	4	0	0	10	0
		Lowest	0	10	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	7	0	2	5	0	0	8	0
	Shahpur	Highest...	0	11	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	2	0	0	1	4	0
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhelum	Highest...	0	12	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	2	8	0	2	0	0
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ráwalpindi	Highest...	0	11	8	0	9	4	0	14	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	...	...	...
		Lowest	0	7	8	0	6	2	0	9	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	...	...	...
	Average	Highest...	0	11	1	0	5	1	0	9	[illegible]	0	8	0	3	4	4	1	2	10
		Lowest	0	7	5	0	3	9	0	7	6	0	6	9	2	14	3	0	11	4
Peshawar.	Hazára	Highest...	0	14	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	5	0	0	4	0	0
		Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	2	8	0	2	0	0
	Peshâwar	Highest...	1	4	0	0	10	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	4	0	0
		Lowest	0	12	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	3	8	0
	Kohát	Highest...	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	11	0	0	10	0	5	0	0	37	0	0
		Lowest	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	9	0	0	8	0	3	14	0	25	0	0
	Average	Highest...	1	0	8	0	7	0	0	11	8	0	10	0	5	0	0	15	0	0
		Lowest	0	6	8	0	4	4	0	8	4	0	7	4	3	6	0	10	2	8
Derajat.	Bannu	Highest...	1	0	0	0	5	0	...	...	...	0	8	0	5	0	0	8	0	0
		Lowest	0	10	0	0	2	0	...	...	...	0	6	0	3	12	0	6	8	0
	Dera Ismail Khan	Highest...	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	2	0	0
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dera Ghâzi Khan	Highest...	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	4	6	0	2	0	0
		Lowest	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	12	0	0	6	0	4	6	0	2	0	0
	Muzaffargarh	Highest...	0	14	0	0	5	0	...	...	...	0	5	0	3	0	0	2	0	0
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	4	0	...	...	...	0	4	0	2	8	0	1	0	0
	Average	Highest...	0	10	9	0	4	0	0	10	0	0	7	3	4	0	6	3	8	0
		Lowest	0	7	0	0	3	0	0	10	0	0	5	4	3	8	8	3	2	8
	GRAND AVERAGE ...	Highest...	0	10	4	0	4	8	0	9	4	0	8	0	3	10	1	3	6	7
		Lowest	0	6	7	0	3	4	0	7	5	0	5	11	3	2	7	2	7	0

NOTE.—This is a Quinquennial Statement. It was prepared for the Report for 1893-94.

No. 46.—Statement showing the Amount and Value of the Foreign Trade of the Punjab during the year 1896-97.

1	2		3		4	
Countries.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
	Maunds.	Value, Rs.	Maunds.	Value, Rs.	Maunds.	Value, Rs.
Sewestán	286,495	7,34,023	69,357	8,80,895	355,852	16,14,918
Tirah	95,474	1,46,744	32,319	1,43,785	127,793	2,90,529
Kabul	Logs 1,261 179,005	14,47,558	118,207	29,86,720	Logs 1,261 297,212	44,34,278
Bajaur	Logs 7,623 546,982	38,28,772	299,926	46,14,575	Logs 7,623 846,908	84,43,347
Kashmir	Logs 41,153 1,906,611	75,97,399	547,751	70,28,416	Logs 41,153 2,454,362	1,46,25,815
Ladakh	11,343	5,75,080	10,050	6,45,740	21,393	12,20,820
Chinese Tibet	5,783	1,39,373	1,728	32,940	7,511	1,72,313
Total ...	Logs 50,037 3,031,693	1,44,68,949	1,079,338	1,63,33,071	Logs 50,037 4,111,031	3,08,02,020

No. 47.—Statement showing the Expenditure in the Public Works Department during the year 1896-97.

Class of Works.	Total Expenditure, including Establishment.					
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	Establishment.
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military Works ...	...	...	3,09,340	3,17,419	6,26,759	1,12 080
Civil Works.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	5,15,340	1,23,118	6,38,458	72,494
Communications	...	...	77,019	18,735	95,754	17,329
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	10,613	1,681	12,294	2,298
Total Civil Works ...	...	...	6,02,972	1,43.534	7,46,506	92,121
Total Imperial ...	...	...	9,12,312	4,60 953	13,73,265	2,04,201
PROVINCIAL.						
Civil Works.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	2,33,090	3,12,428	5,46,418	1,52,427
Communications	...	...	1,95,884	12,62,900	14,58,784	4,06,939
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	2,90,764	59,382	3,50,146	97,676
Total Provincial ...	...	...	7,20,638	16,34,710	23,55,348	6,57,042
PROVINCIAL 33—FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.						
Civil Works.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...
Communications	...	...	204	...	204	23
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	5,808	...	5,808	644
Total Famine Relief Works, Provincial.	...	...	6,012	...	6,012	667
LOCAL.						
INCORPORATED LOCAL ORDINARY.						
Civil Works.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	64,161	79.968	1,44,129	19,560
Communications	...	...	1,50,328	3,41,209	4,91,537	66.707
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	68,227	73,825	1,42,052	19,278
Total Incorporated Local ...	...	...	2,82,716	4,95,002	7,77,718	1,05,545
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS ORDINARY.						
Civil Works.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	34,184	32,975	67,159	3,410
Communications	...	...	1,303	10,105	11,408	579
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	2,48,531	3,82 903	6,31,434	32,061
Total excluded Local ...	...	...	2,84,018	4,25,983	7,10,001	36,050
INCORPORATED LOCAL 33—FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	506	...	506	6
Communications	...	...	1,02,861	1,33.443	2,36,304	2,711
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	42,388	90,501	1,32,889	1,524
Total ...	...	...	1,45.755	2,23,944	3,69,699	4,241
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUND 33—FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.						
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	22,273	8,425	30,698	280
Total ...	...	...	22,273	8,425	30,698	280

No. 48.—Statement showing the Progress made in the Construction of Railways in the Punjab and the State of their Working from 1st April 1896 to 31st March 1897.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Names of Railways.	Mileage opened during the year.	Total mileage.	Passengers carried during the year. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	Intermediate Class.	3rd Class.	Total.	Receipts from passengers, and other coaching receipts.	Receipts from miscellaneous, including steam boat.	Total receipts.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Number of European and Eurasian staff.	Number of Native staff.	Total capital expenditure from commencement to 31st March 1897.
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
North-Western Railway System	179	2,724	48,280	154,925	907,745	12,406,021	13,516,971	1,06,55,115	1,80,89,361	2,87,44,476	1,72,65,199	1,14,79,277			(a) 47,38,25,033
Jummoo-Kashmir Railway, Kashmir Section.	...	...	Included	in North	Western	Railway Sys	tem.					31,321	976	14,064	9,60,010
Rájpura-Bhatinda Railway ...	...	108	5,141	6,443	42,268	913,237	967,089	387,482	5,13,237	9,00,719	4,95,396	4,05,323			67,05,209
Delhi-Umballa-Kálka Railway ...	—·93*	160·47	8,216	21,574	44,636	863,252	937,678	813,396	(b) 5,00,982	13,14,378	(c) 6,30,901	(d) 6,83,477	48	1,306	(e) 1,54,55,395

(a) Includes expenditure on doubling line Kotri-Karáchi, Kotri-Rohri Railway and Gradient Improvements, Jhelum-Ráwalpindi Section.
(b) Includes Rs. 4,84,820 on account of goods receipts.
(c) 48 per cent. on gross receipts due to the undertaking for working.
(d) Balance 52 per cent. at disposal of the Secretary of State.
(e) Approximate.
* Decrease due to corrections on actual measurements.

Note.—(1) The Jummoo-Kashmir Railway (Kashmir Section) is leased by the North-Western Railway, in the Revenue Accounts of which line the transactions are included. The amount shown under "net earnings" against this line represents the rental paid for it by the North-Western Railway and included in the expenses of that line.
(2) The Rájpura-Bhatinda Railway is worked by the North-Western Railway at 55 per cent. on gross receipts. The Revenue transactions are excluded from those of the North-Western Railway and are shown separately in the above statement.
(3) The number of employés does not include labourers and cannot be separately determined for each line.

No. 49.—Statement showing the Expenditure incurred on Irrigation Works in the Punjab during the year 1896-97.

Description.	Famine Relief and Insurance. 35—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works. *	42—Major Works, Working Expenses.			43—Minor Works and Navigation.			49—Capital Expenditure on Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue.			33—Famine Relief, Major Works, Working Expenses.			Total.		
		Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial.																
Swat River Canal	1,69,326	1,406	24,431	25,837	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,70,732	24,431	1,95,163
Western Jumna Canal	...	26,552	2,64,091	2,90,643	...	...	...	3,41,408	...	3,41,408	...	...	...	3,67,960	2,64,091	6,32,051
Ditto (Sirsa Branch)	...	6,508	90,891	97,399	...	...	...	52,121	...	52,121	...	...	...	58,629	90,891	1,49,520
Bári Doáb Canal	...	25,904	3,46,897	3,72,801	...	...	...	1,80,134	...	1,80,134	...	...	...	2,06,038	3,46,897	5,52,935
Sirhind Canal	...	23,363	2,81,312	3,04,675	...	...	...	58,130	...	58,130	...	...	...	81,493	2,81,512	3,62,805
Chenab Canal	...	15,073	2,53,667	2,68,740	...	...	...	22,05,808	...	22,06,808	...	...	...	22,21,881	2,53,667	24,75,548
Lower Sohág and Pára Canal	...	60	34,510	34,570	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	34,510	34,570
Sidhnál Canal	...	20,191	61,550	81,741	...	...	...	16,273	...	16,273	...	...	...	36,463	61,550	98,013
Jhelum Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,497	...	85,497	...	...	...	85,497	...	85,497
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canal	...	...	...	...	57,892	67,443	1,25,335	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,892	67,443	1,25,335
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canal	...	...	...	...	7,695	21,386	29,081	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,695	21,386	29,081
Indus Inundation Canal	...	...	...	...	54,923	80,648	1,35,571	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,923	80,648	1,35,571
Shahpur Inundation Canal	...	...	...	...	6,093	20,999	27,092	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,093	20,999	27,092
Ghaggar Canals	...	...	...	...	1,27,831	...	1,27,831	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,27,831	...	1,27,831
Muzaffargarh Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	...	17,453	17,453	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,453	17,453
Ditto Embankment	...	...	...	...	48,626	3,605	52,231	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,626	3,605	52,231
Bára River Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...	5,510	...	5,510	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,510	...	5,510
Demarcation, Vahu Rájbaha Rakhs	...	...	...	...	10,387	...	10,387	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,387	...	10,387
Chapri Canal in Kurram	...	...	...	...	3,500	...	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	-	3,500
Sand Model Experiments, Rurki	...	...	...	...	818	...	818	...	...	...	...	...	...	818	...	818
Jhelum Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,26,311	...	2,26,311	2,26,311	...	2,26,311
Establishment	38,758	...	...	13,93,221	...	...	3,24,260	...	...	5,61,908	...	...	3,000	...	...	23,21,147
Tools and Plant	5,055	...	...	22,148	...	...	7,476	...	...	60,089	...	...	13,689	...	...	1,08,457
Refunds of Revenue	...	...	...	12,050	...	...	715	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,765
Suspense	—10,815	...	...	...	...	...	2,170	...	...	58,268	...	...	...	...	...	49,629
Provincial.																
Michni-Nowshera Canal	...	...	...	...	—460	...	—460	...	...	...	...	...	...	—460	...	—460
Shahpur Canal	...	...	...	...	8,996	12,040	21,035	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,996	12,040	21,035
Jhelum Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,214	...	3,214	3,214	...	3,214
Western Jumna Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,671	...	26,671	26,671	...	26,671
Ghaggar Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,08,659	...	1,08,659	1,08,659	...	1,08,659
Chenab Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,206	...	1,206	1,206	...	1,206
Jhang Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,744	...	...	...	...	...	15,729	...	...	31,473
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	...	...	...	...	...	23,135	...	...	23,284
Refunds of Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146
Suspense Accounts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	979	...	...	979
Total	2,02,324	1,19,057	13,57,349	29,03,825	3,31,811	2,23,574	9,06,051	29,40,370	...	36,20,635	3,66,061	...	4,22,593	39,26,625	15,80,923	80,55,428
Deduct Receipts on Capital Account	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,216	...	...	...	...	...	2,216
Remainder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,18,419	...	...	...	...	...	80,53,212
Deduct Expenditure in England	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,052	...	...	...	...	...	18,052
Net outlay	2,02,324	1,19,057	13,57,349	29,03,825	3,31,811	2,23,574	9,06,051	29,40,370	...	36,00,367	3,66,061	...	4,22,593	...	...	80,35,160

No. 50.—Comparative Statement of Receipts and Charges of the Government of the Punjab for the years 1895-96 and 1896-97.

Revenue and Receipts.	1895-96. Imperial.	1895-96. Provincial.	1895-96. Local.	1895-96. Total.	1896-97. Imperial.	1896-97. Provincial.	1896-97. Local.	1896-97. Total.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I—Land Revenue	1,46,82,860	96,76,579	41,704	2,44,01,143	1,37,97,972	94,56,908	42,669	2,32,97,549	−11,03,594
II—Opium	80,912	...	...	80,912	77,280	...	...	77,280	−3,632
IV—Stamps	10,65,096	31,95,289	...	42,60,385	11,48,573	34,45,718	...	45,94,291	+3,33,906
V—Excise	16,06,574	5,35,524	...	21,42,098	16,44,475	5,48,158	...	21,92,633	+50,535
VI—Provincial Rates	...	6,03,269	36,53,077	42,56,346	...	5,77,803	35,13,411	40,91,214	−1,65,132
VII—Customs	4,640	...	...	4,640	13,268	...	...	13,268	+8,628
VIII—Assessed Taxes	6,55,256	6,55,256	...	13,10,512	6,62,004	6,62,005	...	13,24,009	+13,497
IX—Forest	5,07,247	5,07,247	...	10,14,494	5,53,861	5,53,861	...	11,07,722	+93,228
X—Registration	1,59,639	1,59,639	...	3,19,278	2,09,589	2,09,589	...	4,19,178	+99,900
XI—Tributes from Native States	2,77,736	...	...	2,77,736	2,77,731	...	...	2,77,731	−5
XII—Interest	280	2,54,652	1,127	2,56,059	1,274	2,36,984	986	2,39,244	−16,815
XIII—Post Office	...	7,065	49,903	56,968	...	8,158	53,663	61,821	+4,853
XVIA—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	4,05,757	15,130	4,20,887	...	3,76,957	16,566	3,93,523	−27,364
XVIB— Ditto —Jails	...	2,05,759	...	2,05,759	...	2,14,429	...	2,14,429	+8,670
XVII—Police	...	6,59,240	64,840	7,24,080	...	6,80,182	62,395	7,42,577	+18,497
XIX—Education	...	34,407	84,379	1,18,785	...	33,774	94,808	1,28,582	+9,796
XX—Medical	...	28,711	28,481	57,192	...	30,982	25,914	56,896	−296
XXI—Scientific and other Minor Departments	...	40,469	1,11,328	1,51,797	...	38,296	73,760	1,12,056	−39,741
XXII—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	77,139	44,535	...	1,21,675	80,236	40,254	...	1,20,490	−1,185
XXIII—Stationery and Printing	24,699	64,381	404	89,484	24,174	36,860	251	61,285	−28,199
XXV—Miscellaneous	77,509	1,49,331	51,319	2,78,159	87,983	1,40,476	73,576	3,02,035	+23,876
XXIX—Major Works	3,46,141	...	...	3,46,141	7,64,984	...	...	7,64,984	+4,18,843
XXX—Minor Works and Navigation	...	1,13,819	23,425	1,37,244	...	1,32,213	11,237	1,43,450	+6,206
XXXII—Civil Works	...	4,46,640	2,80,378	7,27,018	...	4,45,547	2,67,971	7,13,518	−13,500
Total	1,95,65,728	1,77,87,570	44,05,495	4,17,58,793	1,93,43,404	1,78,69,154	42,37,207	4,14,49,765	−3,09,028
Contributions	...	6,44,004	75,116	7,19,120	...	6,27,078	37,506	6,64,584	−54,536
Debt and Remittances	21,26,48,241	...	...	21,26,48,241	20,31,23,495	...	...	20,31,23,495	−195,24,746
Total	23,22,13,969	1,84,31,574	44,80,611	25,51,26,154	22,24,66,899	1,84,96,232	42,74,713	24,52,37,844	−98,88,310
Opening Balance	...	...	...	1,15,97,013	...	...	...	1,19,11,249	...
Grand Total	...	...	...	26,67,23,167	...	...	...	25,71,49,093	...
Provincial and Local Deficit	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...

No. 50.—Comparative Statement of Receipts and Charges of the Government of the Punjab for the years 1895-96 and 1896-97—concluded.

Expenditure.	1895-96. Imperial.	1895-96. Provincial.	1895-96. Local.	1895-96. Total.	1896-97. Imperial.	1896-97. Provincial.	1896-97. Local.	1896-97. Total.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1—Refunds and Drawbacks	56,189	48,968	3,416	1,08,573	63,802	53,399	3,065	1,20,266	−11,693
2—Assignments and Compensations	1,60,253	...	...	1,60,253	1,37,933	...	...	1,37,933	+22,320
3—Land Revenue	...	25,65,490	13,37,277	39,02,767	...	26,52,972	13,35,572	39,88,544	−85,777
6—Stamps	50,763	1,52,289	...	2,03,052	53,696	1,61,088	...	2,14,784	−11,732
7—Excise	36,291	12,097	...	48,388	41,306	13,769	...	55,075	−6,687
8—Provincial Rates	...	4,851	...	4,851	...	5,305	...	5,305	−454
10—Assessed Taxes	6,004	6,005	...	12,009	5,851	5,851	...	11,702	+307
11—Forest	3,39,208	3,39,208	...	6,78,416	3,61,652	3,61,653	...	7,23,305	−44,889
12—Registration	51,683	51,682	...	1,03,365	61,424	61,424	...	1,22,848	−19,483
13—Interest on Ordinary Debt	42	2,04,944	...	2,04,986	39	2,15,147	...	2,15,186	−10,200
14—Interest on other obligations	1,02,366	...	3,290	1,05,656	1,13,146	...	3,799	1,16,945	−11,289
15—Post Office	...	1,57,399	54,567	2,11,966	...	1,67,531	57,228	2,24,759	−12,793
18—General Administration	1,85,814	10,74,707	1,30,918	13,91,439	1,76,895	10,56,715	1,43,061	13,76,671	+14,768
19A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	32,95,593	14,277	33,09,876	...	33,36,916	15,438	33,52,354	−42,484
19B— Ditto —Jails	...	8,81,773	...	8,81,773	...	10,89,480	...	10,89,480	−2,07,707
20—Police...	...	39,00,303	25,444	39,25,747	...	40,90,930	27,631	41,18,561	−1,92,814
22—Education	...	7,55,308	6,46,490	14,01,798	...	7,41,482	6,51,940	13,93,422	+8,376
23—Ecclesiastical	2,55,445	...	...	2,55,445	2,89,432	...	...	2,89,432	−33,987
24—Medical	...	6,20,752	3,48,114	9,68,865	...	6,31,890	3,49,314	9,81,204	−12,338
25—Political	19,48,169	...	...	19,48,169	20,16,013	...	...	20,16,013	−67,844
26—Scientific and other Minor Departments	38,912	1,18,077	1,67,893	3,24,882	41,126	1,06,198	1,62,486	3,09,810	+15,072
27—Territorial and Political Pensions	3,11,370	...	...	3,11,370	3,00,193	...	...	3,00,193	+11,177
28—Civil Furlough and absentee Allowance	148	...	...	148	686	...	...	686	−538
29—Superannuation	18,660	9,79,468	3,495	10,01,623	12,896	10,15,583	3,279	10,31,758	−30,135
30—Stationery and Printing	...	4,59,160	28,056	4,87,216	...	4,35,474	27,191	4,62,665	+24,551
32—Miscellaneous	26,364	66,104	43,902	1,36,370	38,073	67,977	61,620	1,67,670	−31,300
33—Famine Relief	...	...	...	...	518	3,10,194	3,07,779	6,18,491	−6,18,491
42—Major Works	8,720	...	...	8,720	1,941	...	...	1,941	+6,779
43—Minor Works and Navigation	...	63,295	1,301	64,596	...	70,809	50,543	1,21,352	−56,756
45—Civil Works	...	26,70,547	10,93,861	37,64,408	...	24,70,452	9,13,474	33,83,926	+3,80,482
Total	35,96,401	1,84,28,020	39,02,301	2,59,25,722	37,16,622	1,91,22,239	41,13,420	2,69,52,281	−10,25,559
Contributions	...	75,116	6,44,004	7,19,120	...	37,506	6,27,078	6,64,584	+54,526
Debt and Remittances	22,81,66,076	...	...	22,81,66,076	22,00,42,948	...	...	22,00,42,948	+81,23,128
Total	23,17,62,477	1,85,03,136	45,46,305	25,48,11,918	22,37,59,570	1,91,59,745	47,40,498	24,76,59,813	+71,52,105
Closing Balance	...	...	...	1,19,11,249	...	...	...	94,89,280	...
Grand Total	...	...	...	26,67,23,167	...	...	...	25,71,49,093	...
Provincial and Local Surplus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 51.—General Abstract of Financial Results showing the Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue Interest on the Debt incurred in

Irrigation and

Name of Project.	Estimated Cost of Construction.			Capital Outlay.					
				During 1896-97.			To end of 1896-97.		
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.
CANALS IN OPERATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective Works.									
I.—Swat River Canal ...	38,73,175	1,41,004	40,14,179	2,02,324	7,031	2,09,378	38,32,645	1,39,192	[illegible]
Productive Works.									
II.—Western Jumna Canal, including Sirsa Branch ...	1,52,93,857	7,21,644	1,60,15,501	4,43,175	31,711	4,74,887	1,50,19,448	7,40,599	[illegible]
III.—Bári Doáb Canal	1,73,20,399	6,32,491	1,79,52,890	2,26,901	4,423	2,31,324	1,73,39,486	6,42,922	[illegible]
IV.—Sirhind Canal (Imperial) ...	2,29,32,473	11,92,143	2,41,24,616	87,164	1,784	88,948	2,29,37,560	11,80,702	[illegible]
V.—Chenab Canal	2,56,84,175	8,31,791	2,65,15,966	27,37,048	72,365	28,09,413	1,99,51,720	4,79,417	[illegible]
VI.—Lower Sohág and Pára Canal	6,81,649	26,335	7,07,984	— 1,266	...	— 1,266	6,84,992	27,475	[illegible]
VII.—Sidhnái Canal	11,26,188	31,570	11,57,758	29,908	606	30,514	10,88,075	36,031	[illegible]
Total Productive Works (Imperial)	8,30,38,741	34,35,074	8,64,74,715	35,22,931	1,10,889	36,33,820	7,70,21,281	31,07,147	[illegible]
Contributions.									
II A.—Sirsa Branch	10,94,788	...	10,94,788	20,021	...	20,021	11,24,219	...	[illegible]
IV.—Sirhind Canal	1,40,62,110	...	1,40,62,110	34,472	...	34,472	1,39,40,939	...	[illegible]
Total Contributions ...	1,51,56,898	...	1,51,56,898	54,493	...	54,493	1,50,65,158	...	[illegible]
Total Canals in Operation. Imperial... ...	8,69,11,916	35,76,978	9,04,88,894	37,25,255	1,17,943	38,43,198	8,08,53,926	33,46,339	[illegible]
Total Canals in Operation. Contributions ...	1,51,56,898	...	1,51,56,898	54,493	...	54,493	1,50,65,158	...	[illegible]
CANALS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.									
Imperial.									
XIII.—Jhelum Canal	1,20,24,068	5,02,608	1,25,26,676	95,488	1,175	96,663	1,05,653	2,251	[illegible]
Grand Total Canals in Operation and under Construction. Imperial ...	9,89,35,984	40,79,586	10,30,15,570	38,20,743	1,19,118	39,39,861	8,09,59,579	33,48,590	[illegible]
Grand Total Canals in Operation and under Construction. Contribution	1,51,56,898	...	1,51,56,898	54,493	...	54,493	1,50,65,158	...	[illegible]
CANALS IN OPERATION.									
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.									
VIII.—Upper Sutlej Inundation Canal	7,71,926	60,494	8,32,420	53,43[illegible]	1,576	55,008	7,35,100	63,290	[illegible]
IX.—Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canal ...	1,18,761	2,541	1,21,302	1,607	158	1,765	1,15,755	2,860	[illegible]
X.—Indus Inundation Canal ...	6,87,906	19,729	7,07,635	...	...	...	6,87,906	19,729	[illegible]
XI.—Shahpur Canal	1,89,381	12,570	2,01,951	2,966	254	3,220	1,96,095	6,550	[illegible]
Ghaggar Canal	3,04,317	12,138	3,16,455	1,41,265	1,800	1,43,065	1,41,265	1,800	[illegible]
Total	20,72,291	1,07,472	21,79,763	1,99,270	3,788	2,03,058	18,76,121	94,238	[illegible]
Contributions by Bikaner State.									
Ghaggar Canals	3,00,675	...	3,00,675	...	...	...	...	...	...
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.									
Imperial.									
Muzaffargarh Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provincial.									
Shahpur Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION OF IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION
DERIVED THEREFROM, THE WORKING EXPENSES, AND THE
RESPECT OF THOSE WORKS FOR AND TO END OF 1896-97.

Navigation Works.

Receipts during 1896-97.			Working Expenses during 1896-97.			Net results, excluding interest, difference between Revenue and Working Expenses.				Simple interest during 1896-97.	Net results, including interest.			
								Rate per cent.					*Rate per cent.*	
Water-rates, &c.	Collected with land revenue.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.		Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,66,205	58,462	3,24,667	60,409	5,299	65,708	2,58,959	...	6·52	...	1,49,259	1,09,700	...	2·76	...
26,31,948	...	26,31,948	7,97,475	54,728	8,52,203	17,79,745	...	11·29	...	5,91,914	11,87,831	...	7·54	...
26,64,486	1,97,025	28,61,511	6,80,398	42,545	7,22,943	21,38,568	...	11·89	...	6,89,041	14,49,527	...	8·06	...
27,94,950	...	27,94,950	6,73,589	50,728	7,24,317	20,70,633	...	8·59	...	9,15,759	11,54,874	...	4·79	...
16,77,407	2,32,729	19,10,136	4,99,177	31,517	5,30,694	13,79,442	...	6·75	...	7,43,328	6,36,114	...	3·11	...
78,164	18,697	96,861	58,696	3,300	61,996	34,865	...	4·89	...	27,425	7,445	...	1·04	...
3,14,025	24,341	3,38,366	1,36,022	7,113	1,43,135	1,95,231	...	17·37	...	42,925	1,52,306	...	13·55	...
1,01,60,980	4,72,792	1,06,33,772	28,46,357	1,89,931	30,35,288	75,98,484	...	9·48	...	30,10,392	45,88,092	...	5·73	...
495	...	499	81,587	...	81,587	...	81,088	...	7·21	...	...	81,088	...	7·21
43,612	...	43,612	1,94,157	...	1,94,157	...	1,50,545	...	1·08	...	...	1,50,545	...	1·08
44,111	...	44,111	2,75,744	...	2,75,744	...	2,31,633	...	1·54	...	...	2,31,633	...	1·54
1,04,27,185	5,31,254	1,09,58,439	29,05,766	1,95,230	31,00,996	78,57,443	...	9·34	...	31,59,651	46,97,792	...	5·59	...
44,111	...	44,111	2,75,744	...	2,75,744	...	2,31,633	...	1·5	...	...	2,31,633	...	1·54
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,316	...	2,316	...	2·15
1,04,27,185	5,31,254	1,09,58,439	29,05,766	1,95,230	31,00,996	78,57,443	...	9·33	...	31,61,967	46,97,792	2,316	5·58	...
											46,95,476			
44,111	...	44,111	2,75,744	...	2,75,744	...	2,31,633	...	1·54	...	...	2,31,633	..	1·54
51,272	1,58,914	2,10,186	1,41,403	8,229	1,49,632	60,554	...	7·58	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,45,631	3,20,492	6,66,123	4,36,400	11,045	4,47,445	2,18,678	...	184·34	...	...	...	...	...	...
88,131	85,501	1,73,632	2,13,035	10,762	2,23,797	...	50,165	-	7·09	...	...	...	...	...
75,584	14,928	91,512	50,919	3,420	54,339	37,173	...	18·34	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,61,618	5,79,835	11,41,453	8,41,757	33,456	8,75,213	3,16,405	50,165	13·51	...	...	...	...	...	...
						2,66,240								
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,30,602	2,56,309	3,86,911	1,99,506	7,198	2,06,704	1,80,207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34,017	6,353	40,370	37,034	2,909	39,943	427	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 52.—Comparative Statement of Births and Deaths Registered

No.	Names of Districts.	Names of Towns.	Population according to Census of 1891. Males.	Females.	Total.	Number of Births registered. Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Hissar	Hissar	8,863	7,991	16,854	385	343	728
2		Hánsi	8,067	7,123	15,190	300	337	637
3		Bhiwáni	18,202	17,285	35,487	643	553	1,196
4		Sirsa	9,031	7,384	16,415	348	351	699
5	Rohtak	Rohtak	8,196	7,995	16,191	373	346	719
6		Jhajjar	5,875	6,006	11,881	284	230	514
7	Gurgaon	Rewári	14,432	13,502	27,934	537	470	1,007
8		Palwal	5,626	5,601	11,227	334	264	598
9	Delhi	Delhi	103,223	86,425	189,648	3,943	3,782	7,725
10		Sonepat	6,341	6,270	12,611	302	285	587
11	Karnál	Karnál	11,892	9,638	21,530	496	489	985
12		Kaithal	7,928	7,840	15,768	414	382	796
13		Pánipat	14,312	13,235	27,547	728	673	1,401
14	Umballa	Umballa	14,494	12,362	26,856	525	510	1,035
15		Jagádhri	6,917	6,112	13,029	209	157	366
16		Shahabad	6,104	5,369	11,473	209	178	387
17		Sádhaura	5,308	5,137	10,445	168	163	331
18	Hoshiárpur	Hoshiárpur	9,375	8,171	17,546	323	265	588
19		Tánda and Urmar	6,112	5,520	11,632	193	191	384
20	Jullundur	Jullundur	26,476	23,899	50,375	1,197	1,055	2,252
21		Ráhon	5,656	5,011	10,667	214	194	408
22		Kartárpur	5,577	4,864	10,441	199	163	362
23	Ludhiána	Ludhiána	25,265	20,759	46,024	1,014	936	1,950
24		Jagraon	9,418	8,698	18,116	400	396	796
25	Ferozepore	Ferozepore	14,417	90,920	25,337	525	418	943
26	Mooltan	Mooltan	34,595	29,670	64,265	1,598	1,466	3,064
27	Jhang	Maghiána	7,141	6,725	13,866	400	339	739
28		Chiniot	6,702	6,774	13,476	338	327	665
29	Lahore	Lahore	92,835	66,762	159,597	2,981	2,757	5,738
30		Kasúr	10,596	9,694	20,290	475	442	917
31		Chunián	5,523	4,807	10,339	303	298	601
32	Amritsar	Amritsar	77,754	57,647	135,401	3,055	2,996	6,051
33	Gurdáspur	Batála	14,065	13,158	27,223	639	659	1,298
34	Siálkot	Siálkot	17,689	16,276	33,965	969	945	1,914
35	Gujrát	Gujrát	9,052	8,619	17,671	430	389	819
36		Jalálpur	5,665	5,400	11,065	266	232	498
37	Gujránwála	Gujránwála	13,699	12,193	25,892	601	568	1,169
38		Wazírabad	8,282	7,504	15,786	353	364	717
39	Shahpur	Bhera	8,979	8,449	17,428	411	321	732
40	Jhelum	Pind Dádan Khan	8,027	7,028	15,055	293	247	540
41	Ráwalpindi	Ráwalpindi	24,438	13,896	38,334	685	599	1,284
42	Pesháwar	Pesháwar	34,599	28,480	63,079	1,335	1,138	2,473
43	Kohát	Kohát	7,999	6,348	14,347	279	237	516
44	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	11,701	9,872	21,573	569	520	1,089
45	Dera Gházi Khan	Dera Gházi Khan	13,119	10,780	23,899	447	415	862

AT THE UNDERMENTIONED TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1896.

Ratio of Births per 1,000 of population.			Number of Deaths registered.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population.			Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of population.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
23	20	43	352	357	709	40	45	42	1	...
20	22	42	224	163	387	28	93	26	16	...
18	16	34	806	810	1,616	44	47	46	...	12
21	21	43	282	229	511	31	31	31	12	...
23	21	44	327	285	612	40	36	38	6	...
24	19	43	222	218	440	38	36	37	6	...
19	17	36	497	447	944	34	33	34	2	...
30	24	53	249	211	460	44	38	41	12	...
21	20	41	3,845	3,823	7,668	37	44	40	1	...
24	23	47	270	244	514	43	39	41	6	...
23	23	46	494	448	942	42	47	44	2	...
26	24	51	372	400	772	47	51	49	2	...
26	24	51	515	520	1,035	36	39	38	13	...
20	19	39	443	401	844	31	32	31	8	...
16	12	28	273	220	493	40	36	38	...	10
18	16	34	152	138	290	25	26	25	9	...
16	16	32	129	118	247	24	23	24	8	...
18	15	34	312	246	558	33	30	32	2	...
17	16	33	173	178	351	28	32	30	3	...
24	21	45	776	697	1,473	29	29	29	16	...
20	18	38	180	133	313	32	27	29	9	...
19	16	35	155	122	277	28	25	27	8	..
22	20	42	745	829	1,574	30	40	34	8	...
22	22	44	331	370	701	35	43	39	5	...
21	17	37	438	352	790	30	32	31	6	...
25	23	48	926	924	1,850	27	31	29	19	...
29	24	53	242	213	455	34	32	33	20	...
25	24	49	248	246	494	37	36	37	12	...
19	17	36	2,612	2,384	4,996	28	36	31	5	...
23	22	45	462	394	856	44	41	42	3	...
29	29	58	255	232	487	46	48	47	11	...
23	22	45	2,955	2,895	5,850	38	50	43	2	...
24	24	48	400	379	779	28	29	29	19	...
29	28	56	687	642	1,329	39	39	39	17	...
24	22	46	273	293	566	30	34	32	14	...
24	21	45	189	164	353	33	30	32	13	...
23	22	45	326	363	689	24	30	27	18	...
22	23	45	247	208	455	30	28	29	16	...
24	18	42	325	308	633	36	37	36	6	...
20	16	36	242	230	472	30	33	31	5	...
18	16	34	1,006	698	1,704	41	50	45	...	11
21	18	39	1,210	985	2,195	35	35	35	4	...
19	17	36	268	209	477	34	33	33	3	...
26	24	51	368	412	780	32	42	36	15	...
19	17	36	335	265	600	26	25	25	11	...

No. 53.—Deaths registered from Different Causes

1	2	3			4		
	Districts.	Population according to Census of 1891.*			Cholera.		
No.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Hissar	414,801	361,007	775,808	...	...	...
2	Rohtak	313,426	277,020	590,446	10	10	20
3	Gurgaon	350,194	318,669	668,863	200	153	353
4	Delhi	342,077	293,147	635,224	15	5	20
5	Karnál	370,845	312,807	683,652	5	2	7
6	Umballa	535,533	446,758	982,291	64	41	105
7	Simla	22,165	13,081	35,246	...	...	...
8	Kángra	394,402	365,056	759,458	305	276	581
9	Hoshiárpur	540,038	471,606	1,011,644	...	...	...
10	Jullundur	481,630	409,717	891,347	...	...	...
11	Ludhiána	354,372	294,283	648,655	9	6	15
12	Ferozepore	469,346	392,153	861,499	...	...	...
13	Mooltan	339,668	281,191	620,859	...	...	...
14	Jhang	233,579	203,242	436,821	...	...	...
15	Montgomery	269,569	22[illegible],880	499,449	31	14	45
16	Lahore	579,116	476,503	1,055,619	163	128	291
17	Amritsar	541,932	449,058	990,990	43	33	76
18	Gurdáspur	511,129	429,656	940,785	...	...	...
19	Siálkot	584,638	514,074	1,098,712	2	3	5
20	Gujrát	400,485	360,338	760,823	...	...	...
21	Gujránwála	378,972	311,089	690,061	28	34	62
22	Shahpur	258,118	235,417	493,535	23	29	52
23	Jhelum	315,011	290,763	605,774	20	16	36
24	Ráwalpindi	447,549	397,710	845,259	1,542	832	2,374
25	Hazára	253,105	223,020	476,125†	56	32	88
26	Pesháwar	357,261	313,895	671,156	273	202	475
27	Kohát	100,755	89,759	190,514	13	11	24
28	Bannu	195,514	174,458	369,972	92	94	186
29	Dera Ismail Khan	257,411	225,052	482,463	9	8	17
30	Dera Ghází Khan	218,359	181,501	399,860	157	135	292
31	Muzaffargarh	206,908	174,164	381,072	11	11	22
	Total ...	11,037,908	9,516,074	20,553,982	3,071	2,075	5,146

* Excluding population of Europeans and Eurasians and Military Cantonments.
† Excluding population of Tanáwal tract not under registration.

IN EACH DISTRICT OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1896.

5			6			7		
SMALL POX.			FEVERS.			DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1,480	1,341	2,821	8,969	7,975	16,944	404	299	703
204	197	401	7,631	6,866	14,497	199	192	391
1,567	1,439	3,006	7,047	6,321	13,368	515	430	945
553	492	1,045	7,154	6,634	13,788	417	375	792
746	634	1,380	8,435	7,738	16,173	396	283	679
2,224	2,004	4,228	13,377	11,903	25,280	625	358	983
9	3	12	209	161	370	59	56	115
24	11	35	11,198	10,947	22,145	529	432	961
242	240	482	10,536	10,413	20,949	370	303	673
414	376	790	8,554	8,272	16,826	304	236	540
1,214	1,169	2,383	5,546	5,924	11,470	259	207	466
2,596	2,358	4,954	6,555	6,170	12,725	300	217	517
396	355	751	5,032	4,257	9,289	258	208	466
687	601	1,288	3,330	2,805	6,135	155	91	246
1,037	1,021	2,058	2,407	2,129	4,536	129	77	206
1,999	1,776	3,775	8,801	8,120	16,921	319	175	494
490	405	895	8,242	7,760	16,002	453	340	793
129	98	227	8,280	7,354	15,634	598	431	1,029
600	652	1,252	9,261	8,425	17,686	527	412	939
801	858	1,659	5,090	4,903	9,993	126	90	216
592	557	1,149	6,751	6,265	13,016	103	70	173
1,016	1,012	2,028	3,067	2,870	5,937	161	157	318
496	539	1,035	5,346	5,196	10,542	140	103	243
782	799	1,581	11,353	9,948	21,301	89	53	142
581	638	1,219	5,458	5,588	11,046	32	18	50
1,343	1,190	2,533	7,620	6,407	14,027	116	46	162
136	168	304	2,343	1,893	4,236	23	19	42
567	638	1,205	4,302	3,568	7,870	93	60	153
110	97	207	4,943	4,308	9,251	148	100	248
42	42	84	4,522	3,599	8,121	51	33	84
160	137	297	3,977	3,480	7,457	71	46	117
23,237	21,847	45,084	205,336	188,199	393,535	7,969	5,917	13,886

No. 53.—Deaths registered from Different Causes

1	2	8											
		Injuries.											
	Districts.	*Suicide.*			*Wounding.*			*Accidents.*			*Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.*		
No.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Hissar	1	2	3	14	2	16	63	44	107	28	9	37
2	Rohtak	1	11	12	10	2	12	38	57	95	13	7	20
3	Gurgaon	25	59	84	16	6	22	81	84	165	23	24	47
4	Delhi	6	14	20	...	1	1	114	82	196	23	12	35
5	Karnál	2	12	14	8	2	10	96	66	162	33	11	44
6	Umballa	4	9	13	7	2	9	119	80	199	22	10	32
7	Simla	2	2	4	7	...	7	6	4	10	2	1	3
8	Kángra	9	12	21	5	2	7	169	93	262	27	13	40
9	Hoshiárpur	13	15	28	7	3	10	141	87	228	26	13	39
10	Jullundur	10	13	23	3	3	6	102	64	166	13	5	18
11	Ludhiána	7	12	19	5	6	11	100	45	145	12	2	14
12	Ferozepore	8	5	13	14	3	17	76	44	120	17	5	22
13	Mooltan	2	1	3	7	8	15	134	97	231	65	18	83
14	Jhang	1	1	2	4	2	6	112	58	170	55	22	77
15	Montgomery	4	...	4	14	9	23	58	44	102	39	19	58
16	Lahore	16	9	25	32	9	41	156	87	243	66	20	86
17	Amritsar	9	9	18	22	9	31	150	79	229	34	7	41
18	Gurdáspur	9	6	15	7	5	12	131	64	195	27	19	45
19	Siálkot	7	3	10	5	1	6	130	60	190	39	5	44
20	Gujrát	3	...	3	20	6	26	83	35	118	31	9	40
21	Gujránwála	6	3	9	13	2	15	115	52	167	129	23	152
22	Shahpur	2	1	3	19	4	23	67	43	110	30	10	40
23	Jhelum	2	...	2	34	10	44	116	50	166	36	10	46
24	Ráwalpindi	3	1	4	38	13	51	167	96	263	38	14	52
25	Hazára	...	...	...	18	7	25	60	30	90	4	2	6
26	Peshâwar	5	1	6	86	9	95	107	49	156	15	7	22
27	Kohát	...	...	...	42	7	49	29	16	45	6	5	11
28	Bannu	...	...	...	48	5	53	31	28	59	8	9	17
29	Dera Ismail Khan	2	1	3	14	3	17	82	46	128	29	9	38
30	Dera Ghází Khan	4	5	9	11	3	14	38	24	62	25	19	44
31	Muzaffargarh	4	2	6	6	...	6	74	72	146	37	21	58
	Total ...	167	209	376	536	144	680	2 945	1,780	4,725	952	360	1,312

IN EACH DISTRICT OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1896—concluded.

9			10			11							
All other causes.			Total deaths from all causes.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.							
											From all causes.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	Males.	Females.	Total.
2,722	2,188	4910	13,681	11,860	25,541	...	3·64	21·84	0·91	0·21	32·98	32·85	32·92
3,031	2,308	5,339	11,137	9,650	20,787	0·03	0·68	24·55	0·66	0·24	35·53	34·84	35·21
2,961	2,446	5,407	12,435	10,962	23,397	0·53	4·49	19·99	1·41	0·48	35·51	34·40	34·98
3,845	3,338	7,183	12,127	10,953	23,080	0·03	1·65	21·71	1·25	0·40	35·45	37·36	36·33
4,888	4,244	9,132	14,609	12,992	27,601	0·01	2·02	23·66	0·99	0·34	39·39	41·53	40·37
4,843	4,473	9,316	21,285	18,880	40,165	0·11	4·30	25·74	1·00	0·26	39·75	42·26	40·89
280	179	459	574	406	980	...	0·34	10·50	3·26	0·68	25·90	31·04	27·80
3,418	3,119	6,537	15,684	14,905	30,589	0·77	0·05	29·16	1·27	0·43	39·77	40·83	40·28
5,558	4,537	10,095	16,893	15,611	32,504	...	0·48	20·71	0·67	0·30	31·28	33·10	32·12
4,286	4,490	8,776	13,686	13,459	27,145	...	0·89	18·88	0·61	0·24	28·42	32·85	30·45
3,669	3,901	7,570	10,821	11,272	22,093	0·02	3·67	17·68	0·72	0·29	30·54	38·30	34·06
4,548	4,468	9,016	14,114	13,270	27,384	...	5·75	14·77	0·60	0·20	30·07	33·84	31·79
2,676	2,439	5,115	8,570	7,383	15,953	...	1·21	14·95	0·75	0·53	25·23	26·26	25·70
2,745	2,422	5,167	7,089	6,002	13,091	...	2·55	14·04	0·56	0·58	30·35	29·53	29·97
2,604	2,426	5,030	6,323	5,739	12,062	0·09	4·12	9·08	0·41	0·37	23·46	24·97	24·15
5,553	5,256	10,809	17,105	15,580	32,685	0·28	3·58	16·03	0·47	0·37	29·54	32·70	30·96
5,966	6,005	11,971	15,409	14,647	30,056	0·08	0·90	16·15	0·80	0·32	28·43	32·62	30·33
5,331	4,328	9,659	14,512	12,305	26,817	...	0·24	16·62	1·09	0·28	28·39	28·64	28·50
5,196	4,450	9,646	15,767	14,011	29,778	0·004	1·14	16·10	0·85	0·23	26·97	27·25	27·10
2,833	2,497	5,330	8,987	8,398	17,385	...	2·18	13·13	0·28	0·25	22·44	23·31	22·85
3,024	2,801	5,825	10,761	9,807	20,568	0·09	1·67	18·86	0·25	0·50	28·40	31·52	29·81
2,975	2,370	5,345	7,360	6,496	13,856	0·11	4·11	12·03	0·64	0·36	28·51	27·59	28·08
2,385	2,272	4,657	8,575	8,196	16,771	0·06	1·71	17·40	0·40	0·43	27·22	28·19	27·69
4,126	3,578	7,704	18,138	15,334	33,472	2·81	1·87	25·20	0·17	0·44	40·53	38·56	39·60
1,645	1,479	3,124	7,854	7,794	15,648	0·18	2·56	23·20	0·11	0·25	31·03	34·95	32·87
1,429	1,062	2,491	10,994	8,973	19,967	0·71	3·77	20·90	0·24	0·42	30·77	28·59	29·75
581	482	1,063	3,173	2,601	5,774	0·13	1·60	22·23	0·22	0·55	31·49	28·58	30·31
1,079	736	1,815	6,220	5,138	11,358	0·50	3·25	21·27	0·41	0·35	31·81	29·45	30·70
1,739	1,415	3,154	7,076	5,987	13,063	-0·04	0·43	19·17	0·51	0·39	27·49	26·60	27·08
342	294	636	5,192	4,154	9,346	0·73	0·21	20·31	0·21	0·32	23·78	22·89	23·37
524	550	1,074	4,864	4,319	9,183	0·06	0·78	19·57	0·31	0·57	23·51	24·80	24·10
96,802	86,553	183,355	341,015	307,084	648,099	0·25	2·19	19·15	0·68	0·35	30·89	32·27	31·53

No. 54.—Statement showing the Working of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Punjab during the year 1896.

Districts.	Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Income: In hand on 1st January 1896. Rs.	A.	P.	Received during the year: From Goverment. Rs.	A.	P.	From Local Funds. Rs.	A.	P.	From private subscriptions and interest on money deposited. Rs.	A.	P.	Total. Rs.	A.	P.
Hissar	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,729	7	2	1,017	7	0	19,746	14	2
Rohtak	8	668	1	4	...	...	...	11,528	4	3	108	1	6	12,304	7	1
Gurgaon	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,369	7	7	229	12	0	13,599	3	7
Delhi	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,312	14	2	618	12	0	23,931	10	2
Karnál	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,857	7	6	519	9	11	15,377	1	5
Umballa	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,249	10	7	611	14	3	19,861	8	10
Simla	4	5,792	1	1	3,600	0	0	10,583	11	0	13,509	10	8	33,485	6	9
Kángra	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,762	13	2	1,480	10	9	14,243	7	11
Hoshiárpur ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,539	12	1	614	15	0	20,154	11	1
Jullundur	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,416	0	6	1,390	14	0	19,806	14	6
Ludhiána	6	2,867	7	0	...	...	...	13,208	12	0	593	5	[illegible]	16,669	8	7
Ferozepore ...	8	291	13	7	...	...	...	14,540	13	4	2,673	11	3	17,506	6	2
Mooltan	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,867	8	2	369	14	0	18,237	6	2
Jhang	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,287	14	11	410	4	8	11,698	3	7
Montgomery ...	8	...	...	...	1,890	0	0	10,507	11	3	1,036	5	2	13,434	0	5
Lahore*	7	1,547	2	4	3,192	0	0	19,401	3	2	5,194	12	3	29,335	1	9
Amritsar	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,806	4	0	1,180	3	6	31,986	7	6
Gurdáspur ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,317	15	2	1,713	3	1	21,031	2	3
Siálkot	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,805	8	2	534	8	9	18,340	0	11
Gujrát	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,960	4	10	338	15	9	14,299	4	7
Gujránwála ...	12	671	7	11	...	...	...	17,319	15	11	1,132	7	1	19,123	14	11
Shahpur	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,290	4	1	719	0	11	13,009	5	0
Jhelum	7	...	...	...	842	6	0	14,061	8	4	1,727	10	6	16,631	8	10
Ráwalpindi ...	10	...	...	...	847	5	0	28,046	4	7	1,352	4	3	30,245	13	10
Abbott-abad ...	3	11	7	3	153	0	0	6,624	5	4	725	6	6	7,514	3	1
Peshávar	11	162	14	3	997	11	6	23,768	10	8	420	9	3	25,349	13	8
Kohát	3	...	...	...	2,679	0	0	2,979	0	0	642	0	0	6,300	0	0
Bannu	5	...	...	...	2,138	0	0	7,096	13	9	463	12	0	9,698	9	9
Dera Ismail Khan	9	118	9	6	1,470	1	3	13,146	12	6	557	5	5	15,292	12	8
Dera Gházi Khan	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,448	14	4	99	0	6	10,547	14	10
Muzaffargarh ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,009	9	8	258	7	9	8,268	1	5
Trans-Border Hospitals.	3	...	...	...	4,385	10	1	...	...	...	193	12	0	4,579	6	1
Mayo Hospital, Lahore.	1	15,748	8	2	25,081	3	7	7,000	0	0	9,677	11	11	57,507	7	8
Total ...	267	27,879	8	5	47,276	5	5	4,81,845	10	2	52,116	7	2	6,09,117	15	2

* The figures of the Mayo Hospital are not included.

No. 54.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORKING OF HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1896—continued.

Districts.	Number of patients treated during the year.			Sexes of the in and out door patients treated during the year.			
	In door.	Out-door.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hissar	2,234	79,825	82,059	42,445	16,549	23,065	82,059
Rohtak	857	63,078	63,935	37,701	10,520	15,714	63,935
Gurgaon	1,013	69,956	70,969	40,401	11,625	18,943	70,969
Delhi	2,053	111,421	113,474	67,816	18,878	26,780	113,474
Karnál	1,766	87,877	89,643	49,168	17,066	23,409	89,643
Umballa	1,669	101,694	103,363	63,392	19,607	20,364	103,363
Simla	1,274	30,194	31,468	22,109	4,853	4,506	31,468
Kángra	559	86,9[illegible]7	87,476	58,325	16,638	12,513	87,476
Hoshiárpur ...	1,200	138,147	139,347	77,725	29,927	31,695	139,347
Jullundur	2,480	143,566	146,046	77,750	31,849	36,447	146,046
Ludhiána	1,136	99,663	100,799	55,356	21,582	23,861	100,799
Ferozepore ...	2,508	81,626	84,134	53,618	15,044	15,472	84,134
Mooltan	2,571	115,437	118,008	71,319	20,432	26,257	118,008
Jhang	1,949	81,276	83,225	45,856	16,914	20,455	83,225
Montgomery ...	1,189	55,602	56,791	31,587	10,240	14,964	56,791
Lahore *	5,554	132,015	137,569	70,807	29,539	37,223	137,569
Amritsar	2,940	151,8[illegible]1	154,791	77,185	40,588	37,018	154,791
Gurdáspur	2,134	161,092	163,226	97,299	32,491	33,436	163,226
Siálkot	825	129,933	130,758	69,428	28,128	33,202	130,758
Gujrát	1,293	119,901	121,194	62,781	26,035	32,378	121,194
Gujránwála ...	814	128,005	128,819	64,463	26,267	38,089	128,819
Shahpur	1,181	110,598	111,779	58,700	20,722	32,357	111,779
Jhelum	841	77,098	77,939	40,717	12,778	24,444	77,939
Ráwalpindi ...	3,449	150,513	153,962	84,583	26,282	43,097	153,962
Abbott-abad ...	1,419	59,767	61,186	38,028	7,527	15,631	61,186
Pesháwar	2,061	182,342	184,403	112,492	27,338	44,573	184,403
Kohát	1,127	31,722	32,849	17,593	5,940	9,316	32,849
Bannu	1,137	63,058	64,195	30,581	11,193	22,421	64,195
Dera Ismail Khan	1,305	93,085	94,390	58,516	14,527	21,347	94,390
Dera Gházi Khan	1,064	65,919	66,983	37,736	11,389	17,858	66,983
Muzaffargarh ...	730	54,445	55,175	30,722	9,080	15,373	55,175
Pára Chinár, Kurram.	545	12,494	13,039	10,107	1,262	1,670	13,039
TOTAL ...	52,877	3,070,117	3,122,994	1,756,306	592,810	773,878	3,122,994

* Includes the figures of the Mayo Hospital.

No. 54.—Statement showing the Working of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Punjab during the year 1896—concluded.

Districts.	Expenditure. Expended during the year. On establishment.			On medicines, diet and contingencies.			On building or repairs.			Invested from surplus income.			Total.			Remaining on hand on 31st December 1896.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Hissar	10,861	2	1	7,117	3	1	1,768	9	0	...	...	...	19,746	14	2	...	...	...
Rohtak	6,572	9	10	4,746	10	2	317	1	9	...	...	...	11,636	5	9	668	1	4
Gurgaon	8,334	10	2	4,432	7	8	832		9	...		...	13,599	3	7	...	...	...
Delhi	12,051	2	1	11,131	4	10	749	3	3	...	...	...	23,931	10	2	...	...	...
Karnál	7,844	5	8	6,929	4	3	603	7	6	...	...	...	15,377	1	5	...	...	...
Umballa	10,524	5	3	7,889	4	0	1,447	15	7	...	...	...	19,861	8	10	...	...	...
Simla	11,167	11	3	10,333	3	4	2,404	0	11	...	...	...	23,904	15	6	9,580	0	0
Kángra	6,771	15	11	5,861	10	8	1,609	13	4	...	...	...	14,243	7	11	...	...	...
Hoshiárpur ...	10,608	7	3	6,683	14	9	2,862	5	1	...	...	...	20,154	11	[illegible]	...	...	...
Jullundur	10,708	1	1	7,777	4	8	1,321	8	9	...	...	...	19,806	14	6	...	...	...
Ludhiána	6,834	12	9	3,830	5	7	624	1	3	...	...	...	11,289	3	7	5,380	5	0
Ferozepore ...	10,814	15	3	5,225	10	5	1,389	5	0	...	...	...	17,429	14	8	76	7	6
Mooltan	12,573	14	5	5,663	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,237	6	2	...	...	...
Jhang	6,928	8	7	4,459	2	9	310	8	3	...	...	...	11,698	3	7	...	...	...
Montgomery ...	7,720	7	6	4,361	1	1	1,352	7	10	...	...	...	13,434	0	5	...	...	...
Lahore *	18,192	0	4	9,271	10	1	1,442	7	1	...	...	...	28,906	1	6	429	0	3
Amritsar	14,308	10	6	16,273	2	9	1,424	10	3	...	...	...	31,986	7	6	...	...	...
Gurdáspur ...	12,235	13	9	7,141	8	11	1,653	11	7	...	...	...	21,031	2	3	...	...	...
Siálkot	9,171	15	6	7,874	14	2	1,293	3	3	...	...	...	18,340	0	11	...	...	...
Gujrát	9,023	11	8	4,438	9	8	836	15	3	...	...	...	14,299	4	7	...	...	...
Gujránwála ...	11,379	10	2	4,672	10	7	2,400	2	3	...	...	...	18,452	7	0	671	7	11
Shahpur	7,894	0	4	4,621	11	5	493	9	3	...	...	...	13,009	5	0	...	...	...
Jhelum	9,669	7	11	6,646	2	8	315	14	3	...	...	...	16,63[illegible]	8	10	...	...	...
Ráwalpindi ...	14,107	0	1	12,310	9	10	3,828	3	11	...	...	...	30,245	13	10	...	...	...
Abbott-abad ...	4,307	15	9	2,108	3	10	961	7	0	...		...	7,377	10	7	136	8	6
Peshâwar ...	11,314	0	8	11,345	6	9	2,522	13	9	...	...	...	25,182	5	2	167	8	6
Kohát	3,741	0	0	1,903	0	0	656	0	0	...	.	...	6,300	0	0	...	...	...
Bannu	6,121	12	6	2,777	15	9	798	13	6	...	...	...	9,698	9	9	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan	8,734	0	9	5,170	4	5	1,223	7	6	...	...	...	15,127	12	8	165	0	0
Dera Ghâzi Khan	6,917	13	11	3,397	4	11	232	12	0	...	...	...	10,547	14	10	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh ...	5,059	11	9	2,626	0	8	581	15	6	...	...	...	8,267	11	11	0	5	6
Trans-Border Hospitals.	1,891	10	6	2,277	15	7	...	.	...	...	...	...	4,169	10	1	409	12	0
Mayo Hospital, Lahore.	13,844	0	0	16,144	0	0	1,833	0	0	...	...	...	31,821	0	0	...	...	...
Total ...	3,08,231	9	2	2,17,443	3	0	40,071	11	7	...	...	...	5,65,746	7	9	17,684	8	6

* The figures of the Mayo Hospital are not included.

No. 55.—Statement showing the Total of all Vaccine Operations in the Province of the Punjab during the year 1896-97.

	Population and area of the Punjab.		Number of Vaccinators, including Native Super-intendents.	Total number of persons vaccinated.		Percentage of successful cases, excluding those unknown.		Average number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator, including Native Super-intendents.	Cost of each successful case.	Total deaths from small-pox.
				Primary Vaccination.	Secondary Vaccination.	Primary Vaccination.	Secondary Vaccination.		Rs. A. P.	
District Establishment	*20,724,940	Square miles 110,463	308	596,686	188,777	98·59	75·36	2,550	0 1 11	40,663
Dispensary Establishment			...	3,737	2,227	94·76	80·87	...	...	
Cantonment Establishment			6	4,875	4,218	93·80	71·90	† 1,307	0 2 10	
Special Staff of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab			23	67,780	34,113	97·44	77·44	4,430	0 3 11	
			337	673,078	229,335	98·43	75·65	2,673	0 2 2	

* *Vide* Column 3 of Statement No. I of Annual Vaccination Report, Punjab, for the year 1896-97.

† The average number of persons vaccinated by the Cantonment Establishment is calculated on the work done by six Vaccinators, as the work in the Cantonment of Peshâwar was performed by the District Vaccinator, who is allowed Rs. 5 per mensem.

No. 56.—Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Punjab at the end of the year 1896-97.

1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Area and Population.					Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.		Grand Total.	Percentage of	
					University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		Total of Public Institutions.					
Total area in square miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Population.			Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.			
110,667			Institutions	For Males ...	9	1	315	2,453	6	10	2,794	504	4,340	7,638	Institutions to number of towns and villages	21·92
	Towns 178	Males 11,255,986		For Females ...	...	...	31	317	...	2	350	...	519	869		2·43
	Villages 34,664	Females 9,610,861		Total	9	1	346	2,770	6	12	3,144	504	4,859	8,507		24·35
	Total ... 34,842	Total ... 20,866,847	Scholars ...	Males	1,171	231	58,600	108,333	352	1,562	170,249	7,264	67,167	244,680	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.	14·49
				Females	...	7	2,528	10,713	...	241	13,489	...	7,753	21,242	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.	1·47
				Total	1,171	238	61,128	119,046	352	1,803	183,738	7,264	74,920	265,922		8·49

No. 57.—Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars

Class of Institutions.	Public Institutions. Under Public Management. Managed by Government. Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards. Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Under Private Management. Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards. Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Unaided. Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
University Education. *Arts Colleges.*																
English	1	246	240	208	1	40	41	35	3	359	347	303	3	456	436	[illegible]
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	70	71	59	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.																
Medicine	1	238	247	207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2	484	487	415	1	40	41	35	4	429	418	362	3	456	436	[illegible]
School Education, General. *Secondary Schools.*																
For Boys. High Schools...	4	1,207	1,226	1,058	24	7,790	7,748	6,665	27	7,762	7,740	6,565	19	5,067	5,162	[illegible]
For Boys. Middle Schools English ...	...	...	...	...	55	10,775	10,519	8,881	29	3,778	3,764	3,286	35	3,286	3,169	[illegible]
For Boys. Middle Schools Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	122	18,925	18,584	15,926	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls. High Schools...	2	300	285	278	...	...	...	...	6	450	418	376	...	...	...	...
For Girls. Middle Schools English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	841	737	658	...	...	...	...
For Girls. Middle Schools Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	5	323	342	282	3	532	516	381	1	91	94	[illegible]
Total ...	6	1,507	1,511	1,336	206	37,813	37,193	31,754	79	13,363	13,175	11,270	55	8,445	8,422	[illegible]
Primary Schools.																
For Boys	5	513	515	442	1,704	78,918	74,980	64,331	643	24,788	24,420	20,995	101	4,096	3,625	[illegible]
For Girls	...	...	...	...	189	6,328	6,080	4,715	118	4,083	4,084	3,125	10	320	290	[illegible]
Total ...	5	513	515	442	1,893	85,246	81,060	69,046	761	28,871	28,504	24,120	111	4,416	3,915	[illegible]
School Education, Special. *Schools for Special Instruction.*																
Training Schools for Masters.	6	352	361	347	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art ...	1	196	173	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	433	275	234	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools ...	1	207	219	183	...	...	...	...	1	(b) 126	83	83	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools ...	1	183	203	166	5	485	447	356	...	...	...	...	1	91	65	[illegible]
Other Schools	1	82	81	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	10	1,020	1,037	910	5	485	447	356	2	559	358	317	1	91	65	[illegible]
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.	23	3,524	3,550	3,103	2,105	123,584	118,741	101191	846	43,222	42,155	36,071	170	13,408	12,85[illegible]	[illegible]

Private Institutions ...

1. Advanced Teaching—
   - (a) Arabic or Persian ... ...
   - (b) Sanskrit ... ...
2. Elementary Teaching a Vernacular only or mainly ... ... For Boys / For Girls
3. Do. do. the Qurán* ... ... For Boys / For Girls
4. Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards ... ... For Boys / For Girls

Total

Grand Total

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1896-97.

Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning: English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Classification of Scholars on the 31st March according to Race or Creed: Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindûs.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of boys in Girls' Schools.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
8	1,101	1,099	660	...	2	27	841	217	4	...	...
1	7	45	79	22	...	...	32	38	...	...	...
1	238	238	...	...	2	10	179	47	...	7	...
10	1,409	1,382	730	22	4	47	1,052	302	4	7	...
74	21,826	16,376	16,315	20,326	621	347	13,151	7,683	24	3	...
119	17,839	9,396	8,997	17,839	409	81	11,533	5,692	124	64	...
122	18,925	...	8,889	18,925	...	8	12,347	5,556	14	...	...
8	750	748	248	187	602	148	...	...	...	...	15
14	841	73	68	225	652	178	...	1	10	...	62
9	947	61	161	947	...	121	575	245	6	...	...
346	61,128	27,316	34,671	58,449	2,284	889	37,606	20,177	178	67	77
2,453	108,315	1,346	17,365	108,315	29	621	60,144	46,889	632	12	...
317	10,731	72	260	10,663	70	142	6,618	3,755	146	...	30
2,770	119,046	1,418	17,625	118,978	99	763	66,762	50,644	778	12	30
6	352	44	235	334	...	5	213	134	...	...	...
1	(a) 196	...	...	...	...	...	87	109	...	...	...
1	433	421	...	12	...	1	377	55	...	...	...
2	(b) 333	...	55	235	...	3	122	208	...	4	...
7	(c) 759	170	10	567	...	...	341	418	...	...	...
1	(d) 82	...	...	...	...	...	28	54	...	...	...
18	2,155	635	300	1,148	...	9	1,168	978	...	4	...
3,144	183,738	30,751	53,326	178,597	2,387	1,702	106,588	72,101	960	90	107
274	5,221	8	5,015	244	...	...	124	5,092	5	...	...
130	2,043	...	2,033	10	...	...	2,043	...	...	...	...
1,187	25,375	...	446	24,402	...	43	20,542	4,545	245	32	...
43	1,054	...	...	1,054	...	...	894	160	...	...	42
3,112	41,414	...	40,091	754	...	...	746	40,653	15	797	...
454	5,584	...	5,458	100	...	...	...	5,584	...	...	370
41	794	181	100	543	117	121	248	183	125	20	...
22	699	90	49	594	64	15	351	219	50	...	21
5,363	82,184	279	53,192	27,701	181	179	24,948	56,436	440	849	433
8,507	265,922	31,030	106,518	206,298	2,568	1,881	131,536	128,537	1,400	939	540

Remarks. (30)

(a) Classification—

I Division.—Eighty-eight boys: all learn free-hand drawing from flat copies and definitions of plane geometry, modelling, and carpentry.

II Division.—Forty-five boys: all learn building drawing from flat copies, model drawing, elementary, perspective, plane geometry, and modelling; 25 learn decorative drawing in colours; and 20 carpentry.

III Division.—Sixteen boys: all learn building drawing to scale from originals, building construction, modelling in clay and casting in plaster, light and shade, geometry; 8 learn ornamental drawing and design; and 8 carpentry.

IV Division.—Thirty boys: all learn building construction; 12 applied designs for building decorations; 16 wood-working, embracing designs for stone, metal, inlay, &c.; and 2 glazed pottery, modelling in clay, and terra cotta.

Engineering Class.—Seventeen boys: all learn elementary building drawing, surveying, levelling, estimating, general construction, and printing.

(b) Yûnâni system of medicine through the medium of Arabic.

(c) One hundred and thirty-nine boys learn carpentry and drawing; 198 learn drawing; 215 learn carpentry only; 98 learn wood-work; 30 learn engraving; 8 learn photography; and 237 (girls) needlework.

(d) All leran Veterinary Anatomy and Physiology, Veterinary Surgery and Medicine, Materia Medica and Chemistry.

* The Qurân, Shástras, or other religious books by rote.

No. 58.—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	PUBLIC						
	UNDER PUBLIC …						
	Managed by Government.						
OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	Provincial Revenues	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.							
Arts Colleges.							
English	27,839	...	...	20,338	...	...	48,177
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.							
Medicine	67,969	2,206	3,404	8,108	...	...	81,687
Total ...	95,808	2,206	3,404	28,446	...	...	1,29,864
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.							
Secondary Schools.							
For Boys: High Schools	14,545	...	1,200	14,061	...	(a)18,089	47,895
For Boys: Middle Schools, English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys: Middle Schools, Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls: High Schools	5,684	...	...	791	...	(b) 7,308	13,783
For Girls: Middle Schools, English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls: Middle Schools, Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	20,229	...	1,200	14,852	...	25,397	61,678
Primary Schools.							
For Boys	3,790	...	...	1,240	...	976	6,006
For Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,790	...	...	1,240	...	976	6,006
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.							
Schools for Special Instruction.							
Training Schools for Masters	61,906	268	324	...	...	...	62,498
Schools of Art	13,582	7	16	133	20	229	13,987
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	16,032	9	19	...	24	273	16,357
Industrial Schools	6,826	...	...	58	...	...	6,884
Other Schools	16,965	...	...	...	...	(c)21,500	38,465
Total ...	1,15,311	284	359	191	44	22,002	1,38,191
BUILDINGS	17,661	...	...	...	...	...	17,661
FURNITURE AND APPARATUS (SPECIAL GRANTS ONLY).	6,794	3	7	...	9	(d)5,495	12,308
Total ...	24,455	3	7	...	9	5,495	29,969
UNIVERSITY	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DIRECTION	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INSPECTION	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN: ARTS COLLEGES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN: PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN: SECONDARY SCHOOLS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN: PRIMARY SCHOOLS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN: SPECIAL SCHOOLS OTHER THAN TRAINING SCHOOLS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	2,59,593	2,493	4,970	44,729	53	53,870	3,65,708

(a) Includes Rs. 14,691 from Imperial Revenues.
(b) From Imperial Revenues.
(c) Ditto.
(d) Includes Rs. 1,229 from Imperial Revenues.

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1896-97.

INSTITUTIONS.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
MANAGEMENT.							UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.						
	Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.						*Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.*						
Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	2,262	3,152	...	...	5,414	9,000	316	1,500	22,320	3,665	10,794	47,595
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,717	236	516	314	648	7,395	20,826
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,262	3,152	...	...	5,414	20,717	552	2,016	22,634	4,313	18,189	68,421
2,002	10,539	96,108	1,08,914	1,233	224	2,19,020	66,566	819	12,603	1,14,387	9,890	38,582	2,42,847
...	22,974	50,299	80,884	1,705	873	1,56,735	18,690	1,140	4,063	29,730	4,88[illegible]	15,107	73,612
...	72,551	16,686	38,388	712	117	1,28,454	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,408	...	...	31,246	...	18,678	63,332
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,209	...	...	8,029	3,305	8,649	38,282
561	417	8,597	...	...	25	9,600	8,608	200	767	82	...	2,974	12,631
2,563	1,06,481	1,71,690	2,28,186	3,650	1,239	5,13,809	1,25,571	2,159	17,433	1,8[illegible],474	18,077	83,990	4,30,704
120	2,98,762	36,808	48,806	106	463	3,85,065	3,806	35,834	6,798	11,581	8,426	14,525	80,970
3,155	18,020	21,849	...	100	87	43,211	7,395	1,349	2,845	1,426	5,712	19,431	38,158
3,275	3,16,782	58,657	48,806	206	550	4,28,276	11,201	37,183	9,643	13,007	14,138	33,956	1,19,128
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	9,784	...	...	10,384
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	1,839	266	3,305
...	8	4,350	33	224	...	4,615	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8	4,350	33	224	...	4,615	600	...	1,200	9,784	1,839	266	13,689
474	67,295	22,645	...	...	...	90,414	7,922	...	...	...	1,500	21,415	30,837
...	9,341	5,758	...	...	59	15,248	1,312	...	144	...	1,881	6,717	10,054
474	76,726	28,403	...	...	59	1,05,662	9,234	...	144	...	3,381	28,132	40,891
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,312	4,99,997	2,65,362	2,80,177	4,080	1,848	10,57,776	1,67,323	39,894	30,4[illegible]6	2,28,899	41,748	1,64,533	6,72,833

No. 58.—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

1	23	24	25	26
	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—CONCLUDED.			
	UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.—*concluded.*			
	Unaided.			
OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.				
Arts Colleges.				
English	13,548	2,057	5,633	21,238
Oriental	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.				
Medicine	...	...	...	...
Total ...	13,548	2,057	5,633	21,238
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.				
Secondary Schools.				
For Boys: High Schools	33,313	13,509	17,660	64,482
For Boys: Middle Schools, English...	17,027	7,351	8,100	32,478
For Boys: Middle Schools, Vernacular	...	...	...	...
For Girls: High Schools	...	...	...	...
For Girls: Middle Schools, English	...	...	...	...
For Girls: Middle Schools, Vernacular	...	640	...	640
Total ...	50,340	21,500	25,760	97,600
Primary Schools.				
For Boys	2,119	1,929	3,118	7,166
For Girls	190	66[illegible]	1,060	1,911
Total ...	2,309	2,590	4,178	9,077
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.				
Schools for Special Instruction.				
Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	214	...	1,549	1,763
Other Schools	...	...	...	...
Total ...	214	...	1,549	1,763
BUILDINGS	...	...	...	...
FURNITURE AND APPARATUS (SPECIAL GRANTS ONLY).	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...
UNIVERSITY	...	...	...	...
DIRECTION	...	...	...	...
INSPECTION	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN: ARTS COLLEGES	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN: PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES ...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN: SECONDARY SCHOOLS ...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN: PRIMARY SCHOOLS	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN: SPECIAL SCHOOLS OTHER THAN TRAINING SCHOOLS.	...	...	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	66,411	26,147	37,120	1,29,678

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1896-97—concluded.

27	28	29	30	31	32	33
TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM					GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
36,839	316	3,762	59,358	22,149	1,22,424	
11,717	236	516	314	8,04[illegible]	20,826	
67,969	2,206	3,404	8,108	...	81,687	
116,525	2,758	7,682	67,780	30,192	2,24,937	
83,113	11,358	1,09,911	2,70,675	(a) 99,187	5,74,244	(a) Includes Rs 14,691 from Imperial Revenues.
18,690	24,114	54,362	1,27,641	38,018	5,62,825	
...	72,551	16,68[illegible]	38,388	829	1,28,454	
19,092	...	...	32,037	(b) 25,986	77,115	(b) Includes Rs. 7,308 from Imperial Revenues.
18,299	...	...	8,029	11,954	38,282	
9,169	617	9,364	82	3,639	22,87[illegible]	
1,48,363	1,08,610	1,90,323	4,76,852	1,79,613	11,03,791	
7,716	3,34,596	43,606	63,746	29,543	4,79,207	
10,550	19,369	24,694	1,616	27,051	83,280	
18,266	3,53,965	68,300	65,362	56,594	5,62,487	
61,906	268	324	...	...	62,498	
13,582	7	16	133	249	13,987	
600	...	...	9,784	...	10,384	
16,032	9	1,219	...	2,402	19,66[illegible]	
6,826	8	4,350	305	1,773	13,262	
16,965	...	...	...	(c) 21,500	38,465	(c) From Imperial Revenues.
1,15,911	292	5,909	10,222	25,924	1,58,258	
26,057	67,295	22,645	...	22,915	1,38,912	
8,106	9,434	5,909	...	(d) 14,161	37,610	(d) Includes Rs. 1,229 from Imperial Revenues.
34,163	76,729	28,554	...	37,076	1,76,522	
11,561	666	457	68,948	11,795	(e) 93,427	(e) Exclusive of expenditure on the Oriental College and School, the Law School, the Engineering Class attached to the School of Art, the Oriental Medical Class attached to the Medical School, and scholarships held in the Arts Colleges.
49,947	...	...	...	...	49,947	
1,41,975	15,431	1,363	...	...	1,58,769	
14,844	1,489	2,422	..	7,580	26,335	
6,947	1,351	1,029	...	3,257	12,584	
16,452	47,485	12,239	...	2,656	78,832	
12,853	342	...	...	24	13,219	
13,596	2,442	1,951	...	6,518	24,507	
25,991	29,411	16,974	1,09,426	(f) 2,07,297	3,89,099	(f) Includes Rs. 98,378 from Imperial Revenues.
2,94,166	98,617	36,435	1,78,374	2,39,127	8,46,719	
7,27,394	6,41,001	3,37,203	7,98,590	5,68,526	30,72,714	

No. 59.—Statement showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the Punjab during the year 1896-97.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number passed.					Race or Creed of Passed Scholars.				
Nature of Examination.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Others.
Arts Colleges.																			
1. Master of Arts	1	2	1	4	13	5	1	11	30	6	5	...	4	15	...	...	14	1	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	1	2	1	4	71	75	62	82	290	33	23	20	24	100	...	3	79	18	...
3. First Arts	2	3	3	8	84	96	157	101	438	55	53	98	40	246	...	3	189	54	...
Oriental Colleges.																			
1. Master of Oriental Learning	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
3. Honors in Sanskrit	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
3. Do. Arabic	...	1	1	2	...	6	1	1	8	...	5	1	...	6	...	...	...	6	...
3. Do. Persian	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	4	7	...	2	...	3	5	...	...	...	5	...
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit	1	1	1	3	1	9	3	4	17	1	6	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	...
4. Do. Arabic	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
4. Do. Persian	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	1	4	...	2	...	1	3	...	...	1	2	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	2	7	9	...	10	27	1	38	...	8	5	1	14	...	...	14	...	...
5. Do. Arabic	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	3	8	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...
5. Do. Persian	...	1	1	2	...	4	1	4	9	...	3	...	3	6	...	...	...	6	...
5. Do. Urdu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.																			
Law.																			
1. Bachelor of Law	...	1	...	1	...	14	...	12	26	...	12	...	11	23	...	...	21	2	...
Medicine.																			
1. M. B.	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
2. L. M. S.	1	...	..	1	* 28	...	...	...	* 28	† 9	...	...	..	† 9	...	2	4	3	...
3. First M. B.	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
3. " L. M. S.	1	...	...	1	82	...	...	2	84	37	...	...	...	37	...	2	25	10	...
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.																			
Matriculation ... ... Boys ...	27	29	17	73	522	464	385	236	1,607	306	300	165	56	827	31	15	599	182	...
Matriculation ... Girls ...	...	5	...	5	...	17	...	...	17	...	11	...	...	11	7	4	...	...	...
Middle School Examination ... ... Boys ...	202	47	50	299	2,970	926	786	750	5,432	2,372	675	460	274	3,781	46	42	2,647	1,046	...
Middle School Examination ... Girls ...	4	15	1	20	22	60	2	3	87	17	55	...	2	74	33	24	7	10	...
Upper Primary Examination ... ... Boys ...	1,459	96	38	1,593	10,525	1,805	452	82	12,864	8,248	1,336	292	54	9,930	127	70	6,420	3,305	8
Upper Primary Examination ... Girls ...	93	49	2	144	365	299	6	3	673	263	239	1	3	506	129	26	226	125	...
Lower Primary Examination ... ... Boys ...	1,606	95	33	1,734	15,771	1,615	434	38	17,858	12,243	1,040	260	26	13,569	1	20	8,125	5,414	9
Lower Primary Examination ... Girls ...	136	56	2	194	739	467	14	...	1,220	486	285	10	...	781	...	72	459	248	2
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																			
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Upper ...	1	...	...	1	54	...	...	64	118	47	...	...	38	85	...	...	56	29	...
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Lower ...	6	...	...	6	316	...	...	158	474	228	...	...	68	296	...	3	187	106	...
2. Medical Examination	1	...	...	1	‡ 113	...	...	...	‡ 113	§ 59	...	...	...	§ 59	...	2	33	24	...
3. Examination in Engineering and Surveying ...	1	...	1	2	7	...	8	...	15	7	...	7	...	14	...	...	14	...	...
4. Industrial School Examination	3	...	...	3	102	...	...	...	102	90	...	...	...	90	...	...	43	47	...
5. Veterinary Examination	1	...	...	1	39	...	...	...	39	28	...	...	...	28	...	...	7	21	...

* Includes 3 girls. † Includes 2 girls. ‡ Includes 3 girls. § Includes 2 girls.

No. 60.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjab for the year 1896-97.

District.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat.	
			News-papers.	Periodicals.
Delhi ...	Muhammadi Press ...	Muhammad Mirza Khán ...	1	...
	Muir Press ...	Buláqi Dás ...	1	...
	Delhi Press ...	Hazári Tansukh ...	...	...
	Nusrat-ul-Matába Press ...	Syad Nusrat Ali ...	1	...
	Fárúqi Press ...	Muhammad Muazzam ...	...	...
	Husaini Press ...	Ghulám Husain ...	...	...
	Job Printing Press ...	Bhagwán Dás ...	...	...
	Yúsafi Press ...	Ali Husain ...	...	...
	Mujtabái Press ...	Abdul Ahad ...	...	...
	Hindu Press ...	Kishan Lál ...	...	...
	Zeb Káshi Press ...	Shádi Lál ...	...	...
	Jauhar-i-Hind Press ...	Jai Naráin ...	...	...
	Ansári Press ...	Abdul Majíd ...	...	...
	Imperial Medical Hall Press..	Sen & Co. ...	...	...
	Qaisar-i-Hind Press ...	Ramzán Shah ...	...	...
	Chaman Parkásh Press ...	Girdhar Lál ...	...	...
	Rái Bhawáni Parshád Press...	Ditto ...	...	...
	Sri Rám Parkásh Press ...	Sri Rám ...	...	...
	Iftikhár-i-Delhi Press ...	Ahmad Husain ...	1	...
	Murtazwi Press ...	Háfiz Azíz-ud-dín ...	...	...
	Chashma-i-Faiz Press ...	Maha Narián ...	1	...
	Giyán Press ...	Jai Naráin ...	...	...
	Delhi Review ...	Mír Ahmad Ali ...	...	...
	Faizi Press ...	Muhammad Ali ...	...	...
	Ahmadi Press ...	Syad Ahmad ...	...	...
	Khádim-ul-Islám Press ...	Ahmad Mirza Khán ...	1	...
	Gulzár-i-Ibráhím Press ...	Muhammad Ibráhím ...	...	...
	Razwi Press ...	Mír Hasan ...	1	...
	Shamsul Matába Press ...	Ata-ulla ...	...	...
	Rifáh-i-Am Press ...	Háji Abdul Ghani ...	...	...
	Mustafái Press ...	Muhammad Abdul Ghani ...	...	...
	Siddíqi Press ...	Nazír Husain ...	...	...
	Sitára-i-Hind Press ...	Nawáb Mirza ...	1	...
	Faiz-i-Am Press ...	Muhammad Asghar ...	...	...
	Bismilla Press ...	Abdulla ...	...	...
	Afzal-ul-Matába Press ...	Abdul Ghaffár Beg ...	2	...
	Ashraf-ul-Matába Press ...	Nasír-ud-dín ...	...	...
	Sarfráz Press ...	Mukhtár Husain ...	...	...
	Gulshan-i-Hind Press ...	Piyáre Lál ...	...	...

No. 60.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjab for the year 1896-97—continued.

District.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat.	
			News-papers.	Periodi-cals.
Delhi—concluded	Azíz-ul-Islám Press ...	Munawar Ali ...	...	...
	Talwin Press ...	Munshi Lál ...	...	...
	Imperial Book Depôt Press ...	Amír Chand ...	1	...
	Arabic Press ...	Muhammad Ibráhím ...	...	...
	Aftáb-i-Hind Press ...	Kanhya Lál ...	...	...
	Akhbár-i-Mufid-i-Am Press ...	Badri Naráin ...	2	...
	Mazhar-ul-Ajáib Press ...	Mazhar Ali ...	...	...
	Ahsan-ul-Matába Press ...	Abdul Ghaffár ...	1	...
	Liverpool Press ...	Wazír Mirza and Amír Mirza ...	...	...
	Mumtáz-ul-Mataba Press ...	Muhammad Yákúb ...	...	...
	Nizámi Press ...	Muhammad Mián ...	...	...
	Maslah-ul-Matába Press ...	Maslah-ud-dín ...	...	...
	Islám Press ...	Rahím Bakhsh ...	...	...
	Victoria Press ...	Shi Gopál ...	...	...
Gurgaon ...	Rewári Mission Press ...	The Reverend T. Williams, M. A.	...	...
	The Rewári Press ...	Ganga Parshád ...	1	...
	Swámi Rádha Ballab Singh's Press.	Durga Parshád Sharma ...	1	...
	The Gulzár-i-Sehat Press ...	Mahfúz Husain & Brothers ...	2	...
Karnal ...	Shaháb Kháni Press ...	Shaháb-ud-dín Hasan ...	...	...
Hissar ...	Qádiri Press ...	Núr Mustafa ...	...	...
	Jail Press ...	Government ...	...	...
Rohtak ...	Musalmán Press ...	Ghulám Ahmad Khán ...	1	5
Umballa ...	Hari Parkásh Press (Umballa City).	Harbans Rái ...	1	...
	Biláli Press (Sádhaura) ...	Muhammad Bilál ...	...	...
	Royal Medical Hall Press (Umballa Cantonment).	Ráj Kishen Mukerje & Co. ...	...	...
	Empress Press (Umballa Cantonment).	Jaggan Náth ...	...	...
	Weatherly Printing Press (Umballa Cantonment).	Yúsaf Ali ...	...	...
Ludhiana ...	Nizámi Press ...	Wajih-ud-dín ...	...	...
	Commercial Press ...	Abdul Rahmán Khán ...	...	...
	American Mission Press ...	Mr. M. Wylie ...	1	...
	Civil and Military News Press	Ghulám Muhi-ud-dín ...	1	...
	Ahmadi Press ...	Ahad Shah ...	...	...
	Narankári Press ...	Rikhi Rám ...	...	1
	Haqáni Press ...	Núr Muhammad ...	...	1
	Jail Press ...	Government ...	...	...

No. 60.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjab for the year 1896-97—continued.

District.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat.	
			News-papers.	Periodi-cals.
Simla ...	Simla News Press ...	Mr. W. H. Guest ...	1	...
	Simla Times Press ...	Mr. G. Corstorphan ...	...	1
	Simla Courier Press ...	Messrs. Cotton and Morris ...	...	...
	Simla Bulletin Press ...	Mr. J. Thorpe ...	...	...
	Pioneer Daily Bulletin Press	Pioneer Press ...	1	...
	Mercantile Press ...	Rám Chand ...	...	...
	Army Temperance Press ...	Army Temperance Association ...	...	...
	Rahmán Press ...	Abdul Rahmán ...	...	...
	Imám-ud-dín Press ...	Imám-ud-dín Khán ...	...	...
Jullundur ...	Aftáb-i-Hind Press ...	Barkat Ali ...	2	...
	Qaisari Press ...	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	1	...
	Sat Dharm Parchárak Press	Munshi Rám ...	1	...
	Bhárat Sewak Press ...	Gujar Mal ...	...	1
	Public Press ...	Ghulám Ali ...	...	...
Ferozepore ...	Gouldsbury Press ...	Sheo Sahái ...	...	...
	Star Press ...	Lahori Lál ...	...	...
	Ornamental Job Press ...	Híra Lál ...	...	...
	Regimental Press ...	2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry ...	...	...
	Siddíqi Press ...	Wali-ulla ...	...	...
Hoshiarpur ...	Moti Press ...	Híra Lál ...	...	1
Kangra ...	Jalwa-i-Núr Press ...	Sultán Bakhsh ...	...	...
Lahore ...	Aftáb-i-Punjab Press ...	Díwán Búta Singh ...	3	...
	Anglo-Sanskrit Press ...	Rám Chand ...	...	...
	Akhbár-i-Haftawár Press ...	Kunj Behári Thapur ...	2	...
	Albert Press ...	Dilbágh Rái ...	...	...
	Arorbans Press ...	Sálig Rám ...	1	1
	Akál Press ...	Basant Singh ...	1	...
	Bengali Press ...	Upendra Chandra Dás ...	...	...
	Central Jail Press ...	Government ...	...	...
	Civil and Military Gazette Press.	The Honorable Sir W. H. Rattigan and others.	1	2
	Caxton Printing Press ...	Chirágh Dín ...	1	...
	Delhi Punch Press ...	Fazal Dín ...	1	...
	Dilkusha-i-Hind Press ...	Muhammad Bakhsh ...	...	...
	Economical Press ...	Jagan Náth ...	3	...
	Empress Press ...	Rája Rám ...	...	...
	Ganesh Parkásh Press ...	Harsukh Rái ...	...	...
	Ghamkhwár-i-Hind Press ...	Maháráj Kishan ...	1	...

No. 60.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjab for the year 1896-97—continued.

District.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat	
			News-papers.	Periodi-cals.
Lahore—concluded.	Gul Bahár Press ...	Chuni Lál and Bír Bhán ...	...	2
	Government Press ...	Government ...	...	1
	Gulzár-i-Muhammadi Press ...	Gulzár Muhammad ...	2	1
	Guru Gobind Singh Press ...	Rájindar Singh ...	1	...
	Gulshan-i-Hind Press ...	Imám-ud-dín ...	...	...
	Hari Parkásh Press ...	Jagat Singh ...	...	...
	Islámia Press ...	Karm Bakhsh ...	...	1
	Jáfari Press ...	Jawád Ali Shah ...	...	...
	Khádim-ut-Tálím Press ...	Mahbúb Alam ...	1	3
	Khatri Samachár Press ...	Híra Lál Kapúr ...	1	2
	Kiblat-ul-Matába Press ...	Dín Muhammad ...	...	...
	Kishen Chand Press ...	Sarb Dyál ...	1	...
	Koh-i-Núr Press ...	Mussammát Párbati ...	1	...
	Khálsa Press ...	Khálsa Committee ...	1	...
	Mufid-i-Am Press ...	Rái Sáhib M. Guláb Singh ...	...	...
	Mitra Vilás Press ...	Gopi Náth ...	3	1
	North-Western Railway Press	State ...	...	...
	New Albion Press ...	Lál Dín ...	...	...
	New Lyall Press ...	Maula Bakhsh and others ...	...	...
	Nawal Kishore Press ...	Prág Naráin ...	...	...
	New Imperial Press ...	Rajab Ali Shah ...	...	...
	News Press ...	Mancharji and Mánakji ...	1	...
	Punjab Observer Press ...	Ahad Shah ...	1	...
	Punjab Patriot Press ...	Imám Dín ...	3	...
	Punjab Christian Press ...	Messrs. Geo. Alfred & Co. ...	...	...
	Punjab Mutual Hindu Family Relief Fund Press.	Punjab Mutual Hindu Family Relief Fund.	1	...
	Qamr-ul-Hind Press ...	Qamar-ud-dín ...	1	...
	Sun Printing Works Press ...	Mahbúb Alam ...	...	...
	Shams-ul-Hind Press ...	Muhammad Shams-ud-dín ...	1	...
	Saifi Press ...	Nádir Ali Saifi ...	1	...
	Siddíqi Press ...	Abdul Rahmán and others ...	...	...
	Sada-i-Hind Press ...	Dín Muhammad ...	2	...
	Sant Singh Luther's Oriental Press.	Sant Singh Luther ...	1	1
	The Tribune Press ...	Sardár Dyál Singh ...	1	1
	Táj-ul-Hind Press ...	Mulla Muhammad Bakhsh ...	1	...
	Virja Nand Press ...	Durga Parshád ...	1	1
	Victoria Press ...	Muhammad Ján and Muhammad Hasan.	...	...
Muzang ...	Farrukh Press ...	Muhammad Ali ...	...	...

No. 60.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjab for the year 1896-97—continued.

District.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat.	
			News-papers.	Periodi-cals.
Meean Meer ...	Albert Press ...	Arjan Dás ...	...	...
	Frankfort Press ...	Arjan Dás ...	1	...
	Moon Press ...	Karím Bakhsh ...	...	1
Kasur ...	Fakhr-ud-dín Press ...	Fakhr-ud-dín ...	1	1
Amritsar ...	National Press ...	Harji Rám ...	...	...
	Wazír-i-Hind Press ...	Wazír Singh ...	...	1
	Rást Guftár Press ...	Ghulám Rasúl ...	...	1
	Akhtar-i-Hind Press ...	Ghulám Muhammad ...	1	1
	Anand Parkásh Press ...	Rám Náth ...	...	...
	Amar Press ...	Natha Singh ...	...	...
	Roz Bazár Press ...	Ghulám Muhammad ...	1	...
	Chashma-i-Núr Press ...	Narsingh Dás ...	...	1
	Dabír-i-Hind Press ...	Karím Bakhsh ...	1	1
	Municipal Press ...	Municipal Committee ...	...	1
	Jagjít Press ...	Naráin Singh ...	1	...
	Ahluwália Gazette Press ...	Balwant Rái ...	1	...
	Al Qurán-wal-Sunnat Press ...	Abdul Ghafúr ...	...	...
	Kánún-i-Hind Press ...	Jagan Náth ...	...	1
	New Anglo-Gurmukhi Press...	Shams-ud-dín ...	...	...
	Chashma-i-Faiz Press ...	Abdul Ghani ...	...	...
	Guru Rám Dás ka Press ...	Thákur Singh ...	1	...
	Diamond Jubilee Press ...	Abdulla ...	...	...
	Mission Press ...	Dr. Lankestor ...	1	1
Gurdaspur ...	Sher Panjab Press ...	Anant Rám ...	...	1
	Usmánia Press ...	Ghulám Naqshband ...	...	...
	Mercantile Press ...	Ghulám Muhi-ud-dín Khán ...	...	...
	Shola-i-Núr Press ...	Ghulám Mustafa ...	...	...
	Zia-ul-Islám ...	Fazal Dín ...	...	...
Mooltan ...	Dánish-i Hind Press ...	Pandit Ráj Náth ...	...	...
	Victoria Press ...	Sonu Rám ...	...	...
	Narsingh Press ...	Jamna Dás ...	...	...
	Nau Bahar Press ...	Chandu Rám ...	...	...
Rawalpindi ...	Egerton Press (Murree) ...	Jíwa Rám ...	...	...
	Commercial Union Press ...	Kirpa Rám and Nabi Bakhsh ...	...	...
	Universal Press ...	Nitia Nand-Rahímullah ...	...	...
	Eureka Press ...	Búta Mal ...	...	...
	Egerton Press (Cantonment)	N. D. Thapar and Brothers ...	2	...

No. 60.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjab for the year 1896-97—concluded.

District.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat.	
			News-papers.	Periodi-cals.
Rawalpindi—concluded.	Victor Press (Cantonment) ...	Gobind Parshád ...	...	...
	Frontier Exchange Press (Cantonment).	Maula Bakhsh ...	...	...
	Chaudhwín Sadi Press ...	Siráj-ud-dín ...	1	...
	Káshi Press ...	Sukh Rám Dás ...	...	...
	Gulshan-i-Punjab Press ...	Búta Mal ...	...	...
Jhelum ...	Universal Press ...	Ghulám Nabi ...	...	...
	Siráj-ul-Matába Press ...	Fakír Muhammad ...	1	1
	Silcock Press ...	Brij Lál ...	1	...
Shahpur ...	Wilson Press (Bhera) ...	Bakhshi Rám Labháya ...	1	1
Gujranwala ...	R. P. Mission Press ...	R. P. Mission ...	1	...
	McKee Press ...	Maula Bakhsh ...	...	1
	Jalwa-i-Núr Press ...	Muhammad Husain ...	...	...
	Uttam Parkásh (Tahsíl Wazírabad).	Díwán Atma Rám ...	1	...
Sialkot ...	Imperial Press ...	Budha Shah ...	...	...
	Denny's Press ...	Hákim Ali ...	...	...
	Punjab Press ..	Ghulám Kádir ...	1	1
	Mirza Press ...	Mirza Mawáhid ...	1	...
	Victoria Press ...	Gyán Chand ...	1	...
	Rifáh-i-Am Press ...	Rái Díwán Chand ...	1	...
	Khairkhwah-i-Punjab Press...	Brij Lál ...	1	...
	Mufid-i-Am-Press ...	Karím Bakhsh ...	1	1
	Samdi Press ...	Abdul Rahmán ...	...	...
	Zafar-ul-Matába Press ...	Zafar Hussain ...	...	...
	Anwár-i-Ahmadi Press ...	Muhammad Shafi ...	...	...
	Christie Press ...	Rustamji & Co. ...	...	...
Jhang ...	Chenab Colony Press (Lyallpur).	Ghulám Naqshband ...	...	...
Peshawar ...	Job Printing Press (Cantonment).	Díwán Chand ...	...	...
	Frontier Press ...	Mehdi Shah ...	...	...
	Jail Press ...	Government ...	...	...
	The Buffs Regiment Press ...	Officer Commanding ...	...	...
	Commercial Press ...	Súraj Bali ...	...	...
	The Sharíf Press ...	Muhammad Sharíf ...	...	...
	Lakhmi Dás Press ...	Naráin Dás ...	...	...
Hazara ...	Punjab Frontier Press ...	Rám Chand ..	...	...
Kohat ...	Frontier Press ...	Kanhya Singh ...	...	...
	Anglo-Vernacular Frontier Press.	Hára Singh ...	...	...

No. 61.—Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the Province of the Punjab for the year 1896-97.

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denomination.	Number of Persons (according to the Census of 1891).		Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of Churches or buildings designed or used for worship*	Annual cost of Church Establishments sanctioned by Government (exclusive of the salaries of Ministers and Priests and of charges for lighting).†	Remarks.
	(a) Natives.	(b) Others.			Rs.	
Church of England	4,822	23,093	27	33	7,230	
Church of Scotland	3,449	2,773	10	...	271	
Roman Catholic	1,112	6,021	18	...	...	
Greek Church	...	3	...	...	...	
Armenian	...	14	...	...	...	
Other Christians	10,367	2,255	...	...	...	
Jew	...	33	...	...	...	
Parsi	412	...	...	...	...	
Hindu	10,237,700	...	...	...	...	
Muhammadan	12,915,642	1	...	...	...	
Buddhist	6,236	...	...	...	...	
Jain	45,683	...	...	...	...	
Sikh	1,870,481	...	...	...	...	
Other religions	8	22	...	...	...	

N. B.—This statement includes figures for Native States situated in the Punjab.

* Only Government buildings are shown.

† A Chaplain is provided for each Protestant Church, his salary being Rs 800 or Rs. 500, according as he is a Senior or Junior Chaplain.
Church of Scotland Clergymen draw allowances from Government at rates which vary according to the number of soldiers they minister to.
Roman Catholic Priests receive pay at rates varying from Rs. 300 to Rs. 150 per mensem.